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HISTORY
OF
RANDOLPH ^{AND} MACON COUNTIES,
MISSOURI,

WRITTEN AND COMPILED

FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE SOURCES,

INCLUDING A HISTORY OF THEIR

TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS AND VILLAGES,

TOGETHER WITH

A CONDENSED HISTORY OF MISSOURI; A RELIABLE AND DETAILED HISTORY OF
RANDOLPH AND MACON COUNTIES—THEIR PIONEER RECORD, RESOURCES,
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PROMINENT CITIZENS; GENERAL
AND LOCAL STATISTICS OF GREAT VALUE;
INCIDENTS AND REMINISCENCES.

ILLUSTRATED.

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PREFACE.

The History of Randolph and Macon Counties, Missouri, has been written, in many respects, under trying circumstances. The publishers were somewhat embarrassed from lack of material, but not so much as overwhelmed by a superabundance of conflicting accounts of deeds done and events transpired.

Such defects as may be apparent in the work as presented, can, to some extent, be attributed to lack of material, but not to any want of courtesy on the part of the public officials or private citizens, on whom the exigencies of the work forced the compilers to intrude, in their efforts to obtain desired information.

In the history of these counties the greatest attention has been given to that dim, traditionary period, the record of which is fragmentary, and which, therefore, requires our efforts to preserve from that decay which follows all events inscribed only in the recollection of men.

The records of the later history as counties, have been too fully and voluminously kept to run the risk of oblivion, and their elaboration is left to some future historian. Our aim has been to make this a reliable, accurate history of these two counties. We cannot say that the book is without errors, for, were such the case, it would be beyond the merits of any book written.

To the kindly care of the reader who seeks the truth, this work is given with the full faith that he will defend it in full accord with its merits against the attacks of all who would prostitute the truth of history to the ephemeral uses of individual interest or prejudice.

To name all to whom we are indebted for valuable information rendered in the compilation of this history, would be an undertaking of too great a magnitude. We are under obligations to the county officials

of both counties, and especially indebted to the Huntsville *Herald*, the Moberly *Monitor*, and the *Headlight*. The *Times*, the *True Democrat* and *Republican*, of Macon, and the *Home Press*, of La Plata. Much help has been given by many of the public citizens of each county, and, in fact, by every one who has had an interest in the two counties. Thanking the citizens generally of Randolph and Macon counties for the courtesy and kindness shown to us and our representatives while in their midst, we submit this volume to their generous consideration, believing that whatever of credit is due us, will be accorded.

THE PUBLISHERS.



CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF MISSOURI.

CHAPTER I.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Brief Historical Sketch	1-7
-----------------------------------	-----

CHAPTER II.

DESCRIPTIVE AND GEOGRAPHICAL.

Name — Extent — Surface — Rivers — Timber — Climate — Prairies — Soils — Population by Counties	7-13
---	------

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY OF MISSOURI.

Classification of Rocks — Quaternary Formation — Tertiary — Cretaceous — Carboniferous — Devonian — Silurian — Azoic — Economic Geology — Coal — Iron — Lead — Copper — Zinc — Building Stone — Marble — Gypsum — Lime — Clays — Paints — Springs — Water Power	13-21
---	-------

CHAPTER IV.

TITLE AND EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Title to Missouri Lands — Right of Discovery — Title of France and Spain — Cession to the United States — Territorial Changes — Treaties with Indians — First Settlement — Ste. Genevieve and New Bourbon — St. Louis — When Incorporated — Potosi — St. Charles — Portage des Sioux — New Madrid — St. Francois County — Perry — Mississippi — Loutre Island — "Boone's Lick" — Cote Sans Dessein — Howard County — Some First Things — Counties — When Organized	21-27
--	-------

CHAPTER V.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

Organization 1812 — Council — House of Representatives — William Clark First Territorial Governor — Edward Hempstead First Delegate — Spanish Grants — First General Assembly — Proceedings — Second Assembly — Proceedings — Population of Territory — Vote of Territory — Rufus Easton — Absent Members — Third Assembly — Proceedings — Application for Admission	27-31
--	-------

CHAPTER VI.

Application of Missouri to be Admitted into the Union — Agitation of the Slavery Question — "Missouri Compromise" — Constitutional Convention of 1820 — Constitution Presented to Congress — Further resistance to Admission — Mr. Clay and his Committee make Report — Second Compromise — Missouri Admitted 31-37

CHAPTER VII.

MISSOURI AS A STATE.

First Election for Governor and other State Officers — Senators and Representatives to General Assembly — Sheriffs and Coroners — U. S. Senators — Representatives in Congress — Supreme Court Judges — Counties Organized — Capital Moved to St. Charles — Official Record of Territorial and State Officers . . . 37-43

CHAPTER VIII.

CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI.

Fort Sumpter Fired upon — Call for 75,000 Men — Gov. Jackson Refuses to Furnish a Man — U. S. Arsenal at Liberty, Mo., seized — Proclamation of Gov. Jackson — General Order No. 7 — Legislature Convenes — Camp Jackson Organized — Sterling Price Appointed Major-General — Frost's Letter to Lyon — Lyon's Letter to Frost — Surrender of Camp Jackson — Proclamation of Gen. Harney — Conference between Price and Harney — Harney Superseded by Lyon — Second Conference — Gov. Jackson Burns the Bridges behind Him — Proclamation of Gov. Jackson — Gen. Blair Takes Possession of Jefferson City — Proclamation of Lyon — Lyon at Springfield — State Offices Declared Vacant — Gen. Fremont Assumes Command — Proclamation of Lieut.-Gov. Reynolds — Proclamation of Jeff. Thompson and Gov. Jackson — Death of Gen. Lyon — Succeeded by Sturgis — Proclamation of McCulloch and Gamble — Martial Law Declared — Second Proclamation of Jeff. Thompson — President Modifies Fremont's Order — Fremont Relieved by Hunter — Proclamation of Price — Hunter's Order of Assessment — Hunter Declares Martial Law — Order Relating to Newspapers — Halleck Succeeds Hunter — Halleck's Order 18 — Similar Order by Halleck — Boone County *Standard* Confiscated — Execution of Prisoners at Macon and Palmyra — Gen. Ewing's Order No. 11 — Gen. Rosecrans Takes Command — Massacre at Centralia — Death of Bill Anderson — Gen. Dodge Succeeds Gen. Rosecrans — List of Battles . . . 43-53

CHAPTER IX.

EARLY MILITARY RECORD.

Black Hawk War — Mormon Difficulties — Florida War — Mexican War . . . 53-59

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE AND MATERIAL WEALTH.

Missouri as an Agricultural State — The Different Crops — Live Stock — Horses — Mules — Milch Cows — Oxen and Other Cattle — Sheep — Hogs — Comparisons — Missouri Adapted to Live Stock — Cotton — Broom Corn and Other Products — Fruits — Berries — Grapes — Railroads — First Neigh of the "Iron Horse" in Missouri — Names of Railroads — Manufactures — Great Bridge at St. Louis . . . 59-65

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION.

Public School System — Public School System of Missouri — Lincoln Institute — Officers of Public School System — Certificates of Teachers — University of Missouri — Schools — Colleges — Institutions of Learning — Location — Libraries — Newspapers and Periodicals — No. of School Children — Amount Expended — Value of Grounds and Buildings — "The Press"	65-73
--	-------

CHAPTER XII.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Baptist Church — Its History — Congregational — When Founded — Its History — Christian Church — Its History — Cumberland Presbyterian Church — Its History — Methodist Episcopal Church — Its History — Presbyterian Church — Its History — Protestant Episcopal Church — Its History — United Presbyterian Church — Its History — Unitarian Church — Its History — Roman Catholic Church — Its History	73-79
---	-------

CHAPTER XIII.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR CRITTENDEN

Nomination and Election of Thomas T. Crittenden — Personal Mention — Marmaduke's Candidacy — Stirring events — Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad — Death of Jesse James — The Fords — Pardon of the Gamblers	79-85
---	-------

HISTORY OF RANDOLPH COUNTY, MISSOURI.

CHAPTER I.

Introductory — What time has done — Importance of Early Beginnings — First Settlements made in the Timber — Who the First Settlers were — Additional Names of Old Settlers — Postal and Mill Facilities — County Organized and Named — The Name — John Randolph	87-100
---	--------

CHAPTER II.

PIONEER LIFE.

The Pioneer's Peculiarities — Conveniences and Inconveniences — The Historical Log Cabin — Agricultural Implements — Household Furniture — Pioneer Cornbread — Hand Mills and Hominy Blocks — Going to Mill — Trading Points — Bee Trees — Shooting Matches and Quilting	100-112
--	---------

CHAPTER III.

EARLY RECORDS.

First County Court — Its Proceedings — First Circuit Court — Early Marriages — First Recorded Will — Remarkable Deed — Public Buildings — First Court-House — Second-Court House — Third Court-House — County Seat Question — Jails — County Poor Farm — Blandermin Smith 112-125

CHAPTER IV.

TOWNSHIP SYSTEM AND GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

Original and Present Townships — County and Township Systems — Government Surveys — Organization of Townships — Physical Features 125-135

CHAPTER V.

CAIRO AND CLIFTON TOWNSHIPS.

Cairo Township — Old Settlers — Cairo — Its History — Secret Orders — Business Directory — Clifton Township — Stock Report for 1880 — Early Settlers — A Few of their Trials — Mills — Churches — Clifton Hill — Secret Orders — Business Directory 135-143

CHAPTER VI.

CHARITON TOWNSHIP.

Its Location — Its Agricultural Adaptability — Population — Darksville — Thomas Hill — Rolling Home — Old Settlers 143-152

CHAPTER VII.

JACKSON AND MONITEAU TOWNSHIPS.

Jackson Township — Early Settlers — Jacksonville — Its early History — Business Directory — Secret Orders — Moniteau Township — Early Settlers — Mills — Schools — Farms and Stock — Higbee — Secret Orders — Business Directory — Stock Report for 1880 152-160

CHAPTER VIII.

PRAIRIE, SALT RIVER AND UNION TOWNSHIPS.

Prairie Township — Old Settlers — Durett Bruce — Mill — Elliott — Shafton — Clark's Switch — Renick — Its History — Secret Orders — Business Directory — Stock Report for 1880 — First House Erected in Renick — Salt River Township — Physical Features — Early Settlers — Levick's Mill — Union Township — First Settlers — Milton 160-169

CHAPTER IX.

SILVER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

History of the Township — Its Soil — Water Courses — Timber — Schools — Churches — Mt. Airy — Old Settlers — Crops 169-176

CHAPTER X.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Its History — Earliest Settlers — Agriculture — Streams — Yield of Products — History of Moberly — First Elections — Mayors and Present City Officers — Our Railroads — Machine Shops — Coal Mines — Grist Mills — Agricultural Implements — Furniture — Foundries and Machine Shops — Cotton and Woolen Mills — Wagon and Carriage Factories — Tobacco and Cigars — Creamery — Potters Ware — Gas — Newspapers — Water and Water Works — Building and Loan Associations — Agricultural Society — Rake and Stacker Factory — Scroll and Fancy Work — Soda Bottling — Bricks — Minor Manufactories — Real Estate Agencies — Commercial — Schools — Churches — Hotels — Improvements — The Professions — Miscellaneous — Banks — Members of the Board of Trade — Secret Orders — Court of Common Pleas 176-208

CHAPTER XI.

SALT SPRING TOWNSHIP.

Its History — Salt Spring — Water — Coal — Agriculture — Industries — Old Settlers — Death of Dr. William Fort — Huntsville — Its History — Pioneer Business Men — Race Track — What Alphonso Whetmore said of Huntsville in 1837 — Huntsville in Other Days — Improvements — Destructive Fire — Subscription to Yellow Fever Sufferers — Banks and Bankers — Statement — Secret Orders — Building and Loan Association — Pioneer Church and Sunday School — Semple's Opera House — Huntsville Brass Band — Home Dramatic Company — Huntsville Fleming Rake and Stacker Manufactory — Town Incorporated — First Mayor — Present Mayor and Councilmen — Public Schools — Mount Pleasant College — Female College — Agricultural Fair — Business and Professions 208-232

CHAPTER XII.

EARLY BENCH AND BAR.

Introductory Remarks — Judge David Todd — Judge John F. Ryland — Hon Joseph Davis — Gov. Thomas Reynolds — Gen. Robert Wilson — Gen. John B. Clark, Sr. — Robert W. Wells 232-239

CHAPTER XIII.

CRIMES, SUICIDES, INCIDENTS.

First and Second Executions which occurred in the County under Sentence of Law — Melancholy Affair — A Man Shot and Killed near Moberly — The Murder — Peter Casper — Woman Shot and Man Hung — Railroad Collision — The last of Corlew, the Ravisher — James Hayden Brown Pays the Penalty of his Crime — Brown's Wife Commits Suicide — Murder most Foul — Distressing Fatal Accident — James A. Wright Commits Suicide 239-270

CHAPTER XIV.

War of 1812 — Indian War of 1832 — California Emigrants — Mexican War — Address of W. R. Samuel — The Civil War of 1861 — Officers Commanding Companies — Non-combatants Killed in the County 270-281

CHAPTER XV.

Railroads	281-342
---------------------	---------

CHAPTER XVI.

THE PRESS AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

History of Printing and first Newspapers — Huntsville <i>Recorder</i> — <i>Independent Missourian</i> — Advertisements and Professional Men of that Day — Randolph <i>Citizen</i> — Randolph <i>American</i> — Randolph <i>Vindicator</i> — North Missouri <i>Herald</i> — Huntsville <i>Herald</i> — Higbee <i>Enterprise</i> — Moberly <i>Herald and Real Estate Index</i> — <i>The Monitor</i> — Moberly <i>Daily Enterprise</i> — <i>Enterprise-Monitor</i> — <i>The Headlight</i> — <i>The Chronicle</i> — The Moberly <i>Fortschritt</i> — Public Schools	342-350
---	---------

CHAPTER XVII.

Ecclesiastical History	350-360
----------------------------------	---------

CHAPTER XVIII.

Death of Jas. A. Garfield — Death of C. Wisdom — Death of Capt. Lowry — Death of Capt. Coates — Judge Thomas P. White — Sudden Death of Dr. J. C. Oliver — Death of an Old and Estimable Lady — Tornado — Tornado of 1831 — Randolph Medical Springs — Official Record — Politics — Taxable Wealth.	360-381
---	---------

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Sugar Creek Township	381-438
Salt Spring Township	438-536
Prairie Township	536-577
Silver Creek Township	577-606
Union Township	606-616
Clifton Township	616-629
Chariton Township	629-642
Cairo Township	642-669
Moniteau Township	669-685
Salt River Township	685-691
Jackson Township	691-699

HISTORY OF MACON COUNTY, MISSOURI.

CHAPTER I.

The Pioneer — First Settlements — Names of Early Settlers — Organization of the County — Nathaniel Macon. 701-713

CHAPTER II.

PIONEER LIFE.

"Times change and We change with Time" — The Customs of Early Days — The Manner of Building — Furniture, etc. — Pioneer Women — Their Dress — Table Supplies — Cloth, How Made — House-raisings — Log-rollings — Corn Shuckings — Dances — Shooting Matches — Settlement of Disputes — Pioneer Mills 713-723

CHAPTER III.

EARLY RECORDS.

County Court — Circuit Court — First Grand Jury — First Civil Case — First Indictment — Number of Civil and Criminal Cases Compared — Oliver Perry Magee Trial — First Deed Recorded — Early Marriages — Court-Houses — Jails — County Poor Farm 723-734

CHAPTER IV.

HISTORY OF THE TOWNSHIPS.

Morrow Township — Chariton Township — Narrows Township — Middle Fork Township 734-752

CHAPTER V.

Lingo Township — Callao Township — Bevier Township — Round Grove Township 752-762

CHAPTER VI.

HUDSON TOWNSHIP.

Its Location — Water Courses and Railroads — Early Settlers — Macon — Macon City the Original Town — The Town of Hudson — Early Business Men — Additions to Macon — City Officials — City Indebtedness — Banks and Bankers — Moot Legislature — Secret Orders — Band of Hope — Macon Fire Company No. 1 — Macon County Medical Society — Strong's Cornet Band — Macon Foundry and Machine Works — The Massey Wagon Company — Public School — School Boards — St. James' Academy — Johnson College — Hotels — Macon Association for the Distribution of Real Estate — Macon Elevator Company — The Macon Creamery — Wright's Opera House — The Old Harris House — Improvements in 1883 — Business Directory 762-783

CHAPTER VII.

Ten Mile Township — Eagle Township — Liberty Township — Valley Township — Russell Township	783-801
--	---------

CHAPTER VIII.

Jackson Township — Lyda Township — Independence Township — Walnut Creek Township — White Township	801-809
---	---------

CHAPTER IX.

Johnston Township — La Plata Township — Richland Township — Easley Township — Drake Township	809-823
--	---------

CHAPTER X.

EARLY BENCH AND BAR—CRIMES AND INCIDENTS.

Thomas Reynolds — Robert T. Pruitt — William H. Davis — Alexander L. Slayback — John V. Turner — James M. Gordon — J. R. Abernathy — Amusing Incidents — Suing a Bull — Drinkard Case — Harris Case — Keller Case — Walter Tracy Shot and Killed by Charles Stewart	823-843
---	---------

CHAPTER XI.

Newspapers, Public Schools and Post-offices	843-850
---	---------

CHAPTER XII.

DIFFERENT WARS.

Mormon Difficulty — Mexican War — California Emigrants — The Civil War of 1861 — Resolutions — Extracts from the Macon <i>Legion</i> — Companies and Captains — Occupation of Macon City by Union Troops — Military Execution at Macon — Confederate Soldiers Review of Macon County Men — Confederate Officers Hanged	850-866
--	---------

CHAPTER XIII.

Reunions	866-873
--------------------	---------

CHAPTER XIV.

RAILROADS AND BONDED DEBT.

Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad — North Missouri Road — Alexander and Bloomington Road — Mississippi and Missouri Road — St. Louis, Macon and Omaha Air Line Road — M. and M. Bonds — Bonded Debt of Macon County	873-887
--	---------

CHAPTER XV.

Cyclone and Hurricane	887-897
---------------------------------	---------

CHAPTER XVI.

Agricultural Societies — Granges — Coal and Fruit Interests — Official Record.	897-903
--	---------

CHAPTER XVII.

Ecclesiastical History	903-920
----------------------------------	---------

CHAPTER XVIII.

Macon County of 1884	920-938
--------------------------------	---------

BIOGRAPHICAL.

La Plata Township	938-989
Lingo Township	989-1005
Independence Township	1005-1006
Round Grove Township	1006-1009
Narrows Township	1009-1016
Jackson Township	1016-1021
Middle Fork Township	1021-1025
Richland Township	1025-1031
Johnston Township	1031-1041
Eagle Township	1041-1057
Lyda Township	1057-1080
Valley Township	1080-1085
Merrow Township	1085-1089
Bevier Township	1089-1099
Callao Township	1099-1108
Chariton Township	1108-1115
Russell Township	1115-1117
Ten Mile Township	1117-1133
Liberty Township	1133-1141
Hudson Township	1141-1223



HISTORY OF MISSOURI.

CHAPTER I.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The purchase in 1803 of the vast territory west of the Mississippi River, by the United States, extending through Oregon to the Pacific coast and south to the Dominions of Mexico, constitutes the most important event that ever occurred in the history of the nation.

It gave to our Republic additional room for that expansion and stupendous growth, to which it has since attained, in all that makes it strong and enduring, and forms the seat of an empire, from which will radiate an influence for good unequalled in the annals of time. In 1763, the immense region of country, known at that time as Louisiana, was ceded to Spain by France. By a secret article, in the treaty of St. Ildefonso, concluded in 1800, Spain ceded it back to France. Napoleon, at that time, coveted the island of St. Domingo, not only because of the value of its products, but more especially because its location in the Gulf of Mexico would, in a military point of view, afford him a fine field whence he could the more effectively guard his newly-acquired possessions. Hence he desired this cession by Spain should be kept a profound secret until he succeeded in reducing St. Domingo to submission. In this undertaking, however, his hopes were blasted, and so great was his disappointment that he apparently became indifferent to the advantages to be secured to France from his purchase of Louisiana.

In 1803 he sent out Laussat as prefect of the colony, who gave the

people of Louisiana the first intimation they had that they had once more become the subjects of France. This was the occasion of great rejoicing among the inhabitants, who were Frenchmen in their origin, habits, manners, and customs.

Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, on being informed of the retrocession, immediately dispatched instructions to Robert Livingston, the American Minister at Paris, to make known to Napoleon that the occupancy of New Orleans, by his government, would not only endanger the friendly relations existing between the two nations, but, perhaps, oblige the United States to make common cause with England, his bitterest and most dreaded enemy; as the possession of the city by France would give her command of the Mississippi, which was the only outlet for the produce of the Western States, and give her also control of the Gulf of Mexico, so necessary to the protection of American commerce. Mr. Jefferson was so fully impressed with the idea that the occupancy of New Orleans, by France, would bring about a conflict of interests between the two nations, which would finally culminate in an open rupture, that he urged Mr. Livingston, to not only insist upon the free navigation of the Mississippi, but to negotiate for the purchase of the city and the surrounding country.

The question of this negotiation was of so grave a character to the United States that the President appointed Mr. Monroe, with full power to act in conjunction with Mr. Livingston. Ever equal to all emergencies, and prompt in the cabinet, as well as in the field, Napoleon came to the conclusion that, as he could not well defend his occupancy of New Orleans, he would dispose of it, on the best terms possible. Before, however, taking final action in the matter, he summoned two of his Ministers, and addressed them follows:—

“ I am fully sensible of the value of Louisiana, and it was my wish to repair the error of the French diplomatists who abandoned it in 1763. I have scarcely recovered it before I run the risk of losing it; but if I am obliged to give it up, it shall hereafter cost more to those who force me to part with it, than to those to whom I shall yield it. The English have despoiled France of all her northern possessions in America, and now they covet those of the South. I am determined that they shall not have the Mississippi. Although Louisiana is but a trifle compared to their vast possessions in other parts of the globe, yet, judging from the vexation they have manifested on seeing it return to the power of France, I am certain that

their first object will be to gain possession of it. They will probably commence the war in that quarter. They have twenty vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, and our affairs in St. Domingo are daily getting worse since the death of LeClerc. The conquest of Louisiana might be easily made, and I have not a moment to lose in getting out of their reach. I am not sure but that they have already begun an attack upon it. Such a measure would be in accordance with their habits; and in their place I should not wait. I am inclined, in order to deprive them of all prospect of ever possessing it, to cede it to the United States. Indeed, I can hardly say that I cede it, for I do not yet possess it; and if I wait but a short time my enemies may leave me nothing but an empty title to grant to the Republic I wish to conciliate. I consider the whole colony as lost, and I believe that in the hands of this rising power it will be more useful to the political and even commercial interests of France than if I should attempt to retain it. Let me have both your opinions on the subject."

One of his Ministers approved of the contemplated cession, but the other opposed it. The matter was long and earnestly discussed by them, before the conference was ended. The next day, Napoleon sent for the Minister who had agreed with him, and said to him: —

"The season for deliberation is over. I have determined to renounce Louisiana. I shall give up not only New Orleans, but the whole colony, without reservation. That I do not undervalue Louisiana, I have sufficiently proved, as the object of my first treaty with Spain was to recover it. But though I regret parting with it, I am convinced it would be folly to persist in trying to keep it. I commission you, therefore, to negotiate this affair with the envoys of the United States. Do not wait the arrival of Mr. Monroe, but go this very day and confer with Mr. Livingston. Remember, however, that I need ample funds for carrying on the war, and I do not wish to commence it by levying new taxes. For the last century France and Spain have incurred great expense in the improvement of Louisiana, for which her trade has never indemnified them. Large sums have been advanced to different companies, which have never been returned to the treasury. It is fair that I should require repayment for these. Were I to regulate my demands by the importance of this territory to the United States, they would be unbounded; but, being obliged to part with it, I shall be moderate in my terms. Still, remember, I must have fifty millions of francs, and I will not consent to take less.

I would rather make some desperate effort to preserve this fine country.”

That day the negotiations commenced. Mr. Monroe reached Paris on the 12th of April, 1803, and the two representatives of the United States, after holding a private interview, announced that they were ready to treat for the entire territory. On the 30th of April, the treaty was signed, and on the 21st of October, of the same year, Congress ratified the treaty. The United States were to pay \$11,250,000, and her citizens were to be compensated for some illegal captures, to the amount of \$3,750,000, making in the aggregate the sum of \$15,000,000, while it was agreed that the vessels and merchandise of France and Spain should be admitted into all the ports of Louisiana free of duty for twelve years. Bonaparte stipulated in favor of Louisiana, that it should be, as soon as possible, incorporated into the Union, and that its inhabitants should enjoy the same rights, privileges and immunities as other citizens of the United States, and the clause giving to them these benefits was drawn up by Bonaparte, who presented it to the plenipotentiaries with these words:—

“Make it known to the people of Louisiana, that we regret to part with them; that we have stipulated for all the advantages they could desire; and that France, in giving them up, has insured to them the greatest of all. They could never have prospered under any European government as they will when they become independent. But while they enjoy the privileges of liberty let them remember that they are French, and preserve for their mother country that affection which a common origin inspires.”

Complete satisfaction was given to both parties in the terms of the treaty. Mr. Livingston said:—

“I consider that from this day the United States takes rank with the first powers of Europe, and now she has entirely escaped from the power of England,” and Bonaparte expressed a similar sentiment when he said: “By this cession of territory I have secured the power of the United States, and given to England a maritime rival, who, at some future time, will humble her pride.”

These were prophetic words, for within a few years afterward the British met with a signal defeat, on the plains of the very territory of which the great Corsican had been speaking.

From 1800, the date of the cession made by Spain, to 1803, when it was purchased by the United States, no change had been made by

the French authorities in the jurisprudence of the Upper and Lower Louisiana, and during this period the Spanish laws remained in full force, as the laws of the entire province; a fact which is of interest to those who would understand the legal history and some of the present laws of Missouri.

On December 20th, 1803, Gens. Wilkinson and Claiborne, who were jointly commissioned to take possession of the territory for the United States, arrived in the city of New Orleans at the head of the American forces. Laussat, who had taken possession but twenty days previously as the prefect of the colony, gave up his command, and the star-spangled banner supplanted the tri-colored flag of France. The agent of France, to take possession of Upper Louisiana from the Spanish authorities, was Amos Stoddard, captain of artillery in the United States service. He was placed in possession of St. Louis on the 9th of March, 1804, by Charles Dehault Delassus, the Spanish commandant, and on the following day he transferred it to the United States. The authority of the United States in Missouri dates from this day.

From that moment the interests of the people of the Mississippi Valley became identified. They were troubled no more with uncertainties in regard to free navigation. The great river, along whose banks they had planted their towns and villages, now afforded them a safe and easy outlet to the markets of the world. Under the protecting ægis of a government, republican in form, and having free access to an almost boundless domain, embracing in its broad area the diversified climates of the globe, and possessing a soil unsurpassed for fertility, beauty of scenery and wealth of minerals, they had every incentive to push on their enterprises and build up the land wherein their lot had been cast.

In the purchase of Louisiana, it was known that a great empire had been secured as a heritage to the people of our country, for all time to come, but its grandeur, its possibilities, its inexhaustible resources and the important relations it would sustain to the nation and the world were never dreamed of by even Mr. Jefferson and his adroit and accomplished diplomatists.

The most ardent imagination never conceived of the progress which would mark the history of the "Great West." The adventurous pioneer, who fifty years ago pitched his tent upon its broad prairies, or threaded the dark labyrinths of its lonely forests, little thought that a mighty tide of physical and intellectual strength, would so rapidly

flow on in his footsteps, to populate, build up and enrich the domain which he had conquered.

Year after year, civilization has advanced further and further, until at length the mountains, the hills and the valleys, and even the rocks and the caverns, resound with the noise and din of busy millions.

"I beheld the westward marches
Of the unknown crowded nations.
All the land was full of people,
Restless, struggling, toiling, striving,
Speaking many tongues, yet feeling
But one heart-beat in their bosoms.
In the woodlands rang their axes;
Smoked their towns in all the valleys;
Over all the lakes and rivers
Rushed their great canoes of thunder."

In 1804, Congress, by an act passed in April of the same year, divided Louisiana into two parts, the "Territory of Orleans," and the "District of Louisiana," known as "Upper Louisiana." This district included all that portion of the old province, north of "Hope Encampment," on the Lower Mississippi, and embraced the present State of Missouri, and all the western region of country to the Pacific Ocean, and all below the forty-ninth degree of north latitude not claimed by Spain.

As a matter of convenience, on March 26th, 1804, Missouri was placed within the jurisdiction of the government of the Territory of Indiana, and its government put in motion by Gen. William H. Harrison, then governor of Indiana. In this he was assisted by Judges Griffin, Vanderburg and Davis, who established in St. Louis what were called Courts of Common Pleas. The District of Louisiana was regularly organized into the Territory of Louisiana by Congress, March 3, 1805, and President Jefferson appointed Gen. James Wilkinson, Governor, and Frederick Bates, Secretary. The Legislature of the territory was formed by Governor Wilkinson and Judges R. J. Meigs and John B. C. Lucas. In 1807, Governor Wilkinson was succeeded by Captain Meriwether Lewis, who had become famous by reason of his having made the expedition up the Missouri with Clark. Governor Lewis committed suicide in 1809 and President Madison appointed Gen. Benjamin Howard of Lexington, Kentucky, to fill his place. Gen. Howard resigned October 25, 1810, to enter the war of 1812, and died in St. Louis, in 1814. Captain William Clark, of Lewis and Clark's expedition, was appointed Governor in 1810, to succeed Gen.

Howard, and remained in office until the admission of the State into the Union, in 1821.

The portions of Missouri which were settled, for the purposes of local government were divided into four districts. Cape Girardeau was the first, and embraced the territory between Tywappity Bottom and Apple Creek. Ste. Genevieve, the second, embraced the territory from Apple Creek to the Meramec River. St. Louis, the third, embraced the territory between the Meramec and Missouri Rivers. St. Charles, the fourth, included the settled territory, between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. The total population of these districts at that time, was 8,670, including slaves. The population of the district of Louisiana, when ceded to the United States was 10,120.

CHAPTER II.

DESCRIPTIVE AND GEOGRAPHICAL.

Name — Extent — Surface — Rivers — Timber — Climate — Prairies — Soils — Population by Counties.

NAME.

The name Missouri is derived from the Indian tongue and signifies muddy.

EXTENT.

Missouri is bounded on the north by Iowa (from which it is separated for about thirty miles on the northeast, by the Des Moines River), and on the east by the Mississippi River, which divides it from Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, and on the west by the Indian Territory, and the States of Kansas and Nebraska. The State lies (with the exception of a small projection between the St. Francis and the Mississippi Rivers, which extends to 36°), between 36° 30' and 40° 36' north latitude, and between 12° 2' and 18° 51' west longitude from Washington.

The extreme width of the State east and west, is about 348 miles; its width on its northern boundary, measured from its northeast corner along the Iowa line, to its intersection with the Des Moines

River, is about 210 miles ; its width on its southern boundary is about 288 miles. Its average width is about 235 miles.

The length of the State north and south, not including the narrow strip between the St. Francis and Mississippi Rivers, is about 282 miles. It is about 450 miles from its extreme northwest corner to its southeast corner, and from the northeast corner to the southwest corner, it is about 230 miles. These limits embrace an area of 65,350 square miles, or 41,824,000 acres, being nearly as large as England, and the States of Vermont and New Hampshire.

SURFACE.

North of the Missouri, the State is level or undulating, while the portion south of that river (the larger portion of the State) exhibits a greater variety of surface. In the southeastern part is an extensive marsh, reaching beyond the State into Arkansas. The remainder of this portion between the Mississippi and Osage Rivers is rolling, and gradually rising into a hilly and mountainous district, forming the outskirts of the Ozark Mountains.

Beyond the Osage River, at some distance, commences a vast expanse of prairie land which stretches away towards the Rocky Mountains. The ridges forming the Ozark chain extend in a northeast and southwest direction, separating the waters that flow northeast into the Missouri from those that flow southeast into the Mississippi River.

RIVERS.

No State in the Union enjoys better facilities for navigation than Missouri. By means of the Mississippi River, which stretches along her entire eastern boundary, she can hold commercial intercourse with the most northern territory and State in the Union ; with the whole valley of the Ohio ; with many of the Atlantic States, and with the Gulf of Mexico.

“Ay, gather Europe’s royal rivers all —
The snow-swelled Neva, with an Empire’s weight
On her broad breast, she yet may overwhelm;
Dark Danube, hurrying, as by foe pursued,
Through shaggy forests and by palace walls,
To hide its terror in a sea of gloom;
The castled Rhine, whose vine-crowned waters flow,
The fount of fable and the source of song;
The rushing Rhone, in whose cerulean depths
The loving sky seems wedded with the wave;
The yellow Tiber, chok’d with Roman spoils,

A dying miser shrinking 'neath his gold;
The Seine, where fashion glasses the fairest forms;
The Thames that bears the riches of the world;
Gather their waters in one ocean mass,
Our Mississippi rolling proudly on,
Would sweep them from its path, or swallow up,
Like Aaron's rod, these streams of fame and song."

By the Missouri River she can extend her commerce to the Rocky Mountains, and receive in return the products which will come in the course of time, by its multitude of tributaries.

The Missouri River coasts the northwest line of the State for about 250 miles, following its windings, and then flows through the State, a little south of east, to its junction with the Mississippi. The Missouri River receives a number of tributaries within the limits of the State, the principal of which are the Nodaway, Platte, Grand and Chariton from the north, and the Blue, Sniabar, Lamine, Osage and Gasconade from the south. The principal tributaries of the Mississippi within the State, are the Salt River, north, and the Meramec River south of the Missouri.

The St. Francis and White Rivers, with their branches, drain the southeastern part of the State, and pass into Arkansas. The Osage is navigable for steamboats for more than 175 miles. There are a vast number of smaller streams, such as creeks, branches and rivers, which water the State in all directions.

Timber. — Not more towering in their sublimity were the cedars of ancient Lebanon, nor more precious in their utility were the almug-trees of Ophir, than the native forests of Missouri. The river bottoms are covered with a luxuriant growth of oak, ash, elm, hickory, cottonwood, linn, white and black walnut, and in fact, all the varieties found in the Atlantic and Eastern States. In the more barren districts may be seen the white and pin oak, and in many places a dense growth of pine. The crab apple, papaw and persimmon are abundant, as also the hazel and pecan.

Climate. — The climate of Missouri is, in general, pleasant and salubrious. Like that of North America, it is changeable, and subject to sudden and sometimes extreme changes of heat and cold; but it is decidedly milder, taking the whole year through, than that of the same latitudes east of the mountains. While the summers are not more oppressive than they are in the corresponding latitudes on and near the Atlantic coast, the winters are shorter, and very much milder,

except during the month of February, which has many days of pleasant sunshine.

Prairies. — Missouri is a prairie State, especially that portion of it north and northwest of the Missouri River. These prairies, along the water courses, abound with the thickest and most luxurious belts of timber, while the “rolling” prairies occupy the higher portions of the country, the descent generally to the forests or bottom lands being over only declivities. Many of these prairies, however, exhibit a gracefully waving surface, swelling and sinking with an easy slope, and a full, rounded outline, equally avoiding the unmeaning horizontal surface and the interruption of abrupt or angular elevations.

These prairies often embrace extensive tracts of land, and in one or two instances they cover an area of fifty thousand acres. During the spring and summer they are carpeted with a velvet of green, and gaily bedecked with flowers of various forms and hues, making a most fascinating panorama of ever-changing color and loveliness. To fully appreciate their great beauty and magnitude, they must be seen.

Soil. — The soil of Missouri is good, and of great agricultural capabilities, but the most fertile portions of the State are the river bottoms, which are a rich alluvium, mixed in many cases with sand, the producing qualities of which are not excelled by the prolific valley of the famous Nile.

South of the Missouri River there is a greater variety of soil, but much of it is fertile, and even in the mountains and mineral districts there are rich valleys, and about the sources of the White, Eleven Points, Current and Big Black Rivers, the soil, though unproductive, furnishes a valuable growth of yellow pine.

The marshy lands in the southeastern part of the State will, by a system of drainage, be one of the most fertile districts in the State.

POPULATION BY COUNTIES IN 1870, 1876, AND 1880.

Counties.	1870.	1876.	1880.
Adair	11,449	13,774	15,190
Andrew	15,137	14,992	16,318
Atchison	8,440	10,925	14,565
Audrain	12,307	15,157	19,739
Barry	10,373	11,146	14,424
Barton	5,087	6,900	10,332
Bates	15,960	17,484	25,332
Benton	11,322	11,027	12,398
Bollinger	8,162	8,884	11,132
Boone	20,765	31,923	25,424
Buchanan	35,109	38,165	49,824
Butler	4,298	4,363	6,011
Caldwell	11,390	12,200	13,654
Callaway	19,202	25,257	23,670
Camden	6,108	7,027	7,269
Cape Girardeau	17,558	17,891	20,998
Carroll	17,440	21,498	23,300
Carter	1,440	1,549	2,168
Cass	19,299	18,069	22,431
Cedar	9,471	9,897	10,747
Chariton	19,136	23,294	25,224
Christian	6,707	7,936	9,632
Clark	13,667	14,549	15,631
Clay	15,564	15,320	15,579
Clinton	14,063	13,698	16,073
Cole	10,292	14,122	15,519
Cooper	20,692	21,356	21,622
Crawford	7,982	9,391	10,763
Dade	8,683	11,089	12,557
Dallas	8,383	8,073	9,272
Daviess	14,410	16,557	19,174
DeKalb	9,858	11,159	13,343
Dent	6,357	7,401	10,647
Douglas	3,915	6,461	7,753
Dunklin	5,982	6,255	9,604
Franklin	30,098	26,924	26,536
Gasconade	10,093	11,160	11,153
Gentry	11,607	12,673	17,188
Greene	21,549	24,693	28,817
Grundy	10,567	13,071	15,201
Harrison	14,635	18,530	20,318
Henry	17,401	18,465	23,914
Hickory	6,452	5,870	7,388
Holt	11,652	13,245	15,510
Howard	17,233	17,815	18,428
Howell	4,218	6,756	8,814
Iron	6,278	6,623	8,183
Jackson	55,041	54,045	82,328
Jasper	14,928	20,384	32,021
Jefferson	15,380	16,186	18,736
Johnson	24,648	23,646	28,177
Knox	10,974	12,678	15,047
Laclede	9,380	9,845	11,524
Lafayette	22,624	22,204	25,761
Lawrence	13,067	13,054	17,585
Lewis	15,114	16,360	15,925
Lincoln	15,960	16,858	17,443
Linn	15,906	18,110	20,016
Livingston	16,730	18,074	20,205

POPULATION BY COUNTIES—*Continued.*

Counties.	1876.	1876.	1880.
McDonald	5,226	6,072	7,816
Macon	23,230	25,028	26,223
Madison	5,849	8,750	8,866
Maries	5,916	6,481	7,304
Marion	23,780	22,794	24,837
Mercer	11,557	13,393	14,674
Miller	6,616	8,529	9,807
Mississippi	4,982	7,498	9,270
Moniteau	13,375	13,084	14,349
Monroe	17,149	17,751	19,075
Montgomery	10,405	14,418	16,250
Morgan	8,434	9,529	10,134
New Madrid	6,357	6,673	7,694
Newton	12,821	16,875	18,948
Nodaway	14,751	23,196	29,560
Oregon	3,287	4,469	5,791
Osage	10,793	11,200	11,824
Ozark	3,363	4,579	5,618
Pemiscot	2,059	2,573	4,299
Perry	9,877	11,189	11,895
Pettis	18,706	23,167	27,285
Phelps	10,506	9,919	12,565
Pike	23,076	22,828	26,716
Platte	17,352	15,948	17,372
Polk	14,445	13,467	15,745
Pulaski	4,714	6,157	7,250
Putnam	11,217	12,641	13,556
Ralls	10,510	9,997	11,838
Randolph	15,908	19,173	22,751
Ray	18,700	18,394	20,196
Reynolds	3,756	4,716	5,722
Ripley	3,175	3,913	5,377
St. Charles	21,304	21,321	23,060
St. Clair	6,742	11,242	14,126
St. Francois	9,742	11,621	13,822
Ste. Genevieve	8,384	9,409	10,309
St. Louis ¹	351,189	. . .	31,888
Saline	21,672	27,087	29,912
Schuyler	8,820	9,881	10,470
Scotland	10,670	12,030	12,507
Scott	7,317	7,312	8,587
Shannon	2,339	3,236	3,441
Shelby	10,119	13,243	14,024
Stoddard	8,535	10,888	13,432
Stone	3,253	3,544	4,405
Sullivan	11,907	14,039	16,569
Taney	4,407	6,124	5,605
Texas	9,618	10,287	12,207
Vernon	11,247	14,413	19,370
Warren	9,673	10,321	10,806
Washington	11,719	13,100	12,895
Wayne	6,068	7,006	9,097
Webster	10,434	10,684	12,175
Worth	5,004	7,164	8,208
Wright	5,684	6,124	9,733
City of St. Louis . . . . .	. . .	. . .	350,522
	1,721,295	1,547,030	2,168,804

¹ St. Louis City and County separated in 1877. Population for 1876 not given.

SUMMARY.

Males	1,126,424
Females	1,041,380
Native	1,957,564
Foreign	211,240
White	2,023,568
Colored ¹	145,236

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY OF MISSOURI.

Classification of Rocks—Quaternary Formation—Tertiary—Cretaceous—Carboniferous—Devonian—Silurian—Azoic—Economic Geology—Coal—Iron—Lead—Copper—Zinc—Building Stone—Marble—Gypsum—Lime—Clays—Paints—Springs—Water Power.

The stratified rocks of Missouri, as classified and treated of by Prof. G. C. Swallow, belong to the following divisions: I. Quaternary; II. Tertiary; III. Cretaceous; IV. Carboniferous; V. Devonian; VI. Silurian; VII. Azoic.

“The Quaternary formations, are the most recent, and the most valuable to man: valuable, because they can be more readily utilized.

The Quaternary formation in Missouri, embraces the Alluvium, 30 feet thick; Bottom Prairie, 30 feet thick; Bluff, 200 feet thick; and Drift, 155 feet thick. The latest deposits are those which constitute the Alluvium, and includes the soils, pebbles and sand, clays, vegetable mould, bog, iron ore, marls, etc.

The Alluvium deposits, cover an area, within the limits of Missouri, of more than four millions acres of land, which are not surpassed for fertility by any region of country on the globe.

The Bluff Prairie formation is confined to the low lands, which are washed by the two great rivers which course our eastern and western boundaries, and while it is only about half as extensive as the Alluvial, it is equally as rich and productive.”

“The Bluff formation,” says Prof. Swallow, “rests upon the ridges and river bluffs, and descends along their slopes to the lowest valleys, the formation capping all the Bluffs of the Missouri from Fort Union to its mouth, and those of the Mississippi from Dubuque

¹ Including 92 Chinese, 2 half Chinese, and 96 Indians and half-breeds.

to the mouth of the Ohio. It forms the upper stratum beneath the soil of all the high lands, both timber and prairies, of all the counties north of the Osage and Missouri, and also St. Louis, and the Mississippi counties on the south.

Its greatest development is in the counties on the Missouri River from the Iowa line to Boonville. In some localities it is 200 feet thick. At St. Joseph it is 140; at Boonville 100; and at St. Louis, in St. George's quarry, and the Big Mound, it is about 50 feet; while its greatest observed thickness in Marion county was only 30 feet."

The Drift formation is that which lies beneath the Bluff formation, having, as Prof. Swallow informs us, three distinct deposits, to wit: "Altered Drift, which are strata of sand and pebbles, seen in the banks of the Missouri, in the northwestern portion of the State.

The Boulder formation is a heterogeneous stratum of sand, gravel and boulder, and water-worn fragments of the older rocks.

Boulder Clay is a bed of bluish or brown sandy clay, through which pebbles are scattered in greater or less abundance. In some localities in northern Missouri, this formation assumes a pure white, pipe-clay color."

The Tertiary formation is made up of clays, shales, iron ores, sandstone, and sands, scattered along the bluffs, and edges of the bottoms, reaching from Commerce, Scott County, to Stoddard, and south to the Chalk Bluffs in Arkansas.

The Cretaceous formation lies beneath the Tertiary, and is composed of variegated sandstone, bluish-brown sandy slate, whitish-brown impure sandstone, fine white clay mingled with spotted flint, purple, red and blue clays, all being in the aggregate, 158 feet in thickness. There are no fossils in these rocks, and nothing by which their age may be told.

The Carboniferous system includes the Upper Carboniferous or coal-measures, and the Lower Carboniferous or Mountain limestone. The coal-measures are made up of numerous strata of sandstones, limestones, shales, clays, marls, spathic iron ores, and coals.

The Carboniferous formation, including coal-measures and the beds of iron, embrace an area in Missouri of 27,000 square miles. The varieties of coal found in the State are the common bituminous and cannel coals, and they exist in quantities inexhaustible. The fact that these coal-measures are full of fossils, which are always confined

to the coal measures, enables the geologist to point them out, and the coal beds contained in them.

The rocks of the Lower Carboniferous formation are varied in color, and are quarried in many different parts of the State, being extensively utilized for building and other purposes.

Among the Lower Carboniferous rocks is found the Upper Archimedes Limestone, 200 feet; Ferruginous Sandstone, 195 feet; Middle Archimedes, 50 feet; St. Louis Limestone, 250 feet; Oolitic Limestone, 25 feet; Lower Archimedes Limestone, 350 feet; and Encrinital Limestone, 500 feet. These limestones generally contain fossils.

The Ferruginous limestone is soft when quarried, but becomes hard and durable after exposure. It contains large quantities of iron, and is found skirting the eastern coal measures from the mouth of the Des Moines to McDonald county.

The St. Louis limestone is of various hues and tints, and very hard. It is found in Clark, Lewis and St. Louis counties.

The Lower Archimedes limestone includes partly the lead bearing rocks of Southwestern Missouri.

The Encrinital limestone is the most extensive of the divisions of Carboniferous limestone, and is made up of brown, buff, gray and white. In these strata are found the remains of corals and mollusks. This formation extends from Marion county to Greene county. The Devonian system contains: Chemung Group, Hamilton Group, Onondaga limestone and Oriskany sandstone. The rocks of the Devonian system are found in Marion, Ralls, Pike, Callaway, Saline and Ste. Genevieve counties.

The Chemung Group has three formations, Chouteau limestone, 85 feet; Vermicular sandstone and shales, 75 feet; Lithographic limestone, 125 feet.

The Chouteau limestone is in two divisions, when fully developed, and when first quarried is soft. It is not only good for building purposes but makes an excellent cement.

The Vermicular sandstone and shales are usually buff or yellowish brown, and perforated with pores.

The Lithographic limestone is a pure, fine, compact, evenly-textured limestone. Its color varies from light drab to buff and blue. It is called "pot metal," because under the hammer it gives a sharp, ringing sound. It has but few fossils.

The Hamilton Group is made up of some 40 feet of blue shales, and 170 feet of crystalline limestone.

Onondaga limestone is usually a coarse, gray or buff crystalline, thick-bedded and cherty limestone. No formation in Missouri presents such variable and widely different lithological characters as the Onondaga.

The Oriskany sandstone is a light, gray limestone.

Of the Upper Silurian series there are the following formations: Lower Helderberg, 350 feet; Niagara Group, 200 feet; Cape Girardeau limestone, 60 feet.

The Lower Helderberg is made up of buff, gray, and reddish cherty and argillaceous limestone.

Niagara Group. The Upper part of this group consists of red, yellow and ash-colored shales, with compact limestones, variegated with bands and nodules of chert.

The Cape Girardeau limestone, on the Mississippi River near Cape Girardeau, is a compact, bluish-gray, brittle limestone, with smooth fractures in layers from two to six inches in thickness, with argillaceous partings. These strata contain a great many fossils.

The Lower Silurian has the following ten formations, to wit: Hudson River Group, 220 feet; Trenton limestone, 360 feet; Black River and Bird's Eye limestone, 175 feet; first Magnesian limestone, 200 feet; Saccharoidal sandstone, 125 feet; second Magnesian limestone, 250 feet; second sandstone, 115 feet; third Magnesian limestone, 350 feet; third sandstone, 60 feet; fourth Magnesian limestone, 350 feet.

Hudson River Group: — There are three formations which Prof. Swallow refers to in this group. These formations are found in the bluff above and below Louisiana; on the Grassy a few miles north-west of Louisiana, and in Ralls, Pike, Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve Counties.

Trenton limestone: The upper part of this formation is made up of thick beds of hard, compact, bluish gray and drab limestone, variegated with irregular cavities, filled with greenish materials.

The beds are exposed between Hannibal and New London, north of Salt River, near Glencoe, St. Louis County, and are seventy-five feet thick.

Black River and Bird's Eye limestone the same color as the Trenton limestone.

The first Magnesian limestone cap the picturesque bluffs of the Osage in Benton and neighboring counties.

The Saccharoidal sandstone has a wide range in the State. In a bluff about two miles from Warsaw, is a very striking change of thickness of this formation.

Second Magnesian limestone, in lithological character, is like the first.

The second sandstone, usually of yellowish brown, sometimes becomes a pure white, fine-grained, soft sandstone as on Cedar Creek, in Washington and Franklin Counties.

The third Magnesian limestone is exposed in the high and picturesque bluffs of the Niangua, in the neighborhood of Bryce's Spring.

The third sandstone is white and has a formation in moving water.

The fourth Magnesian limestone is seen on the Niangua and Osage Rivers.

The Azoic rocks lie below the Silurian and form a series of silicious and other slates which contain no remains of organic life.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

Coal. — Missouri is particularly rich in minerals. Indeed, no State in the Union, surpasses her in this respect. In some unknown age of the past — long before the existence of man — Nature, by a wise process, made a bountiful provision for the time, when in the order of things, it should be necessary for civilized man to take possession of these broad, rich prairies. As an equivalent for lack of forests, she quietly stored away beneath the soil those wonderful carboniferous treasures for the use of man.

Geological surveys have developed the fact that the coal deposits in the State are almost unnumbered, embracing all varieties of the best bituminous coal. A large portion of the State, has been ascertained to be one continuous coal field, stretching from the mouth of the Des Moines River through Clark, Lewis, Scotland, Adair, Macon, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, Callaway, Boone, Cooper, Pettis, Benton, Henry, St. Clair, Bates, Vernon, Cedar, Dade, Barton and Jasper, into the Indian Territory, and the counties on the northwest of this line contain more or less coal. Coal rocks exist in Ralls, Montgomery, Warren, St. Charles, Moniteau, Cole, Morgan, Crawford and Lincoln, and during the past few years, all along the lines of all the railroads in North Missouri, and along the western end of the Missouri Pacific, and on the Missouri River, between Kansas City and Sioux

City, has systematic mining, opened up hundreds of mines in different localities. The area of our coal beds, on the line of the southwestern boundary of the State alone, embraces more than 26,000 square miles of regular coal measures. This will give of workable coal, if the average be one foot, 26,800,000,000 tons. The estimates from the developments already made, in the different portions of the State, will give 134,000,000,000 tons.

The economical value of this coal to the State, its influence in domestic life, in navigation, commerce and manufactures, is beyond the imagination of man to conceive. Suffice it to say, that in the possession of her developed and undeveloped coal mines, Missouri has a motive power, which in its influences for good, in the civilization of man, is more potent than the gold of California.

Iron. — Prominent among the minerals, which increase the power and prosperity of a nation, is iron. Of this ore, Missouri has an inexhaustible quantity, and like her coal fields, it has been developed in many portions of the State, and of the best and purest quality. It is found in great abundance in the counties of Cooper, St. Clair, Greene, Henry, Franklin, Benton, Dallas, Camden, Stone, Madison, Iron, Washington, Perry, St. Francois, Reynolds, Stoddard, Scott, Dent and others. The greatest deposit of iron is found in the Iron Mountain, which is two hundred feet high, and covers an area of five hundred acres, and produces a metal, which is shown by analysis, to contain from 65 to 69 per cent of metallic iron.

The ore of Shepherd Mountain contains from 64 to 67 per cent of metallic iron. The ore of Pilot Knob contains from 53 to 60 per cent.

Rich beds of iron are also found at the Big Bogy Mountain, and at Russell Mountain. This ore has, in its nude state, a variety of colors, from the red, dark red, black, brown, to a light bluish gray. The red ores are found in twenty-one or more counties of the State, and are of great commercial value. The brown hematite iron ores extend over a greater range of country than all the others combined, embracing about one hundred counties, and have been ascertained to exist in these in large quantities.

Lead. — Long before any permanent settlements were made in Missouri by the whites, lead was mined within the limits of the State at two or three points on the Mississippi. At this time more than five hundred mines are opened, and many of them are being successfully worked. These deposits of lead cover an area, so far as developed, of more than seven thousand square miles. Mines have been opened

in Jefferson, Washington, St. Francois, Madison, Wayne, Carter, Reynolds, Crawford, Ste. Genevieve, Perry, Cole, Cape Girardeau, Camden, Morgan, and many other counties.

Copper and Zinc. — Several varieties of copper ore are found in Missouri. The copper mines of Shannon, Madison and Franklin Counties have been known for years, and some of these have been successfully worked and are now yielding good results.

Deposits of copper have been discovered in Dent, Crawford, Benton, Maries, Green, Lawrence, Dade, Taney, Dallas, Phelps, Reynolds and Wright Counties.

Zinc is abundant in nearly all the lead mines in the southwestern part of the State, and since the completion of the A. & P. R. R. a market has been furnished for this ore, which will be converted into valuable merchandise.

Building Stone and Marble. — There is no scarcity of good building stone in Missouri. Limestone, sandstone and granite exist in all shades of buff, blue, red and brown, and are of great beauty as building material.

There are many marble beds in the State, some of which furnish very beautiful and excellent marble. It is found in Marion, Cooper, St. Louis, and other counties.

One of the most desirable of the Missouri marbles is in the 3rd Magnesian limestone, on the Niangua. It is fine-grained, crystalline, silico-magnesian limestone, light-drab, slightly tinged with peach blossom, and clouded by deep flesh-colored shades. In ornamental architecture it is rarely surpassed.

Gypsum and Lime. — Though no extensive beds of gypsum have been discovered in Missouri, there are vast beds of the pure white crystalline variety on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, on Kansas River, and on Gypsum Creek. It exists also in several other localities accessible by both rail and boat.

All of the limestone formations in the State, from the coal measures to fourth Magnesian, have more or less strata of very nearly pure carbonate of pure lime.

Clays and Paints. — Clays are found in nearly all parts of the State suitable for making bricks. Potters' clay and fire-clay are worked in many localities.

There are several beds of purple shades in the coal measures which possess the properties requisite for paints used in outside work. Yellow and red ochres are found in considerable quantities on the Missouri

River. Some of these paints have been thoroughly tested and found fire-proof and durable.

SPRINGS AND WATER POWER.

No State is, perhaps, better supplied with cold springs of pure water than Missouri. Out of the bottoms, there is scarcely a section of land but has one or more perennial springs of good water. Even where there are no springs, good water can be obtained by digging from twenty to forty feet. Salt springs are abundant in the central part of the State, and discharge their brine in Cooper, Saline, Howard, and adjoining counties. Considerable salt was made in Cooper and Howard Counties at an early day.

Sulphur springs are also numerous throughout the State. The Chouteau Springs in Cooper, the Monagaw Springs in St. Clair, the Elk Springs in Pike, and the Cheltenham Springs in St. Louis County have acquired considerable reputation as salubrious waters, and have become popular places of resort. Many other counties have good sulphur springs.

Among the Chalybeate springs the Sweet Springs on the Blackwater, and the Chalybeate spring in the University *campus* are, perhaps, the most popular of the kind in the State. There are, however, other springs impregnated with some of the salts of iron.

Petroleum springs are found in Carroll, Ray, Randolph, Cass, Lafayette, Bates, Vernon, and other counties. The variety called lubricating oil is the more common.

The water power of the State is excellent. Large springs are particularly abundant on the waters of the Meramec, Gasconade, Bourbeuse, Osage, Niangua, Spring, White, Sugar, and other streams. Besides these, there are hundreds of springs sufficiently large to drive mills and factories, and the day is not far distant when these crystal fountains will be utilized, and a thousand saws will buzz to their dashing music.

CHAPTER IV.

TITLE AND EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Title to Missouri Lands — Right of Discovery — Title of France and Spain — Cession to the United States — Territorial Changes — Treaties with Indians — First Settlement — Ste. Genevieve and New Bourbon — St. Louis — When Incorporated — Potosi — St. Charles — Portage des Sioux — New Madrid — St. Francois County — Perry — Mississippi — Loutre Island — “Boone’s Lick” — Cote Sans Dessein — Howard County — Some First Things — Counties — When Organized.

The title to the soil of Missouri was, of course, primarily vested in the original occupants who inhabited the country prior to its discovery by the whites. But the Indians, being savages, possessed but few rights that civilized nations considered themselves bound to respect; so, therefore, when they found this country in the possession of such a people they claimed it in the name of the King of France, by the *right of discovery*. It remained under the jurisdiction of France until 1763.

Prior to the year 1763, the entire continent of North America was divided between France, England, Spain and Russia. France held all that portion that now constitutes our national domain west of the Mississippi River, except Texas, and the territory which we have obtained from Mexico and Russia. The vast region, while under the jurisdiction of France, was known as the “Province of Louisiana,” and embraced the present State of Missouri. At the close of the “Old French War,” in 1763, France gave up her share of the continent, and Spain came into the possession of the territory west of the Mississippi River, while Great Britain retained Canada and the regions northward, having obtained that territory by conquest, in the war with France. For thirty-seven years the territory now embraced within the limits of Missouri, remained as a part of the possession of Spain, and then went back to France by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, October 1, 1800. On the 30th of April, 1803, France ceded it to the United States, in consideration of receiving \$11,250,000, and the liquidation of certain claims, held by citizens of the United States against France, which amounted to the further sum of \$3,750,000, making a total of \$15,000,000. It will thus be seen that France has twice, and Spain once, held sovereignty over the territory embracing

Missouri, but the financial needs of Napoleon afforded our Government an opportunity to add another empire to its domain.

On the 31st of October, 1803, an act of Congress was approved, authorizing the President to take possession of the newly acquired territory, and provided for it a temporary government, and another act, approved March 26, 1804, authorized the division of the "Louisiana Purchase," as it was then called, into two separate territories. All that portion south of the 33d parallel of north latitude was called the "Territory of Orleans," and that north of the said parallel was known as the "District of Louisiana," and was placed under the jurisdiction of what was then known as "Indian Territory."

By virtue of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1805, the "District of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Louisiana," with a territorial government of its own, which went into operation July 4th of the same year, and it so remained till 1812. In this year the "Territory of Orleans" became the State of Louisiana, and the "Territory of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Missouri."

This change took place under an act of Congress, approved June 4, 1812. In 1819, a portion of this territory was organized as "Arkansas Territory," and on August 10, 1821, the State of Missouri was admitted, being a part of the former "Territory of Missouri."

In 1836, the "Platte Purchase," then being a part of the Indian Territory, and now composing the counties of Atchison, Andrew, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway and Platte, was made by treaty with the Indians, and added to the State. It will be seen, then, that the soil of Missouri belonged:—

1. To France, with other territory.
2. In 1763, with other territory, it was ceded to Spain.
3. October 1, 1800, it was ceded, with other territory from Spain, back to France.
4. April 30, 1803, it was ceded, with other territory, by France to the United States.
5. October 31, 1803, a temporary government was authorized by Congress for the newly acquired territory.
6. October 1, 1804, it was included in the "District of Louisiana" and placed under the territorial government of Indiana.
7. July 4, 1805, it was included as a part of the "Territory of Louisiana," then organized with a separate territorial government.

8. June 4, 1812, it was embraced in what was then made the "Territory of Missouri."

9. August 10, 1821, it was admitted into the Union as a State.

10. In 1836, the "Platte Purchase" was made, adding more territory to the State.

The cession by France, April 30, 1803, vested the title in the United States, subject to the claims of the Indians, which it was very justly the policy of the Government to recognize. Before the Government of the United States could vest clear title to the soil in the grantee it was necessary to extinguish the Indian title by purchase. This was done accordingly by treaties made with the Indians at different times.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The name of the first white man who set foot on the territory now embraced in the State of Missouri, is not known, nor is it known at what precise period the first settlements were made. It is, however, generally agreed that they were made at Ste. Genevieve and New Bourbon, tradition fixing the date of the settlements in the autumn of 1735. These towns were settled by the French from Kaskaskia and St. Philip in Illinois.

St. Louis was founded by Pierre Laclède Liguist, on the 15th of February, 1764. He was a native of France, and was one of the members of the company of Laclède Liguist, Antonio Maxant & Co., to whom a royal charter had been granted, confirming the privilege of an exclusive trade with the Indians of Missouri as far north as St. Peter's River.

While in search of a trading post he ascended the Mississippi as far as the mouth of the Missouri, and finally returned to the present town site of St. Louis. After the village had been laid off he named it St. Louis in honor of Louis XV., of France.

The colony thrived rapidly by accessions from Kaskaskia and other towns on the east side of the Mississippi, and its trade was largely increased by many of the Indian tribes, who removed a portion of their peltry trade from the same towns to St. Louis. It was incorporated as a town on the ninth day of November, 1809, by the Court of Common Pleas of the district of St. Louis; the town trustees being Auguste Chouteau, Edward Hempstead, Jean F. Cabanne, Wm. C. Carr and William Christy, and incorporated as a city December 9, 1822. The selection of the town site on which St. Louis stands was highly judicious, the spot not only being healthful and having the ad-

vantages of water transportation unsurpassed, but surrounded by a beautiful region of country, rich in soil and mineral resources. St. Louis has grown to be the fifth city in population in the Union, and is to-day the great center of internal commerce of the Missouri, the Mississippi and their tributaries, and, with its railroad facilities, it is destined to be the greatest inland city of the American continent.

The next settlement was made at Potosi, in Washington County, in 1765, by Francis Breton, who, while chasing a bear, discovered the mine near the present town of Potosi, where he afterward located.

One of the most prominent pioneers who settled at Potosi was Moses Austin, of Virginia, who, in 1795, received by grant from the Spanish government a league of land, now known as the "Austin Survey." The grant was made on condition that Mr. Austin would establish a lead mine at Potosi and work it. He built a palatial residence, for that day, on the brow of the hill in the little village, which was for many years known as "Durham Hall." At this point the first shot-tower and sheet-lead manufactory were erected.

Five years after the founding of St. Louis the first settlement made in Northern Missouri was made near St. Charles, in St. Charles County, in 1769. The name given to it, and which it retained till 1784, was *Les Petites Cotes*, signifying, Little Hills. The town site was located by Blanchette, a Frenchman, surnamed LeChasseur, who built the first fort in the town and established there a military post.

Soon after the establishment of the military post at St. Charles, the old French village of *Portage des Sioux*, was located on the Mississippi, just below the mouth of the Illinois River, and at about the same time a Kickapoo village was commenced at Clear Weather Lake. The present town site of New Madrid, in New Madrid county, was settled in 1781, by French Canadians, it then being occupied by Delaware Indians. The place now known as Big River Mills, St. Francois county, was settled in 1796, Andrew Baker, John Alley, Francis Starnater and John Andrews, each locating claims. The following year, a settlement was made in the same county, just below the present town of Farmington, by the Rev. William Murphy, a Baptist minister from East Tennessee. In 1796, settlements were made in Perry county by emigrants from Kentucky and Pennsylvania; the latter locating in the rich bottom lands of Bois Brule, the former generally settling in the "Barrens," and along the waters of Saline Creek.

Bird's Point, in Mississippi county, opposite Cairo, Illinois, was settled August 6, 1800, by John Johnson, by virtue of a land-grant

from the commandant under the Spanish Government. Norfolk and Charleston, in the same county, were settled respectively in 1800 and 1801. Warren county was settled in 1801. Loutre Island, below the present town of Hermann, in the Missouri River, was settled by a few American families in 1807. This little company of pioneers suffered greatly from the floods, as well as from the incursions of thieving and blood-thirsty Indians, and many incidents of a thrilling character could be related of trials and struggles, had we the time and space.

In 1807, Nathan and Daniel M. Boone, sons of the great hunter and pioneer, in company with three others, went from St. Louis to "Boone's Lick," in Howard county, where they manufactured salt and formed the nucleus of a small settlement.

Cote Sans Dessein, now called Bakersville, on the Missouri River, in Callaway county, was settled by the French in 1801. This little town was considered at that time, as the "Far West" of the new world. During the war of 1812, at this place many hard-fought battles occurred between the whites and Indians, wherein woman's fortitude and courage greatly assisted in the defence of the settlement.

In 1810, a colony of Kentuckians numbering one hundred and fifty families immigrated to Howard county, and settled on the Missouri River in Cooper's Bottom near the present town of Franklin, and opposite Arrow Rock.

Such, in brief, is the history of some of the early settlements of Missouri, covering a period of more than half a century.

These settlements were made on the water courses; usually along the banks of the two great streams, whose navigation afforded them transportation for their marketable commodities, and communication with the civilized portion of the country.

They not only encountered the gloomy forests, settling as they did by the river's brink, but the hostile incursion of savage Indians, by whom they were for many years surrounded.

The expedients of these brave men who first broke ground in the territory, have been succeeded by the permanent and tasteful improvements of their descendants. Upon the spots where they toiled, dared and died, are seen the comfortable farm, the beautiful village, and thrifty city. Churches and school houses greet the eye on every hand; railroads diverge in every direction, and, indeed, all the appliances of a higher civilization are profusely strewn over the smiling surface of the State.

Culture's hand
Has scattered verdure o'er the land;
And smiles and fragrance rule serene,
Where barren wild usurped the scene.

SOME FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage that took place in Missouri was April 20, 1766, in St. Louis.

The first baptism was performed in May, 1766, in St. Louis.

The first house of worship, (Catholic) was erected in 1775, at St. Louis.

The first ferry established in 1805, on the Mississippi River, at St. Louis.

The first newspaper established in St. Louis (*Missouri Gazette*), in 1808.

The first postoffice was established in 1804, in St. Louis — Rufus Easton, post-master.

The first Protestant church erected at Ste. Genevieve, in 1806 — Baptist.

The first bank established (Bank of St. Louis), in 1814.

The first market house opened in 1811, in St. Louis.

The first steamboat on the Upper Mississippi was the General Pike, Capt. Jacob Reid; landed at St. Louis 1817.

The first board of trustees for public schools appointed in 1817, St. Louis.

The first college built (St. Louis College), in 1817.

The first steamboat that came up the Missouri River as high as Franklin was the Independence, in May, 1819; Capt. Nelson, master.

The first court house erected in 1823, in St. Louis.

The first cholera appeared in St. Louis in 1832.

The first railroad convention held in St. Louis, April 20, 1836.

The first telegraph lines reached East St. Louis, December 20, 1847.

The first great fire occurred in St. Louis, 1849.

CHAPTER V.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

Organization 1812 — Council — House of Representatives — William Clark first Territorial Governor — Edward Hempstead first Delegate — Spanish Grants — First General Assembly — Proceedings — Second Assembly — Proceedings — Population of Territory — Vote of Territory — Rufus Easton — Absent Members — Third Assembly — Proceedings — Application for Admission.

Congress organized Missouri as a Territory, July 4, 1812, with a Governor and General Assembly. The Governor, Legislative Council, and House of Representatives exercised the Legislative power of the Territory, the Governor's vetoing power being absolute.

The Legislative Council was composed of nine members, whose tenure of office lasted five years. Eighteen citizens were nominated by the House of Representatives to the President of the United States, from whom he selected, with the approval of the Senate, nine Coun-
cillors, to compose the Legislative Council.

The House of Representatives consisted of members chosen every two years by the people, the basis of representation being one member for every five hundred white males. The first House of Representatives consisted of thirteen members, and, by Act of Congress, the whole number of Representatives could not exceed twenty-five.

The judicial power of the Territory, was vested in the Superior and Inferior Courts, and in the Justices of the Peace; the Superior Court having three judges, whose term of office continued four years, having original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases.

The Territory could send one delegate to Congress. Governor Clark issued a proclamation, October 1st, 1812, required by Congress, reorganizing the districts of St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid, into five counties, and fixed the second Monday in November following, for the election of a delegate to Congress, and the members of the Territorial House of Representatives.

William Clark, of the expedition of Lewis and Clark, was the first Territorial Governor, appointed by the President, who began his duties 1813.

Edward Hempstead, Rufus Easton, Samuel Hammond, and Matthew Lyon were candidates in November for delegates to Congress.

Edward Hempstead was elected, being the first Territorial Delegate to Congress from Missouri. He served one term, declining a second, and was instrumental in having Congress to pass the act of June 13, 1812, which he introduced, confirming the title to lands which were claimed by the people by virtue of Spanish grants. The same act confirmed to the people "for the support of schools," the title to village lots, out-lots or common field lots, which were held and enjoyed by them, at the time of the session in 1803.

Under the act of June 4, 1812, the first General Assembly held its session in the house of Joseph Robidoux, in St. Louis, on the 7th of December, 1812. The names of the members of the House were:—

St. Charles. — John Pitman and Robert Spencer.

St. Louis. — David Music, Bernard G. Farrar, William C. Carr, and Richard Clark.

Ste. Genevieve. — George Bullet, Richard S. Thomas, and Isaac McGready.

Cape Girardeau. — George F. Bollinger, and Spencer Byrd.

New Madrid. — John Shrader and Samuel Phillips.

John B. C. Lucas, one of the Territorial Judges, administered the oath of office. William C. Carr was elected speaker, and Andrew Scott, Clerk.

The House of Representatives proceeded to nominate eighteen persons from whom the President of the United States, with the Senate, was to select nine for the Council. From this number the President chose the following:

St. Charles. — James Flaugherty and Benjamin Emmons.

St. Louis. — Auguste Chouteau, Sr., and Samuel Hammond.

Ste. Genevieve. — John Scott and James Maxwell.

Cape Girardeau. — William Neeley and Joseph Cavenor.

New Madrid. — Joseph Hunter.

The Legislative Council, thus chosen by the President and Senate, was announced by Frederick Bates, Secretary and Acting-Governor of the Territory, by proclamation, June 3, 1813, and fixing the first Monday in July following, as the time for the meeting of the Legislature.

In the meantime the duties of the executive office were assumed by William Clark. The Legislature accordingly met, as required by the Acting-Governor's proclamation, in July, but its proceedings were never officially published. Consequently but little is known in reference to the workings of the first Territorial Legislature in Missouri.

From the imperfect account, published in the *Missouri Gazette*, of that day; a paper which had been in existence since 1808, it is found that laws were passed regulating and establishing weights and measures; creating the office of Sheriff; providing the manner for taking the census; permanently fixing the seats of Justices, and an act to compensate its own members. At this session, laws were also passed defining crimes and penalties; laws in reference to forcible entry and detainer; establishing Courts of Common Pleas; incorporating the Bank of St. Louis; and organizing a part of Ste. Genevieve county into the county of Washington.

The next session of the Legislature convened in St. Louis, December 6, 1813. George Bullet of Ste. Genevieve county, was speaker elect, and Andrew Scott, clerk, and William Sullivan, doorkeeper. Since the adjournment of the former Legislature, several vacancies had occurred, and new members had been elected to fill their places. Among these was Israel McCready, from the county of Washington.

The president of the legislative council was Samuel Hammond. No journal of the council was officially published, but the proceedings of the house are found in the *Gazette*.

At this session of the Legislature many wise and useful laws were passed, having reference to the temporal as well as the moral and spiritual welfare of the people. Laws were enacted for the suppression of vice and immorality on the Sabbath day; for the improvement of public roads and highways; creating the offices of auditor, treasurer and county surveyor; regulating the fiscal affairs of the Territory and fixing the boundary lines of New Madrid, Cape Girardeau, Washington and St. Charles counties. The Legislature adjourned on the 19th of January, 1814, *sine die*.

The population of the Territory as shown by the United States census in 1810, was 20,845. The census taken by the Legislature in 1814 gave the Territory a population of 25,000. This enumeration shows the county of St. Louis contained the greatest number of inhabitants, and the new county of Arkansas the least — the latter having 827, and the former 3,149.

The candidates for delegate to Congress were Rufus Easton, Samuel Hammond, Alexander McNair and Thomas F. Riddick. Rufus Easton and Samuel Hammond had been candidates at the preceding election. In all the counties, excepting Arkansas, the votes aggregated 2,599, of which number Mr. Easton received 965, Mr. Ham-

mond 746, Mr. McNair 853, and Mr. Riddick (who had withdrawn previously to the election) 35. Mr. Easton was elected.

The census of 1814 showing a large increase in the population of the Territory, an appointment was made increasing the number of Representatives in the Territorial Legislature to twenty-two. The General Assembly began its session in St. Louis, December 5, 1814. There were present on the first day twenty Representatives. James Caldwell of Ste. Genevieve county was elected speaker, and Andrew Scott who had been clerk of the preceding assembly, was chosen clerk. The President of the Council was William Neeley, of Cape Girardeau county.

It appeared that James Maxwell, the absent member of the Council, and Seth Emmons, member elect of the House of Representatives, were dead. The county of Lawrence was organized at this session, from the western part of New Madrid county, and the corporate powers of St. Louis were enlarged. In 1815 the Territorial Legislature again began its session. Only a partial report of its proceedings are given in the *Gazette*. The county of Howard was then organized from St. Louis and St. Charles counties, and included all that part of the State lying north of the Osage and south of the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. (For precise boundaries, see Chapter I. of the History of Boone County.)

The next session of the Territorial Legislature commenced its session in December, 1816. During the sitting of this Legislature many important acts were passed. It was then that the "Bank of Missouri" was chartered and went into operation. In the fall of 1817 the "Bank of St. Louis" and the "Bank of Missouri" were issuing bills. An act was passed chartering lottery companies, chartering the academy at Potosi, and incorporating a board of trustees for superintending the schools in the town of St. Louis. Laws were also passed to encourage the "killing of wolves, panthers and wild-cats."

The Territorial Legislature met again in December, 1818, and, among other things, organized the counties of Pike, Cooper, Jefferson, Franklin, Wayne, Lincoln, Madison, Montgomery, and three counties in the Southern part of Arkansas. In 1819 the Territory of Arkansas was formed into a separate government of its own.

The people of the Territory of Missouri had been, for some time, anxious that their Territory should assume the duties and responsibilities of a sovereign State. Since 1812, the date of the organization of the Territory, the population had rapidly increased, many counties had

been established, its commerce had grown into importance, its agricultural and mineral resources were being developed, and believing that its admission into the Union as a State would give fresh impetus to all these interests, and hasten its settlement, the Territorial Legislature of 1818-19 accordingly made application to Congress for the passage of an act authorizing the people of Missouri to organize a State government.

CHAPTER VI.

Application of Missouri to be admitted into the Union — Agitation of the Slavery Question — "Missouri Compromise" — Constitutional Convention of 1820 — Constitution presented to Congress — Further Resistance to Admission — Mr. Clay and his Committee make Report — Second Compromise — Missouri Admitted.

With the application of the Territorial Legislature of Missouri for her admission into the Union, commenced the real agitation of the slavery question in the United States.

Not only was our National Legislature the theater of angry discussions, but everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the Republic the "Missouri Question" was the all-absorbing theme. The political skies threatened,

"In forked flashes, a commanding tempest,"

Which was liable to burst upon the nation at any moment. Through such a crisis our country seemed destined to pass. The question as to the admission of Missouri was to be the beginning of this crisis, which distracted the public counsels of the nation for more than forty years afterward.

Missouri asked to be admitted into the great family of States. "Lower Louisiana," her twin sister Territory, had knocked at the door of the Union eight years previously, and was admitted as stipulated by Napoleon, to all the rights, privileges and immunities of a State, and in accordance with the stipulations of the same treaty, Missouri now sought to be clothed with the same rights, privileges and immunities.

As what is known in the history of the United States as the "Missouri Compromise," of 1820, takes rank among the most prominent

measures that had up to that day engaged the attention of our National Legislature, we shall enter somewhat into its details, being connected as they are with the annals of the State.

February 15th, 1819. — After the House had resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the bill to authorize the admission of Missouri into the Union, and after the question of her admission had been discussed for some time, Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, moved to amend the bill, by adding to it the following proviso: —

“*And Provided*, That the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude be prohibited, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and that all children born within the said State, after the admission thereof into the Union, shall be free at the age of twenty-five years.”

As might have been expected, this proviso precipitated the angry discussions which lasted nearly three years, finally culminating in the Missouri Compromise. All phases of the slavery question were presented, not in its moral and social aspects, but as a great constitutional question, affecting Missouri and the admission of future States. The proviso, when submitted to a vote, was adopted — 79 to 67, and so reported to the House.

Hon. John Scott, who was at that time a delegate from the Territory of Missouri, was not permitted to vote, but as such delegate he had the privilege of participating in the debates which followed. On the 16th day of February the proviso was taken up and discussed. After several speeches had been made, among them one by Mr. Scott and one by the author of the proviso, Mr. Tallmadge, the amendment, or proviso, was divided into two parts, and voted upon. The first part of it, which included all to the word “convicted,” was adopted — 87 to 76. The remaining part was then voted upon, and also adopted, by 82 to 78. By a vote of 97 to 56 the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate Committee, to whom the bill was referred, reported the same to the Senate on the 19th of February, when that body voted first upon a motion to strike out of the proviso all after the word “convicted,” which was carried by a vote of 32 to 7. It then voted to strike out the first entire clause, which prevailed — 22 to 16, thereby defeating the proviso.

The House declined to concur in the action of the Senate, and the bill was again returned to that body, which in turn refused to recede from its position. The bill was lost and Congress adjourned. This

was most unfortunate for the country. The people having already been wrought up to fever heat over the agitation of the question in the National Councils, now became intensely excited. The press added fuel to the flame, and the progress of events seemed rapidly tending to the downfall of our nationality.

A long interval of nine months was to ensue before the meeting of Congress. The body indicated by its vote upon the "Missouri Question," that the two great sections of the country were politically divided upon the subject of slavery. The restrictive clause, which it was sought to impose upon Missouri as a condition of her admission, would in all probability, be one of the conditions of the admission of the Territory of Arkansas. The public mind was in a state of great doubt and uncertainty up to the meeting of Congress, which took place on the 6th of December, 1819. The memorial of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Missouri Territory, praying for admission into the Union, was presented to the Senate by Mr. Smith, of South Carolina. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Some three weeks having passed without any action thereon by the Senate, the bill was taken up and discussed by the House until the 19th of February, when the bill from the Senate for the admission of Maine was considered. The bill for the admission of Maine included the "Missouri Question," by an amendment which read as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, north latitude (excepting such part thereof as is) included within the limits of the State, contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited; *Provided, always,* That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid."

The Senate adopted this amendment, which formed the basis of the "Missouri Compromise," modified afterward by striking out the words, "*excepting only such part thereof.*"

The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 20. On the 2d day of March the House took up the bill and amendments for consideration, and by a vote of 134 to 42 concurred in the Senate amendment, and

the bill being passed by the two Houses, constituted section 8, of "An Act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain territory."

This act was approved March 6, 1820. Missouri then contained fifteen organized counties. By act of Congress the people of said State were authorized to hold an election on the first Monday, and two succeeding days thereafter in May, 1820, to select representatives to a State convention. This convention met in St. Louis on the 12th of June, following the election in May, and concluded its labors on the 19th of July, 1820. David Barton was its President, and Wm. G. Pettis, Secretary. There were forty-one members of this convention, men of ability and statesmanship, as the admirable constitution which they framed amply testifies. Their names and the counties represented by them are as follows:—

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

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

Franklin.—John G. Heath.

Howard.—Nicholas S. Burkhart, Duff Green, John Ray, Jonathan S. Findley, Benj. H. Reeves.

Jefferson.—Daniel Hammond.

Lincoln.—Malcom Henry.

Montgomery.—Jonathan Ramsey, James Talbott.

Madison.—Nathaniel Cook.

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

Pike.—Stephen Cleaver.

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

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

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

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

Wayne.—Elijah Bettis.

On the 13th of November, 1820, Congress met again, and on the sixth of the same month Mr. Scott, the delegate from Missouri, presented to the House the Constitution as framed by the convention.

The same was referred to a select committee, who made thereon a favorable report.

The admission of the State, however, was resisted, because it was claimed that its constitution sanctioned slavery, and authorized the Legislature to pass laws preventing free negroes and mulattoes from settling in the State. The report of the committee to whom was referred the Constitution of Missouri was accompanied by a preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina. The preamble and resolutions were stricken out.

The application of the State for admission shared the same fate in the Senate. The question was referred to a select committee, who, on the 29th of November, reported in favor of admitting the State. The debate, which followed, continued for two weeks, and finally Mr. Eaton, of Tennessee, offered an amendment to the resolution as follows:—

“ Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give the assent of Congress to any provision in the Constitution of Missouri, if any such there be, which contravenes that clause in the Constitution of the United States, which declares that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.”

The resolution, as amended, was adopted. The resolution and proviso were again taken up and discussed at great length, when the committee agreed to report the resolution to the House.

The question on agreeing to the amendment, as reported from the committee of the whole, was lost in the House. A similar resolution afterward passed the Senate, but was again rejected in the House. Then it was that that great statesman and pure patriot, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, feeling that the hour had come when angry discussions should cease,

“ With grave

Aspect he rose, and in his rising seem'd
A pillar of state; deep on his front engraver
Deliberation sat and public care;
And princely counsel in his face yet shone
Majestic” * * * * *

proposed that the question of Missouri's admission be referred to a committee consisting of twenty-three persons (a number equal to the number of States then composing the Union), be appointed to act in conjunction with a committee of the Senate to consider and report whether Missouri should be admitted, etc.

The motion prevailed ; the committee was appointed and Mr. Clay made its chairman. The Senate selected seven of its members to act with the committee of twenty-three, and on the 26th of February the following report was made by that committee :—

“ Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled : That Missouri shall be admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition that the fourth clause, of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the Constitution submitted on the part of said State to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the States in this Union shall 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 ; provided, That the Legislature of said State, by a Solemn Public Act, shall declare the assent of the said State, to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act ; upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact ; whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State into the Union shall be considered complete.”

This resolution, after a brief debate, was adopted in the House, and passed the Senate on the 28th of February, 1821.

At a special session of the Legislature held in St. Charles, in June following, a Solemn Public Act was adopted, giving its assent to the conditions of admission, as expressed in the resolution of Mr. Clay. August 10th, 1821, President Monroe announced by proclamation the admission of Missouri into the Union to be complete.

CHAPTER VII.

MISSOURI AS A STATE.

First Election for Governor and other State Officers — Senators and Representatives to General Assembly — Sheriffs and Coroners — U. S. Senators — Representatives in Congress — Supreme Court Judges — Counties Organized — Capital Moved to St. Charles — Official Record of Territorial and State Officers.

By the Constitution adopted by the Convention on the 19th of July, 1820, the General Assembly was required to meet in St. Louis on the third Monday in September of that year, and an election was ordered to be held on the 28th of August for the election of a Governor and other State officers, Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly, Sheriffs and Coroners, United States Senators and Representatives in Congress.

It will be seen that Missouri had not as yet been admitted as a State, but in anticipation of that event, and according to the provisions of the constitution, the election was held, and the General Assembly convened.

William Clark (who had been Governor of the Territory) and Alexander McNair were the candidates for Governor. McNair received 6,576 votes, Clark 2,556, total vote of the State 9,132. There were three candidates for Lieutenant-Governor, to wit: William H. Ashley, Nathaniel Cook and Henry Elliot. Ashley received 3,907 votes, Cook 3,212, Elliot 931. A Representative was to be elected for the residue of the Sixteenth Congress and one for the Seventeenth. John Scott who was at the time Territorial delegate, was elected to both Congresses without opposition.

The General Assembly elected in August met on the 19th of September, 1820, and organized by electing James Caldwell, of Ste. Genevieve, speaker, and John McArthur clerk; William H. Ashley, Lieutenant-Governor, President of the Senate; Silas Bent, President, *pro tem*.

Mathias McGirk, John D. Cook, and John R. Jones were appointed Supreme Judges, each to hold office until sixty-five years of age.

Joshua Barton was appointed Secretary of State; Peter Didier, State Treasurer; Edward Bates, Attorney-General, and William Christie, Auditor of Public Accounts.

David Barton and Thomas H. Benton were elected by the General Assembly to the United States Senate.

At this session of the Legislature the counties of Boone, Callaway, Chariton, Cole, Gasconade, Lillard, Perry, Ralls, Ray and Saline were organized.

We should like to give in details the meetings and proceedings of the different Legislatures which followed; the elections for Governors and other State officers; the elections for Congressmen and United States Senators, but for want of space we can only present in a condensed form the official record of the Territorial and State officers.

OFFICIAL RECORD—TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors.

Frederick Bates, Secretary and Acting-Governor	William Clark	1813-20
1812-13		

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors.

Alexander McNair	1820-24
Frederick Bates	1824-25
Abraham J. Williams, vice Bates	1825
John Miller, vice Bates	1826-28
John Miller	1828-32
Daniel Dunklin, (1832-36) re- signed; appointed Surveyor General of the U. S. Lilburn W. Boggs, vice Dunklin . . .	1836
Lilburn W. Boggs	1836-40
Thomas Reynolds (died 1844), .	1840-44
M. M. Marmaduke vice Rey- nolds—John C. Edwards . . .	1844-48
Austin A. King	1848-52
Sterling Price	1852-56
Trusten Polk (resigned) . . .	1856-57
Hancock Jackson, vice Polk .	1857
Robert M. Stewart, vice Polk .	1857-60
C. F. Jackson (1860), office va- cated by ordinance; Hamil- ton R. Gamble, vice Jackson; Gov. Gamble died 1864.	
Willard P. Hall, vice Gamble .	1864
Thomas C. Fletcher	1864-68
Joseph W. McClurg	1868-70
B. Gratz Brown	1870-72
Silas Woodson	1872-74
Charles H. Hardin	1874-76
John S. Phelps	1876-80
Thomas T. Crittenden (now Governor)	1880

Lieutenant-Governors.

William H. Ashley	1820-24
Benjamin H. Reeves	1824-28
Daniel Dunklin	1828-32
Lilburn W. Boggs	1832-36
Franklin Cannon	1836-40
M. M. Marmaduke	1840-44
James Young	1844-48
Thomas L. Rice	1848-52
Wilson Brown	1852-55
Hancock Jackson	1855-56
Thomas C. Reynolds	1860-61
Willard P. Hall	1861-64
George Smith	1864-68
Edwin O. Stanard	1868-70
Joseph J. Gravelly	1870-72
Charles P. Johnson	1872-74
Norman J. Coleman	1874-76
Henry C. Brockmeyer	1876-80
Robert A. Campbell (present incumbent)	1880

Secretaries of State.

Joshua Barton	1820-21
William G. Pettis	1821-24
Hamilton R. Gamble	1824-26
Spencer Pettis	1826-28
P. H. McBride	1829-30
John C. Edwards (term expired 1835, reappointed 1837, re- signed 1837)	1830-37
Peter G. Glover	1837-39
James L. Minor	1839-45

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT — *Continued.*

F. H. Martin	1845-49
Ephraim B. Ewing	1849-52
John M. Richardson	1852-56
Benjamin F. Massey (re-elected 1860, for four years). . . .	1856-60
Mordecai Oliver	1861-64
Francis Rodman (re-elected 1868 for two years).	1864-68
Eugene F. Weigel, (re-elected 1872, for two years). . . .	1870-72
Michael K. McGrath (present incumbent)	1874

State Treasurers.

Peter Didier	1820-21
Nathaniel Simonds	1821-28
James Earickson	1829-33
John Walker	1833-38
Abraham McClellan	1838-43
Peter G. Glover	1843-51
A. W. Morrison	1851-60
George C. Bingham	1862-64
William Bishop	1864-68
William Q. Dallmeyer	1868-70
Samuel Hays	1872
Harvey W. Salmon	1872-74
Joseph W. Mercer	1874-76
Elijah Gates	1876-80
Phillip E. Chappell (present in- cumbent)	1880

Attorney-Generals.

Edward Bates	1820-21
Rufus Easton	1821-26
Robt. W. Wells	1826-36
William B. Napton	1836-39
S. M. Bay	1839-45
B. F. Stringfellow	1845-49
William A. Robards	1849-51
James B. Gardenhire	1851-56
Ephraim W. Ewing	1856-59
James P. Knott	1859-61
Aikman Welch	1861-64
Thomas T. Crittenden	1864
Robert F. Wingate	1864-68
Horace P. Johnson	1868-70
A. J. Baker	1870-72
Henry Clay Ewing	1872-74
John A. Hockaday	1874-76
Jackson L. Smith	1876-80
D. H. McIntire (present in- cumbent)	1880

Auditors of Public Accounts.

William Christie	1820-21
William V. Rector	1821-23
Elias Barcroft	1823-33
Henry Shurlds	1833-35
Peter G. Glover	1835-37
Hiram H. Baber	1837-45
William Monroe	1845
J. R. McDermon	1845-48
George W. Miller	1848-49
Wilson Brown	1849-52
William H. Buffington	1852-60
William S. Moseley	1860-64
Alonzo Thompson	1864-68
Daniel M. Draper	1868-72
George B. Clark	1872-74
Thomas Holladay	187 -80
John Walker (present incum- bent)	1880

Judges of Supreme Court.

Matthias McGirk	1822-41
John D. Cooke	1822-23
John R. Jones	1822-24
Rufus Pettibone	1823-25
Geo. Tompkins	1824-45
Robert Wash	1825-37
John C. Edwards	1837-39
Wm. Scott, (appointed 1841 till meeting of General Assem- bly in place of McGirk, re- signed; reappointed	1843
P. H. McBride	1845
Wm. B. Napton	1849-52
John F. Ryland	1849-51
John H. Birch	1849-51
Wm. Scott, John F. Ryland, and Hamilton R. Gamble (elected by the people, for six years)	1851
Gamble (resigned)	1854
Abiel Leonard elected to fill va- cancy of Gamble.	
Wm. B. Napton (vacated by failure to file oath).	
Wm. Scott and John C. Rich- ardson (resigned, elected Au- gust, for six years)	1857
E. B. Ewing, (to fill Richard- son's resignation)	1859
Barton Bates (appointed) . .	1862
W. V. N. Bay (appointed) . .	1862

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT — *Continued.*

John D. S. Dryden (appointed)	1862	D. H. Armstrong appointed for unexpired term of Bogy.	
Barton Bates	1863-65	F. M. Cockrell (re-elected 1881)	1875-81
W. V. N. Bay (elected) . . .	1863	George G. Vest	1879
John D. S. Dryden (elected) .	1863	<i>Representatives to Congress.</i>	
David Wagner (appointed) . .	1865	John Scott	1820-26
Wallace L. Lovelace (appoint- ed)	1865	Ed. Bates	1826-28
Nathaniel Holmes (appointed)	1865	Spencer Pettis	1828-31
Thomas J. C. Fagg (appointed)	1866	William H. Ashley	1831-36
James Baker (appointed) . . .	1868	John Bull	1832-34
David Wagner (elected) . . .	1868-70	Albert G. Harrison	1834-39
Philemon Bliss	1868-70	John Miller	1836-42
Warren Currier	1868-71	John Jameson (re-elected 1846 for two years)	1839-44
Washington Adams (appointed to fill Currier's place, who re- signed)	1871	John C. Edwards	1840-42
Ephraim B. Ewing (elected) .	1872	James M. Hughes	1842-44
Thomas A. Sherwood (elected)	1872	James H. Relfe	1842-46
W. B. Napton (appointed in place of Ewing, deceased) . .	1873	James B. Bowlin	1842-50
Edward A. Lewis (appointed, in place of Adams, resigned)	1874	Gustavus M. Bower	1842-44
Warwick Hough (elected) . .	1874	Sterling Price	1844-46
William B. Napton (elected) .	1874-80	William McDaniel	1846
John W. Henry	1876-86	Leonard H. Sims	1844-46
Robert D. Ray succeeded Wm. B. Napton in	1880	John S. Phelps	1844-60
Elijah H. Norton (appointed in 1876), elected	1878	James S. Green (re-elected 1856, resigned)	1846-50
T. A. Sherwood (re-elected)	1882	Willard P. Hall	1846-53
<i>United States Senators.</i>		William V. N. Bay	1848-61
T. H. Benton	1820-50	John F. Darby	1850-53
D. Barton	1820-30	Gilchrist Porter	1850-57
Alex. Buckner	1830-33	John G. Miller	1850-56
L. F. Linn	1833-43	Alfred W. Lamb	1852-54
D. R. Atchison	1843-55	Thomas H. Benton	1852-54
H. S. Geyer	1851-57	Mordecai Oliver	1852-57
James S. Green	1857-61	James J. Lindley	1852-56
T. Polk	1857-63	Samuel Caruthers	1852-53
Waldo P. Johnson	1861	Thomas P. Akers (to fill unex- pired term of J. G. Miller, deceased)	1855
Robert Wilson	1861	Francis P. Blair, Jr. (re-elected 1860, resigned)	1856
B. Gratz Brown (for unexpired term of Johnson)	1863	Thomas L. Anderson	1856-60
J. B. Henderson	1863-69	James Craig	1856-60
Charles D. Drake	1867-70	Samuel H. Woodson	1856-60
Carl Schurz	1869-75	John B. Clark, Sr.	1857-61
D. F. Jewett (in place of Drake, resigned)	1870	J. Richard Barrett	1860
F. P. Blair	1871-77	John W. Noel	1858-63
L. V. Bogy	1873	James S. Rollins	1860-64
James Shields (elected for unex- pired term of Bogy)	1879	Elijah H. Norton	1860-63
		John W. Reid	1860-61
		William A. Hall	1862-64
		Thomas L. Price (in place of Reid, expelled)	1862

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT — *Continued.*

Henry T. Blow	1862-66	Aylett H. Buckner	1872
Sempronius T. Boyd, (elected in 1862, and again in 1868, for two years.)		Edward C. Kerr	1874-78
Joseph W. McClurg	1862-66	Charles H. Morgan	1874
Austin A. King	1862-64	John F. Phillips	1874
Benjamin F. Loan	1862-69	B. J. Franklin	1874
John G. Scott (in place of Noel, deceased)	1863	David Rea	1874
John Hogan	1864-66	Rezin A. De Bolt	1874
Thomas F. Noel	1864-67	Anthony Ittner	1876
John R. Kelsoe	1864-66	Nathaniel Cole	1876
Robert T. Van Horn	1864-71	Robert A. Hatcher	1876-78
John F. Benjamin	1864-71	R. P. Bland	1876-78
George W. Anderson	1864-69	A. H. Buckner	1876-78
William A. Pile	1866-68	J. B. Clark, Jr.	1876-78
C. A. Newcomb	1866-68	T. T. Crittenden	1876-78
Joseph J. Gravelly	1866-68	B. J. Franklin	1876-78
James R. McCormack	1866-73	John M. Glover	1876-78
John H. Stover (in place of McClurg, resigned)	1867	Robert A. Hatcher	1876-78
Erastus Wells	1868-82	Chas. H. Morgan	1876-78
G. A. Finklenburg	1868-71	L. S. Metcalf	1876-78
Samuel S. Burdett	1868-71	H. M. Pollard	1876-78
Joel F. Asper	1868-70	David Rea	1876-78
David P. Dyer	1868-70	S. L. Sawyer	1878-80
Harrison E. Havens	1870-75	N. Ford	1878-82
Isaac G. Parker	1870-75	G. F. Rothwell	1878-82
James G. Blair	1870-72	John B. Clark, Jr.	1878-82
Andrew King	1870-72	W. H. Hatch	1878-82
Edwin O. Stanard	1872-74	A. H. Buckner	1878-82
William H. Stone	1872-78	M. L. Clardy	1878-82
Robert A. Hatcher (elected)	1872	R. G. Frost	1878-82
Richard B. Bland	1872	L. H. Davis	1878-82
Thomas T. Crittenden	1872-74	R. P. Bland	1878-82
Ira B. Hyde	1872-74	J. R. Waddell	1878-80
John B. Clark, Jr.	1872-78	T. Allen	1880-82
John M. Glover	1872	R. Hazeltine	1880-82
		T. M. Rice	1880-82
		R. T. Van Horn	1880-82
		Nicholas Ford	1880-82
		J. G. Burrows	1880-82

COUNTIES — WHEN ORGANIZED.

Adair.....	January 29, 1841	Caldwell.....	December 26, 1836
Andrew.....	January 29, 1841	Callaway.....	November 25, 1820
Atchison.....	January 14, 1845	Camden.....	January 29, 1841
Audrain.....	December 17, 1836	Cape Girardeau.....	October 1, 1812
Barry.....	January 5, 1835	Carroll.....	January 3, 1833
Barton.....	December 12, 1835	Carter.....	March 10, 1859
Bates.....	January 29, 1841	Cass.....	September 14, 1835
Benton.....	January 3, 1835	Cedar.....	February 14, 1845
Bollinger.....	March 1, 1851	Chariton.....	November 16, 1820
Boone.....	November 16, 1820	Christian.....	March 8, 1860
Buchanan.....	February 10, 1839	Clark.....	December 15, 1818

COUNTIES, WHEN ORGANIZED—*Continued.*

Butler.....	February 27, 1849	Monroe.....	January 6, 1831
Clay.....	January 2, 1822	Montgomery.....	December 14, 1818
Clinton.....	January 15, 1833	Morgan.....	January 5, 1833
Cole.....	November 16, 1820	New Madrid.....	October 1, 1812
Cooper.....	December 17, 1818	Newton.....	December 31, 1838
Crawford.....	January 23, 1829	Nodaway.....	February 14, 1845
Dade.....	January 29, 1841	Oregon.....	February 14, 1845
Dallas.....	December 10, 1844	Osage.....	January 29, 1841
Daviess.....	December 29, 1836	Ozark.....	January 29, 1841
DeKalb.....	February 25, 1845	Pemiscot.....	February 19, 1861
Dent.....	February 10, 1851	Perry.....	November 16, 1820
Douglas.....	October 19, 1857	Pettis.....	January 26, 1833
Dunklin.....	February 14, 1845	Phelps.....	November 13, 1857
Franklin.....	December 11, 1818	Pike.....	December 14, 1818
Gasconade.....	November 25, 1820	Platte.....	December 31, 1838
Gentry.....	February 12, 1841	Polk.....	March 13, 1835
Greene.....	January 2, 1833	Pulaski.....	December 15, 1818
Grundy.....	January 2, 1843	Putnam.....	February 28, 1845
Harrison.....	February 14, 1845	Ralls.....	November 16, 1820
Henry.....	December 13, 1834	Randolph.....	January 22, 1829
Hickory.....	February 14, 1845	Ray.....	November 16, 1820
Holt.....	February 15, 1841	Reynolds.....	February 25, 1845
Howard.....	January 23, 1816	Ripley.....	January 5, 1833
Howell.....	March 2, 1857	St. Charles.....	October 1, 1812
Iron.....	February 17, 1857	St. Clair.....	January 29, 1841
Jackson.....	December 15, 1826	St. Francois.....	December 19, 1821
Jasper.....	January 29, 1841	Ste. Genevieve.....	October 1, 1812
Jefferson.....	December 8, 1818	St. Louis.....	October 1, 1812
Johnson.....	December 13, 1834	Saline.....	November 25, 1820
Knox.....	February 14, 1845	Schuyler.....	February 14, 1845
Laclede.....	February 24, 1849	Scotland.....	January 29, 1841
Lafayette.....	November 16, 1820	Scott.....	December 28, 1821
Lawrence.....	February 25, 1845	Shannon.....	January 29, 1841
Lewis.....	January 2, 1833	Shelby.....	January 2, 1835
Lincoln.....	December 14, 1818	Stoddard.....	January 2, 1835
Linn.....	January 7, 1837	Stone.....	February 10, 1851
Livingston.....	January 6, 1837	Sullivan.....	February 16, 1845
McDonald.....	March 3, 1849	Taney.....	January 16, 1837
Macon.....	January 6, 1837	Texas.....	February 14, 1835
Madison.....	December 14, 1818	Vernon.....	February 17, 1851
Maries.....	March 2, 1855	Warren.....	January 5, 1833
Marion.....	December 23, 1826	Washington.....	August 21, 1813
Mercer.....	February 14, 1845	Wayne.....	December 11, 1818
Miller.....	February 6, 1837	Webster.....	March 3, 1855
Mississippi.....	February 14, 1845	Worth.....	February 8, 1861
Moniteau.....	February 14, 1845	Wright.....	January 29, 1841

CHAPTER VIII.

CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI.

Fort Sumter fired upon — Call for 75,000 men — Gov. Jackson refuses to furnish a man — U. S. Arsenal at Liberty, Mo., seized — Proclamation of Gov. Jackson — General Order No. 7 — Legislature convenes — Camp Jackson organized — Sterling Price appointed Major-General — Frost's letter to Lyon — Lyon's letter to Frost — Surrender of Camp Jackson — Proclamation of Gen. Harney — Conference between Price and Harney — Harney superseded by Lyon — Second Conference — Gov. Jackson burns the bridges behind him — Proclamation of Gov. Jackson — Gen. Blair takes possession of Jefferson City — Proclamation of Lyon — Lyon at Springfield — State offices declared vacant — Gen. Fremont assumes command — Proclamation of Lieut.-Gov. Reynolds — Proclamation of Jeff. Thompson and Gov. Jackson — Death of Gen. Lyon — Succeeded by Sturgis — Proclamation of McCulloch and Gamble — Martial law declared — Second proclamation of Jeff. Thompson — President modifies Fremont's order — Fremont relieved by Hunter — Proclamation of Price — Hunter's Order of Assessment — Hunter declares Martial Law — Order relating to Newspapers — Halleck succeeds Hunter — Halleck's Order 81 — Similar order by Halleck — Boone County Standard confiscated — Execution of prisoners at Macon and Palmyra — Gen. Ewing's Order No. 11 — Gen. Rosecrans takes command — Massacre at Centralia — Death of Bill Anderson — Gen. Dodge succeeds Gen. Rosecrans — List of Battles.

"Lastly stood war —

With visage grim, stern looks, and blackly hued,

* * * * *

Ah! why will kings forget that they are men?

And men that they are brethren? Why delight

In human sacrifice? Why burst the ties

Of nature, that should knit their souls together

In one soft bond of amity and love?"

Fort Sumter was fired upon April 12, 1861. On April 15th, President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 men, from the militia of the several States, to suppress combinations in the Southern States therein named. Simultaneously therewith, the Secretary of War sent a telegram to all the governors of the States, excepting those mentioned in the proclamation, requesting them to detail a certain number of militia to serve for three months, Missouri's quota being four regiments.

In response to this telegram, Gov. Jackson sent the following answer :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,

JEFFERSON CITY, April 17, 1861.

To the HON. SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.* :

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 President's army to make war upon the people of the seceded States. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, and can not be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy war.

C. F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri.

April 21, 1861. U. S. Arsenal at Liberty was seized by order of Governor Jackson.

April 22, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of Missouri, on May following, in extra session, to take into consideration the momentous issues which were presented, and the attitude to be assumed by the State in the impending struggle.

On the 22nd of April, 1861, the Adjutant-General of Missouri issued the following military order :

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, MO.,
JEFFERSON CITY, April 22, 1861.
(*General Orders No. 7.*)

I. To attain a greater degree of efficiency and perfection in organization and discipline, the Commanding Officers of the several Military districts in this State, having four or more legally organized companies therein, whose armories are within fifteen miles of each other, will assemble their respective commands at some place to be by them severally designated, on the 3rd day of May, and to go into an encampment for a period of six days, as provided by law. Captains of companies not organized into battalions will report the strength of their companies immediately to these headquarters, and await further orders.

II. The Quartermaster-General will procure and issue to Quartermasters of Districts, for these commands not now provided for, all necessary tents and camp equipage, to enable the commanding officers thereof to carry the foregoing orders into effect.

III. The Light Battery now attached to the Southwest Battalion, and one company of mounted riflemen, including all officers and soldiers belonging to the First District, will proceed forthwith to St. Louis, and report to Gen. D. M. Frost for duty. The remaining companies of said battalion will be disbanded for the purpose of assisting in the organization of companies upon that frontier. The details in the exe-

cution of the foregoing are intrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Bowen, commanding the Battalion.

IV. The strength, organization, and equipment of the several companies in the District will be reported at once to these Headquarters, and District Inspectors will furnish all information which may be serviceable in ascertaining the condition of the State forces.

By order of the Governor.

WARWICK HOUGH,

Adjutant-General of Missouri.

May 2, 1861. The Legislature convened in extra session. Many acts were passed, among which was one to authorize the Governor to purchase or lease David Ballentine's foundry at Boonville, for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war; to authorize the Governor to appoint one Major-General; to authorize the Governor, when, in his opinion, the security and welfare of the State required it, to take possession of the railroad and telegraph lines of the State; to provide for the organization, government, and support of the military forces; to borrow one million of dollars to arm and equip the militia of the State to repel invasion, and protect the lives and property of the people. An act was also passed creating a "Military Fund," to consist of all the money then in the treasury or that might thereafter be received from the one-tenth of one per cent. on the hundred dollars, levied by act of November, 1857, to complete certain railroads; also the proceeds of a tax of fifteen cents on the hundred dollars of the assessed value of the taxable property of the several counties in the State, and the proceeds of the two-mill tax, which had been theretofore appropriated for educational purposes.

May 3, 1861. "Camp Jackson" was organized.

May 10, 1861. Sterling Price appointed Major-General of State Guard.

May 10, 1861. General Frost, commanding "Camp Jackson," addressed General N. Lyon, as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS CAMP JACKSON, MISSOURI MILITIA, May 10, 1861.

CAPT. N. LYON, *Commanding U. S. Troops in and about St. Louis Arsenal:*

SIR: I am constantly in receipt of information that you contemplate an attack upon my camp, whilst I understand that you are impressed with the idea that an attack upon the Arsenal and United States troops is intended on the part of the Militia of Missouri. I am

greatly at a loss to know what could justify you in attacking citizens of the United States, who are in lawful performance of their duties, devolving upon them under the Constitution in organizing and instructing the militia of the State in obedience to her laws, and, therefore, have been disposed to doubt the correctness of the information I have received.

I would be glad to know from you personally whether there is any truth in the statements that are constantly pouring into my ears. So far as regards any hostility being intended toward the United States, or its property or representatives by any portion of my command, or, as far as I can learn (and I think I am fully informed), of any other part of the State forces, I can positively say that the idea has never been entertained. On the contrary, prior to your taking command of the Arsenal, I proffered to Major Bell, then in command of the very few troops constituting its guard, the services of myself and all my command, and, if necessary, the whole power of the State, to protect the United States in the full possession of all her property. Upon General Harney taking command of this department, I made the same proffer of services to him, and authorized his Adjutant-General, Capt. Williams, to communicate the fact that such had been done to the War Department. I have had no occasion since to change any of the views I entertained at the time, neither of my own volition nor through orders of my constitutional commander.

I trust that after this explicit statement that we may be able, by fully understanding each other, to keep far from our borders the misfortunes which so unhappily affect our common country.

This communication will be handed you by Colonel Bowen, my Chief of Staff, who will be able to explain anything not fully set forth in the foregoing.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL D. M. FROST,
Commanding Camp Jackson, M. V. M.

May 10, 1861. Gen. Lyon sent the following to Gen. Frost:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS,
ST. LOUIS, MO., May 10, 1861.

GEN. D. M. FROST, *Commanding Camp Jackson:*

SIR: Your command is regarded as evidently hostile toward the Government of the United States.

It is, for the most part, made up of those Secessionists who have

openly avowed their hostility to the General Government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property and the overthrow of its authority. You are openly in communication with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which is now at war with the United States, and you are receiving at your camp, from the said Confederacy and under its flag, large supplies of the material of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States. These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well-known purpose of the Governor of this State, under whose orders you are acting, and whose communication to the Legislature has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having in direct view hostilities to the General Government and co-operation with its enemies.

In view of these considerations, and of your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the imminent necessities of State policy and warfare, and the obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other conditions than that all persons surrendering under this command shall be humanely and kindly treated. Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one-half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. LYON,

Captain Second Infantry, Commanding Troops.

May 10, 1861. Camp Jackson surrendered and prisoners all released excepting Capt. Emmet McDonald, who refused to subscribe to the parole.

May 12, 1861. Brigadier-General Wm. S. Harney issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, saying "he would carefully abstain from the exercise of any unnecessary powers," and only use "the military force stationed in this district in the last resort to preserve peace."

May 14, 1861. General Harney issued a second proclamation.

May 21, 1861. General Harney held a conference with General Sterling Price, of the Missouri State Guards.

May 31, 1861. General Harney superseded by General Lyon.

June 11, 1861. A second conference was held between the National and State authorities in St. Louis, which resulted in nothing.

June 11, 1861. Gov. Jackson left St. Louis for Jefferson City, burning the railroad bridges behind him, and cutting telegraph wires.

June 12, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation calling into active service 50,000 militia, "to repel invasion, protect life, property," etc.

June 15, 1861. Col. F. P. Blair took possession of the State Capital, Gov. Jackson, Gen. Price and other officers having left on the 13th of June for Boonville.

June 17, 1861. Battle of Boonville took place between the forces of Gen. Lyon and Col. John S. Marmaduke.

June 18, 1861. General Lyon issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri.

July 5, 1861. Battle at Carthage between the forces of Gen. Sigel and Gov. Jackson.

July 6, 1861. Gen. Lyon reached Springfield.

July 22, 1861. State convention met and declared the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State vacated.

July 26, 1861. Gen. John C. Fremont assumed command of the Western Department, with headquarters in St. Louis.

July 31, 1861. Lieutenant-Governor Thomas C. Reynolds issued a proclamation at New Madrid.

August 1, 1861. General Jeff. Thompson issued a proclamation at Bloomfield.

August 2, 1861. Battle of Dug Springs, between Captain Steele's forces and General Rains.

August 5, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation at New Madrid.

August 5, 1861. Battle of Athens.

August 10, 1861. Battle of Wilson's Creek, between the forces under General Lyon and General McCulloch. In this engagement General Lyon was killed. General Sturgis succeeded General Lyon.

August 12, 1861. McCulloch issued a proclamation, and soon left Missouri.

August 20, 1861. General Price issued a proclamation.

August 24, 1861. Governor Gamble issued a proclamation calling for 32,000 men for six months to protect the property and lives of the citizens of the State.

August 30, 1861. General Fremont declared martial law, and declared that the slaves of all persons who should thereafter take an active part with the enemies of the Government should be free.

September 2, 1861. General Jeff. Thompson issued a proclamation in response to Fremont's proclamation.

September 7, 1861. Battle at Drywood Creek.

September 11, 1861. President Lincoln modified the clause in Gen. Fremont's declaration of martial law, in reference to the confiscation of property and liberation of slaves.

September 12, 1861. General Price begins the attack at Lexington on Colonel Mulligan's forces.

September 20, 1861. Colonel Mulligan with 2,640 men surrendered.

October 25, 1861. Second battle at Springfield.

October 28, 1861. Passage by Governor Jackson's Legislature, at Neosho, of an ordinance of secession.

November 2, 1861. General Fremont succeeded by General David Hunter.

November 7, 1861. General Grant attacked Belmont.

November 9, 1861. General Hunter succeeded by General Halleck, who took command on the 19th of same month, with headquarters in St. Louis.

November 27, 1861. General Price issued proclamation calling for 50,000 men, at Neosho, Missouri.

December 12, 1861. General Hunter issued his order of assessment upon certain wealthy citizens in St. Louis, for feeding and clothing Union refugees.

December 23-25. Declared martial law in St. Louis and the country adjacent, and covering all the railroad lines.

March 6, 1862. Battle at Pea Ridge between the forces under Generals Curtis and Van Dorn.

January 8, 1862. Provost Marshal Farrar, of St. Louis, issued the following order in reference to newspapers :

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, }

St. Louis, January 8, 1862. }

(General Order No. 10.)

It is hereby ordered that from and after this date the publishers of newspapers in the State of Missouri (St. Louis City papers excepted), furnish to this office, immediately upon publication, one copy of each issue, for inspection. A failure to comply with this order will render the newspaper liable to suppression.

Local Provost Marshals will furnish the proprietors with copies of this order, and attend to its immediate enforcement.

BERNARD G. FARRAR,
Provost Marshal General.

January 26, 1862. General Halleck issued order (No. 18) which forbade, among other things, the display of Secession flags in the hands of women or on carriages, in the vicinity of the military prison in McDowell's College, the carriages to be confiscated and the offending women to be arrested.

February 4, 1862. General Halleck issued another order similar to Order No. 18, to railroad companies and to the professors and directors of the State University at Columbia, forbidding the funds of the institution to be used "to teach treason or to instruct traitors."

February 20, 1862. Special Order No. 120 convened a military commission, which sat in Columbia, March following, and tried Edmund J. Ellis, of Columbia, editor and proprietor of "*The Boone County Standard*," for the publication of information for the benefit of the enemy, and encouraging resistance to the United States Government. Ellis was found guilty, was banished during the war from Missouri, and his printing materials confiscated and sold.

April, 1862. General Halleck left for Corinth, Mississippi, leaving General Schofield in command.

June, 1862. Battle at Cherry Grove between the forces under Colonel Joseph C. Porter and Colonel H. S. Lipscomb.

June, 1862. Battle at Pierce's Mill between the forces under Major John Y. Clopper and Colonel Porter.

July 22, 1862. Battle at Florida.

July 28, 1862. Battle at Moore's Mill.

August 6, 1862. Battle near Kirksville.

August 11, 1862. Battle at Independence.

August 16, 1862. Battle at Lone Jack.

September 13, 1862. Battle at Newtonia.

September 25, 1862. Ten Confederate prisoners were executed at Macon, by order of General Merrill.

October 18, 1862. Ten Confederate prisoners executed at Palmyra, by order of General McNeill.

January 8, 1863. Battle at Springfield between the forces of General Marmaduke and General E. B. Brown.

April 26, 1863. Battle at Cape Girardeau.

August —, 1863. General Jeff. Thompson captured at Pocahontas, Arkansas, with his staff.

August 25, 1863. General Thomas Ewing issued his celebrated Order No. 11, at Kansas City, Missouri, which is as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE BORDER, }
KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 25, 1863. }

(General Order No. 11.)

First.—All persons living in Cass, Jackson and Bates Counties, Missouri, and in that part of Vernon included in this district, except those living within one mile of the limits of Independence, Hickman's Mills, Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville, and except those in that part of Kaw Township, Jackson County, north of Brush Creek and west of the Big Blue, embracing Kansas City and Westport, are hereby ordered to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Those who, within that time, establish their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station nearest their present place of residence, will receive from him certificates stating the fact of their loyalty, and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificate will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of the State of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern borders of the State. All others shall remove out of this district. Officers commanding companies and detachments serving in the counties named, will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

Second.—All grain and hay in the field, or under shelter, in the district from which the inhabitants are required to remove within reach of military stations, after the 9th day of September next, will be taken to such stations and turned over to the proper officer there, and report of the amount so turned over made to district headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners and the amount of such produce taken from them. All grain and hay found in such district after the 9th day of September next, not convenient to such stations, will be destroyed.

Third.—The provisions of General Order No. 10, from these headquarters, will at once be vigorously executed by officers commanding in the parts of the district, and at the stations not subject to the operations of paragraph First of this Order—and especially in the towns of Independence. Westport and Kansas City.

Fourth. — Paragraph 3, General Order No. 10, is revoked as to all who have borne arms against the Government in the district since August 20, 1863.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS, *Adjutant*.

October 13. Battle of Marshall.

January, 1864. General Rosecrans takes command of the Department.

September, 1864. Battle at Pilot Knob, Harrison and Little Moreau River.

October 5, 1864. Battle at Prince's Ford and James Gordon's farm.

October 8, 1864. Battle at Glasgow.

October 20, 1864. Battle at Little Blue Creek.

September 27, 1864. Massacre at Centralia, by Captain Bill Anderson.

October 27, 1864. Captain Bill Anderson killed.

December —, 1864. General Rosecrans relieved and General Dodge appointed to succeed him.

Nothing occurred specially, of a military character, in the State after December, 1864. We have, in the main, given the facts as they occurred without comment or entering into details. Many of the minor incidents and skirmishes of the war have been omitted because of our limited space.

It is utterly impossible, at this date, to give the names and dates of all the battles fought in Missouri during the Civil War. It will be found, however, that the list given below, which has been arranged for convenience, contains the prominent battles and skirmishes which took place within the State: —

Potosi, May 14, 1861.	Blue Mills Landing, September 17, 1861.
Boonville, June 17, 1861.	Glasgow Mistake, September 20, 1861.
Carthage, July 5, 1861.	Osceola, September 25, 1861.
Monroe Station, July 10, 1861.	Shanghai, October 13, 1861.
Overton's Run, July 17, 1861.	Lebanon, October 13, 1861.
Dug Spring, August 2, 1861.	Linn Creek, October 16, 1861.
Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861.	Big River Bridge, October 15, 1861.
Athens, August 5, 1861.	Fredericktown, October 21, 1861.
Moreton, August 20, 1861.	Springfield, October 25, 1861.
Bennett's Mills, September —, 1861.	Belmont, November 7, 1861.
Drywood Creek, September 7, 1861.	Piketon, November 8, 1861.
Norfolk, September 10, 1861.	Little Blue, November 10, 1861.
Lexington, September 12-20, 1861.	Clark's Station, November 11, 1861.

Mt. Zion Church, December 28, 1861.
 Silver Creek, January 15, 1862.
 New Madrid, February 28, 1862.
 Pea Ridge, March 6, 1862.
 Neosho, April 22, 1862.
 Rose Hill, July 10, 1862.
 Chariton River, July 30, 1862.
 Cherry Grove, June —, 1862.
 Pierce's Mill, June —, 1862.
 Florida, July 22, 1862.
 Moore's Mill, July 28, 1862.
 Kirksville, August 6, 1862.
 Compton's Ferry, August 8, 1862.
 Yellow Creek, August 13, 1862.
 Independence, August 11, 1862.

Lone Jack, August 16, 1862.
 Newtonia, September 13, 1862.
 Springfield, January 8, 1863.
 Cape Girardeau, April 29, 1863.
 Marshall, October 13, 1863.
 Pilot Knob, September —, 1864.
 Harrison, September —, 1864.
 Moreau River, October 7, 1864.
 Prince's Ford, October 5, 1864.
 Glasgow, October 8, 1864.
 Little Blue Creek, October 20, 1864.
 Albany, October 27, 1864.
 Near Rocheport, September 23, 1864.
 Centralia, September 27, 1864.

CHAPTER IX.

EARLY MILITARY RECORD.

Black Hawk War — Mormon Difficulties — Florida War — Mexican War.

On the fourteenth day of May, 1832, a bloody engagement took place between the regular forces of the United States, and a part of the Sacs, Foxes, and Winnebago Indians, commanded by Black Hawk and Keokuk, near Dixon's Ferry in Illinois.

The Governor (John Miller) of Missouri, fearing these savages would invade the soil of his State, ordered Major-General Richard Gentry to raise one thousand volunteers for the defence of the frontier. Five companies were at once raised in Boone county, and in Callaway, Montgomery, St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Marion, Ralls, Clay and Monroe other companies were raised.

Two of these companies, commanded respectively by Captain John Jamison of Callaway, and Captain David M. Hickman of Boone county, were mustered into service in July for thirty days, and put under command of Major Thomas W. Conyers.

This detachment, accompanied by General Gentry, arrived at Fort Pike on the 15th of July, 1832. Finding that the Indians had not crossed the Mississippi into Missouri, General Gentry returned to Columbia, leaving the fort in charge of Major Conyers. Thirty days having expired, the command under Major Conyers was relieved by two

other companies under Captains Sinclair Kirtley, of Boone, and Patrick Ewing, of Callaway. This detachment was marched to Fort Pike by Col. Austin A. King, who conducted the two companies under Major Conyers home. Major Conyers was left in charge of the fort, where he remained till September following, at which time the Indian troubles, so far as Missouri was concerned, having all subsided, the frontier forces were mustered out of service.

Black Hawk continued the war in Iowa and Illinois, and was finally defeated and captured in 1833.

MORMON DIFFICULTIES.

In 1832, Joseph Smith, the leader of the Mormons, and the chosen prophet and apostle, as he claimed, of the Most High, came with many followers to Jackson county, Missouri, where they located and entered several thousand acres of land.

The object of his coming so far West — upon the very outskirts of civilization at that time — was to more securely establish his church, and the more effectively to instruct his followers in its peculiar tenets and practices.

Upon the present town site of Independence the Mormons located their "Zion," and gave it the name of "The New Jerusalem." They published here the *Evening Star*, and made themselves generally obnoxious to the Gentiles, who were then in a minority, by their denunciatory articles through their paper, their clannishness and their polygamous practices.

Dreading the demoralizing influence of a paper which seemed to be inspired only with hatred and malice toward them, the Gentiles threw the press and type into the Missouri River, tarred and feathered one of their bishops, and otherwise gave the Mormons and their leaders to understand that they must conduct themselves in an entirely different manner if they wished to be let alone.

After the destruction of their paper and press, they became furiously incensed, and sought many opportunities for retaliation. Matters continued in an uncertain condition until the 31st of October, 1833, when a deadly conflict occurred near Westport, in which two Gentiles and one Mormon were killed.

On the 2d of October following the Mormons were overpowered, and compelled to lay down their arms and agree to leave the county with their families by January 1st on the condition that the owner would be paid for his printing press.

Leaving Jackson county, they crossed the Missouri and located in Clay, Carroll, Caldwell and other counties, and selected in Caldwell county a town site, which they called "Far West," and where they entered more land for their future homes.

Through the influence of their missionaries, who were exerting themselves in the East and in different portions of Europe, converts had constantly flocked to their standard, and "Far West," and other Mormon settlements, rapidly prospered.

In 1837 they commenced the erection of a magnificent temple, but never finished it. As their settlements increased in numbers, they became bolder in their practices and deeds of lawlessness.

During the summer of 1838 two of their leaders settled in the town of De Witt, on the Missouri River, having purchased the land from an Illinois merchant. De Witt was in Carroll county, and a good point from which to forward goods and immigrants to their town — Far West.

Upon its being ascertained that these parties were Mormon leaders, the Gentiles called a public meeting, which was addressed by some of the prominent citizens of the county. Nothing, however, was done at this meeting, but at a subsequent meeting, which was held a few days afterward, a committee of citizens was appointed to notify Col. Hinkle (one of the Mormon leaders at De Witt), what they intended to do.

Col. Hinkle upon being notified by this committee became indignant, and threatened extermination to all who should attempt to molest him or the Saints.

In anticipation of trouble, and believing that the Gentiles would attempt to force them from De Witt, Mormon recruits flocked to the town from every direction, and pitched their tents in and around the town in great numbers.

The Gentiles, nothing daunted, planned an attack upon this encampment, to take place on the 21st day of September, 1838, and, accordingly, one hundred and fifty men bivouacked near the town on that day. A conflict ensued, but nothing serious occurred.

The Mormons evacuated their works and fled to some log houses, where they could the more successfully resist the Gentiles, who had in the meantime returned to their camp to await reinforcements. Troops from Saline, Ray and other counties came to their assistance, and increased their number to five hundred men.

Congreve Jackson was chosen Brigadier-General; Ebenezer Price,

Colonel; Singleton Vaughan, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Sarshel Woods, Major. After some days of discipline, this brigade prepared for an assault, but before the attack was commenced Judge James Earickson and William F. Dunnica, influential citizens of Howard county, asked permission of General Jackson to let them try and adjust the difficulties without any bloodshed.

It was finally agreed that Judge Earickson should propose to the Mormons, that if they would pay for all the cattle they had killed belonging to the citizens, and load their wagons during the night and be ready to move by ten o'clock next morning, and make no further attempt to settle in Carroll county, the citizens would purchase at first cost their lots in De Witt and one or two adjoining tracts of land.

Col. Hinkle, the leader of the Mormons, at first refused all attempts to settle the difficulties in this way, but finally agreed to the proposition.

In accordance therewith, the Mormons without further delay, loaded up their wagons for the town of Far West, in Caldwell county. Whether the terms of the agreement were ever carried out, on the part of the citizens, is not known.

The Mormons had doubtless suffered much and in many ways — the result of their own acts — but their trials and sufferings were not at an end.

In 1838 the discord between the citizens and Mormons became so great that Governor Boggs issued a proclamation ordering Major-General David R. Atchison to call the militia of his division to enforce the laws. He called out a part of the first brigade of the Missouri State Militia, under command of Gen. A. W. Doniphan, who proceeded to the seat of war. Gen. John B. Clark, of Howard county, was placed in command of the militia.

The Mormon forces numbered about 1,000 men, and were led by G. W. Hinkle. The first engagement occurred at Crooked river, where one Mormon was killed. The principal fight took place at Haughn's Mills, where eighteen Mormons were killed and the balance captured, some of them being killed after they had surrendered. Only one militiaman was wounded.

In the month of October, 1838, Joe Smith surrendered the town of Far West to Gen. Doniphan, agreeing to his conditions, viz.: That they should deliver up their arms, surrender their prominent leaders for trial, and the remainder of the Mormons should, with their

families, leave the State. Indictments were found against a number of these leaders, including Joe Smith, who, while being taken to Boone county for trial, made his escape, and was afterward, in 1844, killed at Carthage, Illinois, with his brother Hiram.

FLORIDA WAR.

In September, 1837, the Secretary of War issued a requisition on Governor Boggs, of Missouri, for six hundred volunteers for service in Florida against the Seminole Indians, with whom the Creek nation had made common cause under Osceola.

The first regiment was chiefly raised in Boone county by Colonel Richard Gentry, of which he was elected Colonel; John W. Price, of Howard county, Lieutenant-Colonel; Harrison H. Hughes, also of Howard, Major. Four companies of the second regiment were raised and attached to the first. Two of these companies were composed of Delaware and Osage Indians.

October 6, 1837, Col. Gentry's regiment left Columbia for the seat of war, stopping on the way at Jefferson barracks, where they were mustered into service.

Arriving at Jackson barracks, New Orleans, they were from thence transported in brigs across the Gulf to Tampa Bay, Florida. General Zachary Taylor, who then commanded in Florida, ordered Col. Gentry to march to Okee-cho-bee Lake, one hundred and thirty-five miles inland by the route traveled. Having reached the Kissemsee river, seventy miles distant, a bloody battle ensued, in which Col. Gentry was killed. The Missourians, though losing their gallant leader, continued the fight until the Indians were totally routed, leaving many of their dead and wounded on the field. There being no further service required of the Missourians, they returned to their homes in 1838.

MEXICAN WAR.

Soon after Mexico declared war, against the United States, on the 8th and 9th of May, 1846, the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were fought. Great excitement prevailed throughout the country. In none of her sister States, however, did the fires of patriotism burn more intensely than in Missouri. Not waiting for the call for volunteers, the "St. Louis Legion" hastened to the field of conflict. The "Legion" was commanded by Colonel A. R. Easton. During the month of May, 1846, Governor Edwards, of Missouri,

called for volunteers to join the "Army of the West," an expedition to Sante Fe — under command of General Stephen W. Kearney

Fort Leavenworth was the appointed rendezvous for the volunteers. By the 18th of June, the full complement of companies to compose the first regiment had arrived from Jackson, Lafayette, Clay, Saline, Franklin, Cole, Howard and Callaway counties. Of this regiment, A. W. Doniphan was made Colonel; C. F. Ruff, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Wm. Gilpin, Major. The battalion of light artillery from St. Louis was commanded by Captains R. A. Weightman and A. W. Fischer, with Major M. L. Clark as field officer; battalions of infantry from Platte and Cole counties commanded by Captains Murphy and W. Z. Augney respectively, and the "Laclede Rangers," from St. Louis, by Captain Thomas B. Hudson, aggregating all told, from Missouri, 1,658 men. In the summer of 1846 Hon. Sterling Price resigned his seat in Congress and raised one mounted regiment, one mounted extra battalion, and one extra battalion of Mormon infantry to reinforce the "Army of the West." Mr. Price was made Colonel, and D. D. Mitchell Lieutenant-Colonel.

In August, 1847, Governor Edwards made another requisition for one thousand men, to consist of infantry. The regiment was raised at once. John Dougherty, of Clay county, was chosen Colonel, but before the regiment marched the President countermanded the order.

A company of mounted volunteers was raised in Ralls county, commanded by Captain Wm. T. Lafland. Conspicuous among the engagements in which the Missouri volunteers participated in Mexico were the battles of Bracito, Sacramento, Cañada, El Embudo, Taos and Santa Cruz de Rosales. The forces from Missouri were mustered out in 1848, and will ever be remembered in the history of the Mexican war, for

"A thousand glorious actions that might claim
Triumphant laurels and immortal fame.

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE AND MATERIAL WEALTH.

Missouri as an Agricultural State—The Different Crops—Live Stock—Horses—Mules—Milch Cows—Oxen and other Cattle—Sheep—Hogs—Comparisons—Missouri adapted to Live Stock—Cotton—Broom-Corn and other Products—Fruits—Berries—Grapes—Railroads—First Neigh of the “Iron Horse” in Missouri—Names of Railroads—Manufactures—Great Bridge at St. Louis.

Agriculture is the greatest among all the arts of man, as it is the first in supplying his necessities. It favors and strengthens population; it creates and maintains manufactures; gives employment to navigation and furnishes materials to commerce. It animates every species of industry, and opens to nations the safest channels of wealth. It is the strongest bond of well regulated society, the surest basis of internal peace, and the natural associate of correct morals. Among all the occupations and professions of life, there is none more honorable, none more independent, and none more conducive to health and happiness.

“In ancient times the sacred plow employ’d
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;
And some, with whom compared your insect tribes
Are but the beings of a summer’s day.
Have held the scale of empire, ruled the storm
Of mighty war with unwearied hand,
Disdaining little delicacies, seized
The plow and greatly independent lived.”

As an agricultural region, Missouri is not surpassed by any State in the Union. It is indeed the farmer’s kingdom, where he always reaps an abundant harvest. The soil, in many portions of the State, has an open, flexible structure, quickly absorbs the most excessive rains, and retains moisture with great tenacity. This being the case, it is not so easily affected by drouth. The prairies are covered with sweet, luxuriant grass, equally good for grazing and hay; grass not surpassed by the Kentucky blue grass—the best of clover and timothy in growing and fattening cattle. This grass is now as full of life-giving nutriment as it was when cropped by the buffalo, the elk, the antelope, and the deer, and costs the herdsman nothing.

No State or territory has a more complete and rapid system of natural drainage, or a more abundant supply of pure, fresh water than Missouri. Both man and beast may slake their thirst from a thousand perennial fountains, which gush in limpid streams from the hill-sides, and wend their way through verdant valleys and along smiling prairies, varying in size, as they onward flow, from the diminutive brooklet to the giant river.

Here, nature has generously bestowed her attractions of climate, soil and scenery to please and gratify man while earning his bread in the sweat of his brow. Being thus munificently endowed, Missouri offers superior inducements to the farmer, and bids him enter her broad domain and avail himself of her varied resources.

We present here a table showing the product of each principal crop in Missouri for 1878:—

Indian Corn.....	93,062,000 bushels.
Wheat.....	20,196,000 "
Rye.....	732,000 "
Oats.....	19,584,000 "
Buckwheat.....	46,400 "
Potatoes.....	5,415,000 "
Tobacco.....	23,023,000 pounds.
Hay.....	1,620,000 tons.

There were 3,552,000 acres in corn; wheat, 1,836,000; rye, 48,800; oats, 640,000; buckwheat, 2,900; potatoes, 72,200; tobacco, 29,900; hay, 850,000. Value of each crop: corn, \$24,196,224; wheat, \$13,531,320; rye, \$300,120; oats, \$3,325,120; buckwheat, \$24,128; potatoes, \$2,057,700; tobacco, \$1,151,150; hay, \$10,416,600.

Average cash value of crops per acre, \$7.69; average yield of corn per acre, 26 bushels; wheat, 11 bushels.

Next in importance to the corn crop in value is live stock. The following table shows the number of horses, mules, and milch cows in the different States for 1879:—

States.	Horses.	Mules.	Milch Cows.
Maine.....	81,700		196,100
New Hampshire.....	57,100		98,100
Vermont.....	77,400		217,800
Massachusetts.....	131,000		160,700
Rhode Island.....	16,200		22,000
Connecticut.....	53,500		116,500
New York.....	898,900	11,800	1,446,200
New Jersey.....	114,500	14,400	152,200
Pennsylvania.....	614,500	24,900	828,400
Delaware.....	19,900	4,000	23,200
Maryland.....	108,600	11,300	100,500
Virginia.....	208,700	30,600	236,200
North Carolina.....	144,200	74,000	232,300
South Carolina.....	59,600	51,500	131,300
Georgia.....	119,200	97,200	273,100
Florida.....	22,400	11,900	70,000
Alabama.....	112,800	111,700	215,200
Mississippi.....	97,200	100,000	138,000
Louisiana.....	79,300	80,700	110,900
Texas.....	618,000	180,200	544,500
Arkansas.....	180,500	89,300	187,700
Tennessee.....	323,700	99,700	245,700
West Virginia.....	122,200	2,400	130,500
Kentucky.....	386,900	117,800	257,200
Ohio.....	772,700	26,700	714,100
Michigan.....	333,800	4,300	416,900
Indiana.....	688,800	61,200	439,200
Illinois.....	1,100,000	138,000	702,400
Wisconsin.....	384,400	8,700	477,300
Minnesota.....	247,300	7,000	278,900
Iowa.....	770,700	43,400	676,200
MISSOURI.....	627,300	191,900	516,200
Kansas.....	275,000	50,000	321,900
Nebraska.....	157,200	13,600	127,600
California.....	273,000	25,700	495,600
Oregon.....	109,700	3,500	112,400
Nevada, Colorado, and Territories.....	250,000	25,700	423,600

It will be seen from the above table, that Missouri is the *fifth* State in the number of horses; *fifth* in number of milch cows, and the leading State in number of mules, having 11,700 more than Texas, which produces the next largest number. Of oxen and other cattle, Missouri produced in 1879, 1,632,000, which was more than any other State produced excepting Texas, which had 4,800,00. In 1879 Missouri raised 2,817,600 hogs, which was more than any other State produced, excepting Iowa. The number of sheep was 1,296,400. The number of hogs packed in 1879, by the different States, is as follows: —

States.	No.	States.	No.
Ohio.....	932,878	MISSOURI.....	965,839
Indiana.....	622,321	Wisconsin.....	472,103
Illinois.....	3,214,896	Kentucky.....	212,412
Iowa.....	569,763		

AVERAGE WEIGHT PER HEAD FOR EACH STATE.

States.	Pounds.	States.	Pounds.
Ohio.....	210.47	Missouri.....	211.82
Indiana.....	193.80	Wisconsin.....	220.81
Illinois.....	225.71	Kentucky.....	210.11
Iowa.....	211.98		

From the above it will be seen that Missouri annually packs more hogs than any other State excepting Illinois, and that she ranks third in the average weight.

We see no reason why Missouri should not be the foremost stock-raising State of the Union. In addition to the enormous yield of corn and oats upon which the stock is largely dependent, the climate is well adapted to their growth and health. Water is not only inexhaustible, but everywhere convenient. The ranges of stock are boundless, affording for nine months of the year, excellent pasturage of nutritious wild grasses, which grow in great luxuriance upon the thousand prairies.

Cotton is grown successfully in many counties of the southeastern portions of the State, especially in Stoddard, Scott, Pemiscot, Butler, New Madrid, Lawrence and Mississippi.

Sweet potatoes are produced in abundance and are not only sure but profitable.

Broom corn, sorghum, castor beans, white beans, peas, hops, thrive well, and all kinds of garden vegetables, are produced in great abundance and are found in the markets during all seasons of the year. Fruits of every variety, including the apple, pear, peach, cherries, apricots and nectarines, are cultivated with great success, as are also, the strawberry, gooseberry, currant, raspberry and blackberry.

The grape has not been produced with that success that was at first anticipated, yet the yield of wine for the year 1879, was nearly half a million gallons. Grapes do well in Kansas, and we see no reason why they should not be as surely and profitably grown in a similar climate and soil in Missouri, and particularly in many of the counties north and east of the Missouri River.

RAILROADS.

Twenty-nine years ago, the neigh of the "iron horse" was heard for the first time, within the broad domain of Missouri. His coming presaged the dawn of a brighter and grander era in the history of the

State. Her fertile prairies, and more prolific valleys would soon be of easy access to the oncoming tide of immigration, and the ores and minerals of her hills and mountains would be developed, and utilized in her manufacturing and industrial enterprises.

Additional facilities would be opened to the marts of trade and commerce; transportation from the interior of the State would be secured; a fresh impetus would be given to the growth of her towns and cities, and new hopes and inspirations would be imparted to all her people.

Since 1852, the initial period of railroad building in Missouri, between four and five thousand miles of track have been laid; additional roads are now being constructed, and many others in contemplation. The State is already well supplied with railroads which thread her surface in all directions, bringing her remotest districts into close connection with St. Louis, that great center of western railroads and inland commerce. These roads have a capital stock aggregating more than one hundred millions of dollars, and a funded debt of about the same amount.

The lines of roads which are operated in the State are the following:—

Missouri Pacific — chartered May 10th, 1850; The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, which is a consolidation of the Arkansas Branch; The Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroad; The Cairo & Fulton Railroad; The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway; St. Louis & San Francisco Railway; The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad; The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad; The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad; The Keokuk & Kansas City Railway Company; The St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad Company; The Missouri & Western; The St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad; The St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad; The Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway; The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad; The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; The Burlington & Southwestern Railroad.

MANUFACTURES.

The natural resources of Missouri especially fit her for a great manufacturing State. She is rich in soil; rich in all the elements which supply the furnace, the machine shop and the planing mill; rich in the multitude and variety of her gigantic forests; rich in her marble, stone and granite quarries; rich in her mines of iron, coal, lead and

zinc; rich in strong arms and willing hands to apply the force; rich in water power and river navigation; and rich in her numerous and well-built railroads, whose numberless engines thunder along their multiplied track-ways.

Missouri contains over fourteen thousand manufacturing establishments, 1,965 of which are using steam and give employment to 80,000 hands. The capital employed is about \$100,000,000, the material annually used and worked up, amounts to over \$150,000,000, and the value of the products put upon the markets \$250,000,000, while the wages paid are more than \$40,000,000.

The leading manufacturing counties of the State, are St. Louis, Jackson, Buchanan, St. Charles, Marion, Franklin, Greene, Lafayette, Platte, Cape Girardeau, and Boone. Three-fourths, however, of the manufacturing is done in St. Louis, which is now about the second manufacturing city in the Union. Flouring mills produce annually about \$38,194,000; carpentering \$18,763,000; meat-packing \$16,769,000; tobacco \$12,496,000; iron and castings \$12,000,000; liquors \$11,245,000; clothing \$10,022,000; lumber \$8,652,000; bagging and bags \$6,914,000, and many other smaller industries in proportion.

GREAT BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.

Of the many public improvements which do honor to the State and reflect great credit upon the genius of their projectors, we have space only, to mention the great bridge at St. Louis.

This truly wonderful construction is built of tubular steel, total length of which, with its approaches, is 6,277 feet, at a cost of nearly \$8,000,000. The bridge spans the Mississippi from the Illinois to the Missouri shore, and has separate railroad tracks, roadways, and foot paths. In durability, architectural beauty and practical utility, there is, perhaps, no similar piece of workmanship that approximates it.

The structure of Darius upon the Bosphorus; of Xerxes upon the Hellespont; of Cæsar upon the Rhine; and Trajan upon the Danube, famous in ancient history, were built for military purposes, that over them might pass invading armies with their munitions of war, to destroy commerce, to lay in waste the provinces, and to slaughter the people.

But the erection of this was for a higher and nobler purpose. Over it are coming the trade and merchandise of the opulent East, and thence are passing the untold riches of the West. Over it are crowd-

ing legions of men, armed not with the weapons of war, but with the implements of peace and industry; men who are skilled in all the arts of agriculture, of manufacture and of mining; men who will hasten the day when St. Louis shall rank in population and importance, second to no city on the continent, and when Missouri shall proudly fill the measure of greatness, to which she is naturally so justly entitled.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION.

Public School System — Public School System of Missouri — Lincoln Institute — Officers of Public School System — Certificates of Teachers — University of Missouri — Schools — Colleges — Institutions of Learning — Location — Libraries — Newspapers and Periodicals — No. of School Children — Amount expended — Value of Grounds and Buildings — “The Press.”

The first constitution of Missouri provided that “one school or more shall be established in each township, as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis.”

It will be seen that even at that early day (1820) the framers of the constitution made provision for at least a primary education for the poorest and the humblest, taking it for granted that those who were able would avail themselves of educational advantages which were not gratuitous.

The establishment of the public-school system, in its essential features, was not perfected until 1839, during the administration of Governor Boggs, and since that period the system has slowly grown into favor, not only in Missouri, but throughout the United States. The idea of a free or public school for all classes was not at first a popular one, especially among those who had the means to patronize private institutions of learning. In upholding and maintaining public schools the opponents of the system felt that they were not only compromising their own standing among their more wealthy neighbors, but that they were, to some extent, bringing opprobrium upon their children. Entertaining such prejudices, they naturally thought that the training received at public schools could not be otherwise than defective; hence many years of probation passed before the popular mind was prepared

to appreciate the benefits and blessings which spring from these institutions.

Every year only adds to their popularity, and commends them the more earnestly to the fostering care of our State and National Legislatures, and to the esteem and favor of all classes of our people.

We can hardly conceive of two grander or more potent promoters of civilization than the free school and free press. They would indeed seem to constitute all that was necessary to the attainment of the happiness and intellectual growth of the Republic, and all that was necessary to broaden, to liberalize and instruct.

“Tis education forms the common mind;

* * * * *

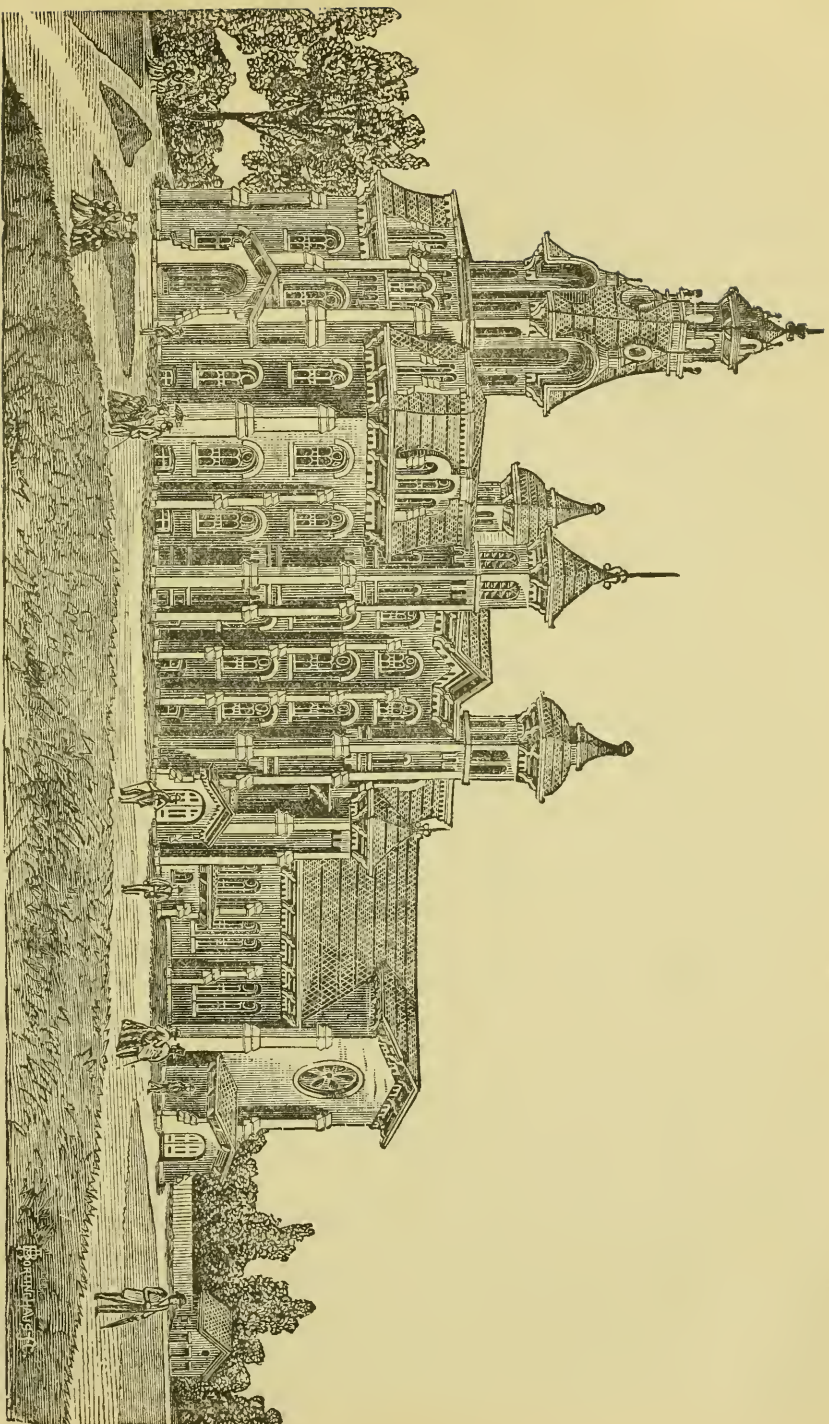
For noble youth there is nothing so meet
As learning is, to know the good from ill;
To know the tongues, and perfectly indite,
And of the laws to have a perfect skill,
Things to reform as right and justice will;
For honor is ordained for no cause
But to see right maintained by the laws.”

All the States of the Union have in practical operation the public-school system, governed in the main by similar laws, and not differing materially in the manner and methods by which they are taught; but none have a wiser, a more liberal and comprehensive machinery of instruction than Missouri. Her school laws, since 1839, have undergone many changes, and always for the better, keeping pace with the most enlightened and advanced theories of the most experienced educators in the land. But not until 1875, when the new constitution was adopted, did her present admirable system of public instruction go into effect.

Provisions were made not only for white, but for children of African descent, and are a part of the organic law, not subject to the caprices of unfriendly legislatures, or the whims of political parties. The Lincoln Institute, located at Jefferson City, for the education of colored teachers, receives an annual appropriation from the General Assembly.

For the support of the public schools, in addition to the annual income derived from the public school fund, which is set apart by law, not less than twenty-five per cent. of the State revenue, exclusive of the interest and sinking fund, is annually applied to this purpose.

The officers having in charge the public school interests are the State “Board of Education,” the State Superintendent, County Commission-



NORMAL SCHOOL, AT CAPE GIRARDEAU.

ers, County Clerk and Treasurer, Board of Directors, City and Town School Board, and Teacher. The State Board of Education is composed of the State Superintendent, the Governor, Secretary of State, and the Attorney-General, the executive officer of this Board being the State Superintendent, who is chosen by the people every four years. His duties are numerous. He renders decisions concerning the local application of school law ; keeps a record of the school funds and annually distributes the same to the counties ; supervises the work of county school officers ; delivers lectures ; visits schools ; distributes educational information ; grants certificates of higher qualifications, and makes an annual report to the General Assembly of the condition of the schools.

The County Commissioners are also elected by the people for two years. Their work is to examine teachers, to distribute blanks, and make reports. County clerks receive estimates from the local directors and extend them upon the tax-books. In addition to this, they keep the general records of the county and township school funds, and return an annual report of the financial condition of the schools of their county to the State Superintendent. School taxes are gathered with other taxes by the county collector. The custodian of the school funds belonging to the schools of the counties is the county treasurer, except in counties adopting the township organization, in which case the township trustee discharges these duties.

Districts organized under the special law for cities and towns are governed by a board of six directors, two of whom are selected annually, on the second Saturday in September, and hold their office for three years.

One director is elected to serve for three years in each school district, at the annual meeting. These directors may levy a tax not exceeding forty cents on the one hundred dollars' valuation, provided such annual rates for school purposes may be increased in districts formed of cities and towns, to an amount not exceeding one dollar on the hundred dollars' valuation, and in other districts to an amount not to exceed sixty-five cents on the one hundred dollars' valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are tax-payers, voting at an election held to decide the question, vote for said increase. For the purpose of erecting public buildings in school districts, the rates of taxation thus limited may be increased when the rate of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the

qualified voters of such school district voting at such election shall vote therefor.

Local directors may direct the management of the school in respect to the choice of teachers and other details, but in the discharge of all important business, such as the erection of a school house or the extension of a term of school beyond the constitutional period, they simply execute the will of the people. The clerk of this board may be a director. He keeps a record of the names of all the children and youth in the district between the ages of five and twenty-one; records all business proceedings of the district, and reports to the annual meeting, to the County Clerk and County Commissioners.

Teachers must hold a certificate from the State Superintendent or County Commissioner of the county where they teach. State certificates are granted upon personal written examination in the common branches, together with the natural sciences and higher mathematics. The holder of such certificate may teach in any public school of the State without further examination. Certificates granted by County Commissioners are of two classes, with two grades in each class. Those issued for a longer term than one year, belong to the first class and are susceptible of two grades, differing both as to length of time and attainments. Those issued for one year may represent two grades, marked by qualification alone. The township school fund arises from a grant of land by the General Government, consisting of section sixteen in each congressional township. The annual income of the township fund is appropriated to the various townships, according to their respective proprietary claims. The support from the permanent funds is supplemented by direct taxation laid upon the taxable property of each district. The greatest limit of taxation for the current expenses is one per cent; the tax permitted for school house building cannot exceed the same amount.

Among the institutions of learning and ranking, perhaps, the first in importance, is the State University located at Columbia, Boone County. When the State was admitted into the Union, Congress granted to it one entire township of land (46,080 acres) for the support of "A Seminary of Learning." The lands secured for this purpose are among the best and most valuable in the State. These lands were put into the market in 1832 and brought \$75,000, which amount was invested in the stock of the old bank of the State of Missouri, where it remained and increased by accumulation to the sum of \$100,000. In 1839, by an act of the General Assembly, five commis-

sioners were appointed to select a site for the State University, the site to contain at least fifty acres of land in a compact form, within two miles of the county seat of Cole, Cooper, Howard, Boone, Callaway or Saline. Bids were let among the counties named, and the county of Boone having subscribed the sum of \$117,921, some \$18,000 more than any other county, the State University was located in that county, and on the 4th of July, 1840, the corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies.

The present annual income of the University is nearly \$65,000. The donations to the institutions connected therewith amount to nearly \$400,000. This University with its different departments, is open to both male and female, and both sexes enjoy alike its rights and privileges. Among the professional schools, which form a part of the University, are the Normal, or College of Instruction in Teaching; Agricultural and Mechanical College; the School of Mines and Metallurgy; the College of Law; the Medical College; and the Department of Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Other departments are contemplated and will be added as necessity requires.

The following will show the names and locations of the schools and institutions of the State, as reported by the Commissioner of Education in 1875: —

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Christian University.....	Canton.
St. Vincent's College.....	Cape Girardeau.
University of Missouri.....	Columbia.
Central College.....	Fayette.
Westminster College.....	Fulton.
Lewis College.....	Glasgow.
Pritchett School Institute.....	Glasgow.
Lincoln College.....	Greenwood.
Hannibal College.....	Hannibal.
Woodland College.....	Independence.
Thayer College.....	Kidder.
La Grange College.....	La Grange.
William Jewell College.....	Liberty.
Baptist College.....	Louisiana.
St. Joseph College.....	St. Joseph.
College of Christian Brothers.....	St. Louis.
St. Louis University.....	St. Louis.
Washington University.....	St. Louis.
Drury College.....	Springfield.
Central Wesleyan College.....	Warrenton.

FOR SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION OF WOMEN.

St. Joseph Female Seminary.....	St. Joseph.
Christian College.....	Columbia.

Stephens' College.....	Columbia.
Howard College.....	Fayette.
Independence Female College.....	Independence.
Central Female College.....	Lexington.
Clay Seminary.....	Liberty.
Ingleside Female College.....	Palmyra.
Lindenwood College for Young Ladies.....	St. Charles.
Mary Institute (Washington University).....	St. Louis.
St. Louis Seminary.....	St. Louis.
Ursuline Academy.....	St. Louis.

FOR SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

Arcadia College.....	Arcadia.
St. Vincent's Academy.....	Cape Girardeau.
Chillicothe Academy.....	Chillicothe.
Grand River College.....	Edinburgh.
Marionville Collegiate Institute.....	Marionville.
Palmyra Seminary.....	Palmyra.
St. Paul's College.....	Palmyra.
Van Rensselaer Academy.....	Rensselaer.
Shelby High School.....	Shelbyville.
Stewartsville Male and Female Seminary.....	Stewartsville.

SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE.

Missouri Agricultural and Mechanical College (University of Missouri).....	Columbia.
Schools of Mines and Metallurgy (University of Missouri).....	Rolla.
Polytechnic Institute (Washington University).....	St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.

St. Vincent's College (Theological Department).....	Cape Girardeau.
Westminster College (Theological School).	Fulton.
Vardeman School of Theology (William Jewell College).....	Liberty.
Concordia College.....	St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF LAW.

Law School of the University of Missouri.....	Columbia.
Law School of the Washington University.....	St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

Medical College, University of Missouri.....	Columbia.
College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	St. Joseph.
Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	Kansas City.
Hospital Medical College.....	St. Joseph.
Missouri Medical College.....	St. Louis.
Northwestern Medical College.....	St. Joseph.
St. Louis Medical College.....	St. Louis.
Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri.....	St. Louis.
Missouri School of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.....	St. Louis.
Missouri Central College.....	St. Louis.
St. Louis College of Pharmacy.....	St. Louis.

LARGEST PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Name.	Location.	Volumes.
St. Vincent's College.....	Cape Girardeau..	5,500
Southeast Missouri State Normal School.....	Cape Girardeau..	1,225
University of Missouri.....	Columbia	10,000
Athenian Society.....	Columbia	1,200
Union Literary Society.....	Columbia	1,200
Law College.....	Columbia	1,000
Westminster College.....	Fulton.....	5,000
Lewis College.....	Glasgow.....	8,000
Mercantile Library.....	Hannibal.....	2,219
Library Association.....	Independence....	1,100
Fruitland Normal Institute	Jackson	1,000
State Library.....	Jefferson City...	13,000
Fetterman's Circulating Library.....	Kansas City.....	1,300
Law Library.....	Kansas City.....	8,000
Whittemore's Circulating Library.....	Kansas City.....	1,000
North Missouri State Normal School.....	Kirksville.....	1,050
William Jewell College.....	Liberty.....	4,000
St. Paul's College.....	Palmyra.....	2,000
Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy.....	Rolla.....	1,478
St. Charles Catholic Library.....	St. Charles.....	1,716
Carl Frielling's Library.....	St. Joseph.....	6,000
Law Library.....	St. Joseph.....	2,000
Public School Library.....	St. Joseph.....	2,500
Walworth & Colt's Circulating Library.....	St. Joseph.....	1,500
Academy of Science.....	St. Louis.....	2,744
Academy of Visitation.....	St. Louis.....	4,000
College of the Christian Brothers.....	St. Louis.....	22,000
Deutsche Institute.....	St. Louis.....	1,000
German Evangelical Lutheran, Concordia College.....	St. Louis.....	4,800
Law Library Association.....	St. Louis.....	8,000
Missouri Medical College.....	St. Louis.....	1,000
Mrs. Cuthbert's Seminary (Young Ladies).....	St. Louis.....	1,500
Odd Fellow's Library.....	St. Louis.....	4,000
Public School Library.....	St. Louis.....	40,097
St. Louis Medical College.....	St. Louis.....	1,100
St. Louis Mercantile Library.....	St. Louis.....	45,000
St. Louis Seminary.....	St. Louis.....	2,000
St. Louis Turn Verein.....	St. Louis.....	2,000
St. Louis University.....	St. Louis.....	17,000
St. Louis University Society Libraries.....	St. Louis.....	8,000
Ursuline Academy.....	St. Louis.....	2,000
Washington University.....	St. Louis.....	4,500
St. Louis Law School.....	St. Louis.....	8,000
Young Men's Sodality.....	St. Louis.....	1,327
Library Association.....	Sedalia	1,500
Public School Library.....	Sedalia	1,015
Drury College.....	Springfield	2,000

IN 1880.

Newspapers and Periodicals..... 481

CHARITIES.

State Asylum for Deaf and Dumb.....Fulton.
 St. Bridget's Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....St. Louis.
 Institution for the Education of the Blind.....St. Louis.
 State Asylum for Insane.....Fulton.
 State Asylum for the Insane.....St. Louis.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Normal Institute.....	Bolivar.
Southeast Missouri State Normal School.....	Cape Girardeau.
Normal School (University of Missouri).....	Columbia.
Fruitland Normal Institute.....	Jackson.
Lincoln Institute (for colored).....	Jefferson City.
City Normal School.....	St. Louis.
Missouri State Normal School.....	Warrensburg.

IN 1880.

Number of school children..... ———

IN 1878.

Estimated value of school property.....	\$3,321,399
Total receipts for public schools.....	4,207,617
Total expenditures.....	2,406,139

NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

Male teachers.....	6,239; average monthly pay.....	\$36.36
Female teachers.....	5,060; average monthly pay.....	23.09

The fact that Missouri supports and maintains four hundred and seventy-one newspapers and periodicals, shows that her inhabitants are not only a reading and reflecting people, but that they appreciate “The Press,” and its wonderful influence as an educator. The poet has well said:—

But mightiest of the mighty means,
On which the arm of progress leans,
Man's noblest mission to advance,
His woes assuage, his weal enhance,
His rights enforce, his wrongs redress—
Mightiest of mighty 's the Press.

CHAPTER XII.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Baptist Church—Its History—Congregational—When Founded—Its History—
Christian Church—Its History—Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Its History—
Methodist Episcopal Church—Its History—Presbyterian Church—Its History—
Protestant Episcopal Church—Its History—United Presbyterian Church—Its
History—Unitarian Church—Its History—Roman Catholic Church—Its History.

The first representatives of religious thought and training, who penetrated the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, were Pere Marquette, La Salle, and others of Catholic persuasion, who performed missionary

labor among the Indians. A century afterward came the Protestants. At that early period

“ A church in every grove that spread
Its living roof above their heads,”

constituted for a time their only house of worship, and yet to them

“ No Temple built with hands could vie
In glory with its majesty.”

In the course of time, the seeds of Protestantism were scattered along the shores of the two great rivers which form the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and still a little later they were sown upon her hill-sides and broad prairies, where they have since bloomed and blossomed as the rose.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The earliest anti-Catholic religious denomination, of which there is any record, was organized in Cape Girardeau county in 1806, through the efforts of Rev. David Green, a Baptist, and a native of Virginia. In 1816, the first association of Missouri Baptists was formed, which was composed of seven churches, all of which were located in the southeastern part of the State. In 1817 a second association of churches was formed, called the Missouri Association, the name being afterwards changed to St. Louis Association. In 1834 a general convention of all the churches of this denomination, was held in Howard county, for the purpose of effecting a central organization, at which time was commenced what is now known as the “ General Association of Missouri Baptists.”

To this body is committed the State mission work, denominational education, foreign missions and the circulation of religious literature. The Baptist Church has under its control a number of schools and colleges, the most important of which is William Jewell College, located at Liberty, Clay county. As shown by the annual report for 1875, there were in Missouri, at that date, sixty-one associations, one thousand four hundred churches, eight hundred and twenty-four ministers and eighty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty church members.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregationalists inaugurated their missionary labors in the State in 1814. Rev. Samuel J. Mills, of Torrington, Connecticut, and Rev. Daniel Smith, of Bennington, Vermont, were sent west by the Massachusetts Congregational Home Missionary Society during

that year, and in November, 1814, they preached the first regular Protestant sermons in St. Louis. Rev. Samuel Giddings, sent out under the auspices of the Connecticut Congregational Missionary Society, organized the first Protestant church in the city, consisting of ten members, constituted Presbyterian. The churches organized by Mr. Giddings were all Presbyterian in their order.

No exclusively Congregational Church was founded until 1852, when the "First Trinitarian Congregational Church of St. Louis" was organized. The next church of this denomination was organized at Hannibal in 1859. Then followed a Welsh church in New Cambria in 1864, and after the close of the war, fifteen churches of the same order were formed in different parts of the State. In 1866, Pilgrim Church, St. Louis, was organized. The General Conference of Churches of Missouri was formed in 1865, which was changed in 1868, to General Association. In 1866, Hannibal, Kidder, and St. Louis District Associations were formed, and following these were the Kansas City and Springfield District Associations. This denomination in 1875, had 70 churches, 41 ministers, 3,363 church members, and had also several schools and colleges and one monthly newspaper.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The earliest churches of this denomination were organized in Callaway, Boone and Howard Counties, some time previously to 1829. The first church was formed in St. Louis in 1836 by Elder R. B. Fife. The first State Sunday School Convention of the Christian Church, was held in Mexico in 1876. Besides a number of private institutions, this denomination has three State Institutions, all of which have an able corps of professors and have a good attendance of pupils. It has one religious paper published in St. Louis, "*The Christian*," which is a weekly publication and well patronized. The membership of this church now numbers nearly one hundred thousand in the State and is increasing rapidly. It has more than five hundred organized churches, the greater portion of which are north of the Missouri River.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the spring of 1820, the first Presbytery of this denomination west of the Mississippi, was organized in Pike County. This Presbytery included all the territory of Missouri, western Illinois and Arkansas and numbered only four ministers, two of whom resided at

that time in Missouri. There are now in the State, twelve Presbyteries, three Synods, nearly three hundred ministers and over twenty thousand members. The Board of Missions is located at St. Louis. They have a number of High Schools and two monthly papers published at St. Louis.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1806, Rev. John Travis, a young Methodist minister, was sent out to the "Western Conference," which then embraced the Mississippi Valley, from Green County, Tennessee. During that year Mr. Travis organized a number of small churches. At the close of his conference year, he reported the result of his labors to the Western Conference, which was held at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1870, and showed an aggregate of one hundred and six members and two circuits, one called Missouri and the other Meramec. In 1808, two circuits had been formed, and at each succeeding year the number of circuits and members constantly increased, until 1812, when what was called the Western Conference was divided into the Ohio and Tennessee Conferences, Missouri falling into the Tennessee Conference. In 1816, there was another division when the Missouri Annual Conference was formed. In 1810, there were four traveling preachers and in 1820, fifteen travelling preachers, with over 2,000 members. In 1836, the territory of the Missouri Conference was again divided when the Missouri Conference included only the State. In 1840 there were 72 traveling preachers, 177 local ministers and 13,992 church members. Between 1840 and 1850, the church was divided by the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1850, the membership of the M. E. Church was over 25,000, and during the succeeding ten years the church prospered rapidly. In 1875, the M. E. Church reported 274 church edifices and 34,156 members; the M. E. Church South, reported 443 church edifices and 49,588 members. This denomination has under its control several schools and colleges and two weekly newspapers.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church dates the beginning of its missionary efforts in the State as far back as 1814, but the first Presbyterian Church was not organized until 1816 at Bellevue settlement, eight miles from St. Louis. The next churches were formed in 1816 and 1817 at Bonhomme, Pike County. The First Presbyterian Church was organized in St. Louis in 1817, by Rev. Salmon Gidding. The

first Presbytery was organized in 1817 by the Synod of Tennessee with four ministers and four churches. The first Presbyterian house of worship (which was the first Protestant) was commenced in 1819 and completed in 1826. In 1820 a mission was formed among the Osage Indians. In 1831, the Presbytery was divided into three: Missouri, St. Louis, and St. Charles. These were erected with a Synod comprising eighteen ministers and twenty-three churches.

The church was divided in 1838, throughout the United States. In 1860 the rolls of the Old and New School Synod together showed 109 ministers and 146 churches. In 1866 the Old School Synod was divided on political questions springing out of the war—a part forming the Old School, or Independent Synod of Missouri, who are connected with the General Assembly South. In 1870, the Old and New School Presbyterians united, since which time this Synod has steadily increased until it now numbers more than 12,000 members with more than 220 churches and 150 ministers.

This Synod is composed of six Presbyteries and has under its control one or two institutions of learning and one or two newspapers. That part of the original Synod which withdrew from the General Assembly remained an independent body until 1874 when it united with the Southern Presbyterian Church. The Synod in 1875 numbered 80 ministers, 140 churches and 9,000 members. It has under its control several male and female institutions of a high order. The *St. Louis Presbyterian*, a weekly paper, is the recognized organ of the Synod.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The missionary enterprises of this church began in the State in 1819, when a parish was organized in the City of St. Louis. In 1828, an agent of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, visited the city, who reported the condition of things so favorably that Rev. Thomas Horrell was sent out as a missionary and in 1825, he began his labors in St. Louis. A church edifice was completed in 1830. In 1836, there were five clergymen of this denomination in Missouri, who had organized congregations in Boonville, Fayette, St. Charles, Hannibal, and other places. In 1840, the clergy and laity met in convention, a diocese was formed, a constitution, and canons adopted, and in 1844 a Bishop was chosen, he being the Rev. Cicero S. Hawks. Through the efforts of Bishop Kemper, Kemper College was founded near St. Louis, but was afterward given up on account of

pecuniary troubles. In 1847, the Clark Mission began and in 1849 the Orphans' Home, a charitable institution, was founded. In 1865, St. Luke's Hospital was established. In 1875, there were in the city of St. Louis, twelve parishes and missions and twelve clergymen. This denomination has several schools and colleges, and one newspaper.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This denomination is made up of the members of the Associate and Associate Reformed churches of the Northern States, which two bodies united in 1858, taking the name of the United Presbyterian Church of North America. Its members were generally bitterly opposed to the institution of slavery. The first congregation was organized at Warrensburg, Johnson County, in 1867. It rapidly increased in numbers, and had, in 1875, ten ministers and five hundred members.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

This church was formed in 1834, by the Rev. W. G. Eliot, in St. Louis. The churches are few in number throughout the State, the membership being probably less than 300, all told. It has a mission house and free school, for poor children, supported by donations.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The earliest written record of the Catholic Church in Missouri shows that Father Watrin performed ministerial services in Ste. Genevieve, in 1760, and in St. Louis in 1766. In 1770, Father Menrin erected a small log church in St. Louis. In 1818, there were in the State four chapels, and for Upper Louisiana seven priests. A college and seminary were opened in Perry County about this period, for the education of the young, being the first college west of the Mississippi River. In 1824, a college was opened in St. Louis, which is now known as the St. Louis University. In 1826, Father Rosatti was appointed Bishop of St. Louis, and through his instrumentality the Sisters of Charity, Sisters of St. Joseph and of the Visitation were founded, besides other benevolent and charitable institutions. In 1834 he completed the present Cathedral Church. Churches were built in different portions of the State. In 1847 St. Louis was created an arch-diocese, with Bishop Kenrick, Archbishop.

In Kansas City there were five parish churches, a hospital, a convent and several parish schools. In 1868 the northwestern portion of the State was erected into a separate diocese, with its seat at St. Joseph,

and Right-Reverend John J. Hogan appointed Bishop. There were, in 1875, in the city of St. Louis, 34 churches, 27 schools, 5 hospitals, 3 colleges, 7 orphan asylums and 3 female protectorates. There were also 105 priests, 7 male and 13 female orders, and 20 conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, numbering 1,100 members. In the diocese, outside of St. Louis, there is a college, a male protectorate, 9 convents, about 120 priests, 150 churches and 30 stations. In the diocese of St. Joseph there were, in 1875, 21 priests, 29 churches, 24 stations, 1 college, 1 monastery, 5 convents and 14 parish schools:

Number of Sunday Schools in 1878	2,067
Number of Teachers in 1878	18,010
Number of Pupils in 1878	139,578

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Instruction preparatory to ministerial work is given in connection with collegiate study, or in special theological courses, at:

Central College (M. E. South)	Fayette.
Central Wesleyan College (M. E. Church)	Warrenton.
Christian University (Christian)	Canton.
Concordia College Seminary (Evangelical Lutheran)	St. Louis.
Lewis College (M. E. Church)	Glasgow.
St. Vincent College (Roman Catholic)	Cape Girardeau.
Vardeman School of Theology (Baptist)	Liberty.

The last is connected with William Jewell College.

CHAPTER XIII.

ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR CRITTENDEN.

Nomination and election of Thomas T. Crittenden—Personal Mention—Marmaduke's candidacy—Stirring events—Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad—Death of Jesse James—The Fords—Pardon of the Gamblers.

It is the purpose in this chapter to outline the more important events of Governor Crittenden's unfinished administration, stating briefly the facts in the case, leaving comment and criticism entirely to the reader, the historian having no judgment to express or prejudice to vent.

Thomas T. Crittenden, of Johnson county, received the Democratic nomination for Governor of Missouri at the convention at Jeffer-

son City, July 22d, 1880. Democratic nomination for a State office in Missouri is always equivalent to election, and the entire State ticket was duly elected in November. Crittenden's competitors before the convention were Gen. John S. Marmaduke, of St. Louis, and John A. Hockaday, of Callaway county. Before the assembling of the convention many persons who favored Marmaduke, both personally and politically, thought the nomination of an ex-Confederate might prejudice the prospects of the National Democracy, and therefore, as a matter of policy, supported Crittenden.

His name, and the fame of his family in Kentucky—Thomas T. being a scion of the Crittendens of that State, caused the Democracy of Missouri to expect great things from their new Governor. This, together with the important events which followed his inauguration, caused some people to overrate him, while it prejudiced others against him. The measures advocated by the Governor in his inaugural address were such as, perhaps, the entire Democracy could endorse, especially that of refunding, at a low interest, all that part of the State debt that can be so refunded; the adoption of measures to relieve the Supreme Court docket; a compromise of the indebtedness of some of the counties, and his views concerning repudiation, which he contemned.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOE RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.

By a series of legislative acts, beginning with the act approved February 22, 1851, and ending with that of March 26, 1881, the State of Missouri aided with great liberality in the construction of a system of railroads in this State.

Among the enterprises thus largely assisted was the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, for the construction of which the bonds of the State, to the amount of \$3,000,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, were issued. One half of this amount was issued under the act of 1851, and the remainder under the act of 1855. The bonds issued under the former act were to run twenty years, and those under the latter act were to run thirty years. Some of the bonds have since been funded and renewed. Coupons for the interest of the entire \$3,000,000 were executed and made payable in New York. These acts contain numerous provisions intended to secure the State against loss and to require the railroad company to pay the interest and principal at maturity. It was made the duty of the railroad company to save and keep the State from all loss on account of said bonds and coupons. The Treasurer of the State was

to be exonerated from any advance of money to meet either principal or interest. The State contracted with the railroad company for complete indemnity. She was required to assign her statutory mortgage lien only upon payment into the treasury of a sum of money equal to all indebtedness due or owing by said company to the State by reason of having issued her bonds and loaned them to the company.

In June, 1881, the railroad, through its attorney, Geo. W. Easley, Esq., paid to Phil. E. Chappell, State Treasurer, the sum of \$3,000,000, and asked for a receipt in full of all dues of the road to the State. The Treasurer refused to give such a receipt, but instead gave a receipt for the sum "on account." The debt was not yet due, but the authorities of the road sought to discharge their obligation prematurely, in order to save interest and other expenses. The railroad company then demanded its bonds of the State, which demand the State refused. The company then demanded that the \$3,000,000 be paid back, and this demand was also refused.

The railroad company then brought suit in the United States Court for an equitable adjustment of the matters in controversy. The \$3,000,000 had been deposited by the State in one of the banks, and was drawing interest only at the rate of one-fourth of one per cent. It was demanded that this sum should be so invested that a larger rate of interest might be obtained, which sum of interest should be allowed to the company as a credit in case any sum should be found due from it to the State. Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, who heard the case upon preliminary injunction in the spring of 1882, decided that the unpaid and unmatured coupons constituted a liability of the State and a debt owing, though not due, and until these were provided for the State was not bound to assign her lien upon the road.

Another question which was mooted, but not decided, was this: That, if any, what account is the State to render for the use of the \$3,000,000 paid into the treasury by the complainants on the 20th of June? Can she hold that large sum of money, refusing to make any account of it, and still insist upon full payment by the railroad company of all outstanding coupons?

Upon this subject Mr. Justice Miller, in the course of his opinion, said: "I am of the opinion that the State, having accepted or got this money into her possession, is under a moral obligation (and I do not pretend to commit anybody as to how far its legal obligation goes) to so use that money as, so far as possible, to protect the parties who have paid it against the loss of the interest which it might accumulate,

and which would go to extinguish the interest on the State's obligations."

March 26, 1881, the Legislature, in response to a special message of Gov. Crittenden, dated February 25, 1881, in which he informed the Legislature of the purpose of the Hannibal and St. Joseph company to discharge the full amount of what it claims is its present indebtedness as to the State, and advised that provision be made for the "profitable disposal" of the sum when paid, passed an act, the second section of which provided.

"SEC. 2. Whenever there is sufficient money in the sinking fund to redeem or purchase one or more of the bonds of the State of Missouri, such sum is hereby appropriated for such purpose, and the Fund Commissioners shall immediately call in for payment a like amount of the option bonds of the State, known as the "5-20 bonds," provided, that if there are no option bonds which can be called in for payment, they may invest such money in the purchase of any of the bonds of the State, or bonds of the United States, the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad bonds excepted."

On the 1st of January, 1882, the regular semi-annual payment of interest on the railroad bonds became due, but the road refused to pay, claiming that it had already discharged the principal, and of course was not liable for the interest. Thereupon, according to the provisions of the aiding act of 1855, Gov. Crittenden advertised the road for sale in default of the payment of interest. The company then brought suit before U. S. Circuit Judge McCrary at Keokuk, Iowa, to enjoin the State from selling the road, and for such other and further relief as the court might see fit and proper to grant. August 8, 1882, Judge McCrary delivered his opinion and judgment, as follows:

"*First.* That the payment by complainants into the treasury of the State of the sum of \$3,000,000 on the 26th of June, 1881, did not satisfy the claim of the State in full, nor entitle complainants to an assignment of the State's statutory mortgage.

"*Second.* That the State was bound to invest the principal sum of \$3,000,000 so paid by the complainants without unnecessary delay in the securities named in the act of March 26, 1881, or some of them, and so as to save to the State as large a sum as possible, which sum so saved would have constituted as between the State and complainants a credit *pro tanto* upon the unmatured coupons now in controversy.

“Third. That the rights and equity of the parties are to be determined upon the foregoing principles, and the State must stand charged with what would have been realized if the act of March, 1881, had been complied with. It only remains to consider what the rights of the parties are upon the principles here stated.

“In order to save the State from loss on account of the default of the railroad company, a further sum must be paid. In order to determine what that further sum is an accounting must be had. The question to be settled by the accounting is, how much would the State have lost if the provisions of the act of March, 1881, had been complied with? * * * I think a perfectly fair basis of settlement would be to hold the State liable for whatever could have been saved by the prompt execution of said act by taking up such 5-20 option bonds of the State as were subject to call when the money was paid to the State, and investing the remainder of the fund in the bonds of the United States at the market rates.

“Upon this basis a calculation can be made and the exact sum still to be paid by the complainant in order to fully indemnify and protect the State can be ascertained. For the purpose of stating an account upon this basis and of determining the sum to be paid by the complainants to the State, the cause will be referred to John K. Cravens, one of the masters of this court. In determining the time when the investment should have been made under the act of March, 1881, the master will allow a reasonable period for the time of the receipt of the said sum of \$3,000,000 by the Treasurer of the State—that is to say, such time as would have been required for that purpose had the officers charged with the duty of making said investment used reasonable diligence in its discharge.

“The Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad is advertised for sale for the amount of the instalment of interest due January 1, 1882, which instalment amounts to less than the sum which the company must pay in order to discharge its liabilities to the State upon the theory of this opinion. The order will, therefore, be that an injunction be granted to enjoin the sale of the road upon the payment of the said instalment of interest due January 1, 1882, and if such payment is made the master will take it into account in making the computation above mentioned.”

KILLING OF JESSE JAMES.

The occurrence during the present Governor's administration which did most to place his name in everybody's mouth, and even to herald

it abroad, causing the European press to teem with leaders announcing the fact to the continental world, was the "removal" of the famous Missouri brigand, Jesse W. James. The career of the James boys, and the banditti of whom they were the acknowledged leaders, is too well-known and too fully set forth in works of a more sensational character, to deserve further detail in these pages; and the "removal" of Jesse will be dealt with only in its relation to the Governor.

It had been long conceded that neither of the Jameses would ever be taken alive. That experiment had been frequently and vainly tried, to the sorrow of good citizens of this and other States. It seems to have been one of the purposes of Gov. Crittenden to break up this band at any cost, by cutting off its leaders. Soon after the Winston train robbery, on July 15, 1881, the railroads combined in empowering the Governor, by placing the money at his disposal, to offer heavy rewards for the capture of the two James brothers. This was accordingly done by proclamation, and, naturally, many persons were on the lookout to secure the large rewards. Gov. Crittenden worked quietly, but determinedly, after offering the rewards, and by some means learned of the availability of the two Ford boys, young men from Ray county, who had been tutored as juvenile robbers by the skillful Jesse. An understanding was had, when the Fords declared they could find Jesse—that they were to "turn him in." Robert Ford and brother seem to have been thoroughly in the confidence of James, who then (startling as it was to the entire State) resided in the city of St. Joseph, with his wife and two children! The Fords went there, and when the robber's back was turned, Robert *shot him dead in the back of the head!* The Fords told their story to the authorities of the city, who at once arrested them on a charge of murder, and they, when arraigned, *plead guilty to the charge.* Promptly, however, came a full, free and unconditional pardon from Gov. Crittenden, and the Fords were released. In regard to the Governor's course in ridding the State of this notorious outlaw, people were divided in sentiment, some placing him in the category with the Ford boys and bitterly condemning his action, while others—the majority of law-abiding people, indeed,—though deprecating the harsh measures which James' course had rendered necessary, still upheld the Governor for the part he played. As it was, the "Terror of Missouri" was effectually and finally "removed," and people were glad that he was dead. Robert Ford, the pupil of the dead Jesse, had

been selected, and of all was the most fit tool to use in the extermination of his preceptor in crime.

The killing of James would never have made Crittenden many enemies among the better class of citizens of this State; but, when it came to his

PARDON OF THE GAMBLERS.

The case was different. Under the new law making gaminghouse-keeping a felony, several St. Louis gamblers, with Robert C. Pate at their head, were convicted and sentenced to prison. The Governor, much to the surprise of the more rigid moral element of the State, soon granted the gamblers a pardon. This was followed by other pardons to similar offenders, which began to render the Governor quite unpopular with one element of citizens, and to call forth from some of them the most bitter denunciations. The worst feature of the case, perhaps, is the lack of explanation, or the setting forth of sufficient reasons, as is customary in issuing pardons. This, at least, is the burden of complaint with the faction that opposes him. However, it must be borne in mind that his term of office, at this writing, is but half expired, and that a full record can not, therefore, be given. Like all mere men, Gov. Crittenden has his good and his bad, is liked by some and disliked by others. The purpose of history is to set forth the facts and leave others to sit in judgment; this the historian has tried faithfully to do, leaving all comments to those who may see fit to make them.

HISTORY

OF

RANDOLPH COUNTY, MISSOURI.

CHAPTER I.

Introductory — What Time has Done — Importance of Early Beginnings — First Settlements made in the Timber — Who the First Settlers were — Additional Names of Old Settlers — Postal and Mill Facilities — County Organized and Named — The Name — John Randolph.

INTRODUCTORY.

History “is but a record of the life and career of peoples and nations.” The historian, in rescuing from oblivion the life of a nation, or a particular people, should “nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice.” Myths, however beautiful, are but fanciful; traditions, however pleasing, are uncertain; and legends, though the very essence of poesy and song, are unauthentic. The novelist will take the most fragile thread of romance, and from it weave a fabric of surpassing beauty. But the historian should put his feet on the solid rock of truth, and turning a deaf ear to the allurements of fancy, he should sift with careful scrutiny the evidence brought before him, from which he is to give the record of what has been. Standing down the stream of time, far removed from its source, he must retrace with patience and care, its meanderings, guided by the relics of the past which lie upon its shores, growing fainter, and still more faint and uncertain as he nears its fountain, oftentimes concealed in the *debris* of ages, and the mists of impenetrable darkness. Written records grow less and less explicit, and finally fail altogether, as he approaches the beginning of

the community whose lives he is seeking to rescue from the gloom of a rapidly receding past.

Memory, wonderful as are its powers, is yet frequently at fault, and only by a comparison of its many aggregations can he be satisfied that he is pursuing stable-footed truth in his researches amid the early paths of his subject. It cannot then be unimportant or uninteresting to trace the progress of Randolph county from its embryotic period to its present proud position among its sister counties. To this end, therefore, we have endeavored to gather the scattered and loosening threads of the past into a compact web of the present, trusting that the harmony and perfectness of the work may speak with no uncertain sound to the future.

WHAT TIME HAS DONE.

Fifty-four years have passed since Randolph county was organized. Most wonderful have been the changes, and mighty have been the events and revolutions, the discoveries and inventions that have occurred within this time.

Perhaps since "God formed the earth and the world," and tossed them from the hollow of his hand into space, so many great things have not been accomplished in any fifty-four years. Reflection cannot fail to arouse wonder, and awaken thankfulness, that God has appointed us the place we occupy in the eternal chain of events. Ten-nyson and Browning, Bryant and Whittier, Lowell and Longfellow have sung. The matchless Webster, the ornate Sumner, the eloquent Clay, the metaphysical Calhoun and Seward have since reached the culmination of their powers and passed into the grave. Macauley, Theirs, Gizot and Froude have written in noble strains the history of their lands; and Bancroft and Prescott and Hildreth and Motley have won high rank among the historians of the earth. Spurgeon and Beecher and Moody have enforced with most persuasive eloquence, the duties of morality and religion. Carlyle and Emerson, Stuart Mill and Spencer have given the results of their speculations in high philosophy to the world. Mexico has been conquered; Alaska has been purchased; the center of population has traveled more than 250 miles along the thirty-ninth parallel, and a majority of the States composing the American Union have been added to the glorious constellation on the blue field of our flag. Great cities have been founded and populous countries developed; and the stream of emigration is still tending westward. Gold has been discovered in the far West, and the great Civil War—the bloodiest in all the annals of time—has

been fought. The telegraph, the telephone and railroad have been added to the list of the most important inventions. In fact, during this time, our country has increased in population from a few millions of people to fifty millions. From a weak, obscure nation it has become strong in all the elements of power and influence, and is to-day the most marvelous country for its age that ever existed.

IMPORTANCE OF EARLY BEGINNINGS.

Every nation does not possess an authentic account of its origin. Neither do all communities have the correct data whereby it is possible to accurately predicate the condition of their first beginnings. Nevertheless, to be intensely interested in such things is characteristic of the race, and it is particularly the province of the historian to deal with first causes. Should these facts be lost in the mythical traditions of the past, as is often the case, the chronicler invades the realm of the ideal and compels his imagination to paint the missing picture. The patriotic Roman was not content until he had found the "first settlers," and then he was satisfied, although they were found in the very undesirable company of a wolf, and located on a drift, which the receding waters of the Tiber had permitted them to pre-empt.

One of the advantages pertaining to a residence in a new country, and one seldom appreciated, is the fact that we can go back to the first beginning. We are thus enabled to not only trace results to their causes, but also to grasp the facts which have contributed to form and mold these causes. We observe that a State or county has attained a certain position, and we at once try to trace out the reasons for this position in its settlement and surroundings, in the class of men by whom it was peopled, and in the many chances and changes which have wrought out results, in all the recorded deeds of mankind. In the history of Randolph county we may trace its early settlers to their homes in the Eastern States and in the countries of the Old World. We may follow the course of the hardy backwoodsman, from the "Buckeye" or "Hoosier" State, and from Kentucky and Virginia on his way West, "to grow up with the country," trusting only to his strong arm and willing heart to work out his ambition for a home for himself and wife, and a competence for his children. Again, we will see that others have been animated with the impulse to move on, after making themselves a part of the community, and have sought the newer portions of the extreme West,

where civilization had not penetrated, or returned to their native heath.

We shall find something of that distinctive New England character, which has contributed so many men and women to other portions of the West. We shall also find many an industrious native of Germany, as well as a number of the sons of the Emerald Isle, all of whom have contributed to modify types of men already existing here. Those who have noted the career of the descendants of these brave, strong men, in subduing the wilds and overcoming the obstacles and hardships of early times, can but admit they are worthy sons of illustrious sires. They who in the early dawn of Western civilization first "bearded the lion in his den," opened a path through the wilderness, drove out the wild beast and tamed the savage Indian, are entitled to one of the brightest pages in all the records of the past.

The old pioneers of Randolph county—the advance guard of Western civilization—have nearly all passed away; those remaining may be counted on the fingers of one hand. A few more years of waiting and watching, and they, too, will have joined—

"The innumerable caravan, that moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death."

Fresh hillocks in the cemetery will soon be all the marks that will be left of a race of giants who grappled nature in her fastnesses, and made a triumphant conquest in the face of the greatest privations, disease and difficulty. The shadows that fall upon their tombs as time recedes are like the smoky haze that enveloped the prairies in the early days, saddening the memory and giving to dim distance only a faint and phantom outline, to which the future will often look back and wonder at the great hearts that lie hidden under the peaceful canopy.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS MADE IN THE TIMBER.

The first settlements in the county were invariably made in the timber or contiguous thereto. The early settlers did so as a matter of necessity and convenience. The presence of timber aided materially in bringing about an early settlement, and it aided in two ways; first, the county had to depend on emigration from the older settled States of the East for its population, and especially Kentucky and Tennessee. These States originally were almost covered with dense forests, and farms were made by clearing off certain portions of the timber. Almost every farm there, after it became thoroughly improved, still re-

tained a certain tract of timber commonly known as "the woods." "The woods" was generally regarded as the most important part of the farm, and the average farmer regarded it as indispensable. When he emigrated to the West, one objection was the scarcity of timber, and he did not suppose that it would be possible to open up a farm on the bleak prairie. To live in a region devoid of the familiar sight of timber seemed unendurable, and the average Kentuckian could not entertain the idea of founding a home away from the familiar forest trees. Then again the idea entertained by the early immigrants to Missouri, that timber was a necessity, was not simply theoretical. The early settler must have a house to live in, fuel for cooking and heating purposes, and fences to inclose his claim. At that time there were no railroads by which lumber could be transported. No coal mine had yet been opened, and few if any had been discovered. Timber was an absolute necessity, without which material improvement was an impossibility.

No wonder that a gentleman from the East, who in early times came to the prairie region of Missouri on a prospecting tour, with a view of permanent location, returned home in disgust and embodied his views of the country in the following rhyme: —

"Oh! lonesome, windy, grassy place,
Where buffalo and snakes prevail;
The first with dreadful looking face,
The last with dreadful sounding tail!
I'd rather live on camel hump,
And be a Yankee Doodle beggar,
Than where I never see a stump,
And shake to death with fever'n ager."

The most important resource in the development of this Western country was the belts of timber which skirted the streams; and the settlers who first hewed out homes in the timber, while at present not the most enterprising and progressive, were, nevertheless, an essential factor in the solution of the problem.

Along either side of the various streams which flow across the country, were originally belts of timber; at certain places, generally near the mouths of the smaller tributaries, the belt of timber widened out, thus forming a grove, or what was frequently called a point, and at these points or groves were the first settlements made; here were the first beginnings of civilization; here "began to operate those forces which have made the wilderness a fruitful place and caused the desert to bud and blossom as the rose."

Much of the primeval forest has been removed for the building of houses and the construction of fences; other portions, and probably

the largest part, have been ruthlessly and improvidently destroyed. This destruction of timber has been somewhat compensated for by the planting of artificial groves.

WHO THE FIRST SETTLERS WERE.

The early settlers in Randolph county were generally from Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina, the emigrants from the first named State predominating in number. Many of these pioneers located first in Howard county, but coming into Randolph on hunting expeditions, they were so favorably impressed with its diversified scenery, its fertile hills and valleys, its bountiful supply of timber, and water courses, they returned at once with their families and hewed out homes for themselves and their little ones in this new land of promise. Here they and their descendants have lived to see that tide of emigration which has since penetrated every nook and corner of Randolph county. They have seen civilization and enlightenment take the place of savage ferocity and indolence, and have watched with proud satisfaction each new development of material wealth which has marked the advancement of the county.

That portion of Randolph county which borders upon Howard county was first settled, and is now known as Silver Creek and Moniteau townships. From the best and most reliable information that can be obtained, the first white man to permanently pitch his tent in what is now known as Randolph county, was William Holman, who emigrated to Missouri in 1817, from Madison county, Kentucky, and located in Howard county, where he remained until the following year (1818) and then moved to Randolph county and settled in Silver Creek township.

We take the following from the Macon *True Democrat*, which gives something of a sketch of the life of William Holman, and some early facts in connection with the history of the pioneer times in the first settlement of Randolph county:—

SQUIRE HOLMAN.

Squire Holman was born in Madison county, Ky., October 31, 1807, and with his father's family emigrated to the Territory of Missouri in 1817. They settled just a few miles below Old Franklin, in Howard county, and from thence moved in the spring of 1818 to Silver Spring, in what is now Randolph county. His father (Wm. Holman), James Dysart (the father of Rev. James Dysart, of Macon), and Joseph Holman (the uncle of Squire Holman) were the first settlers of Randolph county.

When Randolph county was organized, it included Macon and all the territory north to the Iowa line or Indian Territory.

The Indians were numerous and frequently came into the settlements. Huntsville was laid out shortly after Squire Holman was grown, but he does not remember the first officers. The early settlers had frequently to beat their corn in wooden mortars, and when they went to mill had to go to Snoddy's mill, near Glasgow.

The first school ever taught, as far as he recollects, in Randolph county, was by Jack Dysart, who afterwards became Colonel of the militia (and was father of B. R. Dysart, of Macon), about 1822. This school was kept in a log house seven or eight miles south-west of the present town of Huntsville, on Foster's Prairie.

The first church was a log house, used by the Old School Baptist, near Silver Creek, and the first sermon preached was by Elder Merri-man, between the years 1822 and 1825, the early settlers previously going to Mount Ararat, in Howard county, to hear Elder Edward Turner. For a number of years the settlers of Randolph went to Fayette for such groceries and dry goods as they absolutely needed. The settlers, male and female, wore home-made clothes. Many beautiful young ladies were married in home-made striped cotton, and handsome young men in their home-made jeans.

Mr. Holman remembers when the early settlers of what is now Randolph had to go to Fayette to court, where Gen. Owens kept tavern. The General use to laugh and say that he could always tell a Randolphian by the color of his clothes. The early male settlers generally wore jeans dyed with walnut bark. They would have passed during the war for No. 1 Butternuts.

Squire Holman was married to Arathusa Barnes, in Randolph county in 1832, and of their twelve children raised nearly all.

Mr. Holman had been a member of the Old School Baptist church some thirty years, and an elder twenty-five years.

Mr. Holman believes that the first store ever opened in Randolph county was by Daniel G. Davis, near the residence of Willian Goggins, which site was afterwards made Huntsville. He did not remember the first post-office, but said that the mail was carried on horseback.

The first mill was Hickman's horse mill, between Silver Creek and Huntsville.

The father of Mr. Holman also had a horse mill and cotton gin. In those days the settlers raised their own cotton for all domestic purposes.

When Mr. Holman's father settled in what is now Randolph county the government had not offered any land for sale. The emigrant selected his land and settled on it, and when the land came into market purchased it of the government at Franklin, where a land office was opened.

Squire Holman served twelve days under Gen. Owens in burying the dead that were killed near Kirksville in the Indian fight, of which Mr. Blackwell and Mr. Myers have already given an account.

He also served sixty days in the Black Hawk War under Gen. John B. Clark, for which he got from the United States a 160-acre land warrant. He was in no fight.

Many years before Macon county was organized Mr. Holman came to the Loe settlement, and kept hogs on the mast. This was below where Rose's mill on the Chariton river was afterwards built, on the Bloomington and Linneus road. At that time there were no settlements north of the Loes and Morrows.

The wolves were very numerous, both gray and prairie. At night he stopped in a hut that he supposed had once been used as an Indian wigwam. At night the wolves would keep up a regular howl, that was not very pleasant to a lone man far from any friend except his dog. The dog would yelp them away, but as soon as he would start back to the hut the wolves would return. He had no gun with him.

One night he was scarce of wood to make a fire to keep the wolves away, and it looked as though they would come in anyhow. He had brought with him an ancient bugle horn, and he concluded he would try the effect of music on the ravenous animals. He took it up and blew a few shrill blasts that, strange to say, sent the wolves skedaddling in a hurry. The horn was worth more than a gun to him that night.

The wolves became so troublesome that a premium was offered, and his father killed and took the scalps that brought several hundred dollars. They were good for paying taxes.

About the year 1833 Mr. Holman, with several others, made a trip for honey between the Chariton and Grand river, and in three weeks time took eight barrels of strained honey, and left fifteen bee trees standing, having no need of packing more. He remembers when elk were plenty within the present limits of Macon, and bears and catamounts were numerous.

Mr. Holman's father was a great hunter; he delighted in bear hunting; he had a famous bear dog, who could scent them at a great distance. About the year 1818 his father was out on a bear hunt, near the Sweet Spring, in Randolph county, when the dogs began to yelp after one. The dogs soon came up with it, when the bear turned on them and killed several of them before Mr. Holman came up; he fired at it, and then he rode back and got another gun from one of the party, fired, and finally killed the bear. It was so large that they had to take skids to pull it up on the horse. When this was done the horse sank under the weight; they finally got it home; he does not remember the weight.

Squire Holman was no particular hunter. Deer and other game were so plenty that it did not raise any curiosity in him; his father always kept a supply of venison and other fresh meat on hand. The guns used were rifles and muskets; the old settlers prided themselves on the use of the rifle.

In 1832 Mr. Holman was taking provisions to Gen. Clark's army, and in passing up the Chariton divide, near old Winchester, three miles west of Bloomington, shot at a deer's head, 150 yards off, and struck it. This was the best shot ever made.

In 1858 he settled in Macon county, about three miles north of Callao and about four miles west of Bloomington, where he died in the spring of 1875. He left many relatives and friends to mourn his death. He was an elder in the Regular Baptist Church.

After the settlement made by Holman, then came Iverson Sears, John Sears, Asa Kerby, Hardy Sears, David R. Denny, Younger Rowland, John Rowland, Archie Rowland, Sam'l Humphreys, Wright Hill, Rev. James Barnes, Uriah Davis, Abraham Goss, Isaiah Humphreys, Rev. S. C. Davis, James Davis,¹ John Viley, Jacob Medley, Thomas Mayo, Sr., Charles Mathis, Tillman Bell, James Beattie, Charles Finnell, Val. Mayo, Charles Baker, Sr., Jos. M. Baker, Charles M. Baker, Jr., Dr. W. Fort, Jer. Summers, John Whelden, Wm. Elliott, Neal Murphy, Wm. Cross, Nat. Hunt, Blandermin Smith, George Burckhardt, John C. Reed, Capt. Robert Sconce, James Goodring, Elijah Hammett, John J. Turner, Joseph Wilcox, James Cochran, Thomas Gorham, Sr., T. R. C. Gorham, Daniel Hunt, William Goggin, Reuben Samuel, Thomas J. Samuel, John Head, Robert Boncher, Joseph M. Hammett, Dr. W. B. McLean, Chas. McLean, F. K. Collins, Paul Christian, Sr., Jos. Cockrill and Robert W. Wells and Nathan Hunt.

ADDITIONAL NAMES OF OLD SETTLERS.

James Head, Robert Wilson,² James Wells, Archibald Shoemaker, John Peeler, Elisha McDaniel, Thomas Bradley, John Dysart, Abraham Goodding, Nathaniel Floyd, David Floyd, William Drinkard, John McCully, Benj. Hardester, Samuel McCully, Terry Bradley, Thos. J. Gorham, Geo. Shirley, Rob't Gee, Phœbe Whelden, Gabriel Johnson, Abraham Summers, George W. Green, Jacob Maggard,³ Samuel Eason, James Davis, John Harvey, Elijah Hammett, Joseph Goodding, Fielding Cockerill, Edwin T. Hickman, Nicholas S. Dysart, Benj. F. Wood, Hancock Jackson,⁴ S. Brockman, Elias Fort, Aaron Fray, John Welden, John M. Patton, Wm. Harris, Wm. Patton, Isaac Harris, James Wells, Henry Lassiter, Mark Noble, William B. Tompkins, John Garshwiler, Sandy Harrison, Thomas Adams, May Burton, James Burton, Josiah Davis, David Proffit, Joseph Higbee, Ambrose Medley, Henry T. Martin, John Loe, Thoret Rose,

¹ Still living.

² At one time U. S. S. from Mo.

³ Maggard often took his gun to church, and would kill a deer on the way and leave his son to watch it until he returned.

⁴ Lieut.-Governor of Mo.

Charles Baker, William Baker, John Clarkson, William Holeman,¹ John Bagley, John Taylor, George Q. Thomson, Thomas Griffin, Thomas Prather, John Kirley, John Littrell, James Pipes, James Vivion, Wiley Ferguson, Robert Ash, Hiram Summers, Nicholas W. Tuttle, Noah Baker, Richard Wells, Phillip Dale, Isaac Waldon, Felix G. Cockerill, Frederick Rowland, James Howard, Rachel Crawford, Wm. H. Davis, Isam Rials, Anthony Head, Jesse Jones, Robert Cornelius, Jno. Biswell, Luke Mathis, Wm. Robertson, Wm. H. Brooks, Adam Wilson, Benj. Hardin, Wm. Blue, Wyatt McFadden, W. M. Dameron, Wm. Lockridge, Gideon Wright, John Ball, Thomas H. Benton, John D. Reed, Moses Kimbrough, Aaron Kimbrough, James Emerson, Edward Stephenson, Evan Wright, Stephen Scoby, James Vestals, John J. Rice, Waddy T. Currin,² Derling Wright, William Upton, William Myers, Lewis Collier, William B. Tompkins, William Oliver, Samuel Gash, Abijah Goodding, Martin Fletcher, Edmund Chapman, John Thompson, David Peeler, John Tooley, Toland Magoffin, James S. Ingram, Adam Everly, Uriel Sebree, Robert Payne, John Nanson, Jonathan Dale, Michael Daly, Benjamin Skinner, William Cooley, Henry Wilkinson, Mark H. Kirkpatrick, John Bull, George Watts, Justin Rose, Noah Baker, Simpson Foster, Richard Goodding, Andrew Goodding, William Sears, George Dawkins, Jonathan Ratliff, Henry Scritchfield, Benjamin Hardin,³ Liberty Noble, Richard Rout, E. D. Vest, Henry Austin, William B. Means, Jubal Hart, John Dunn, William Lindsey, Branton Carton, William Ramsey, Zepheniah Walden, Lewis S. Jacobs, William Cristal, John Collins, Stanton Carter, Charles Hatfield, Reynold Green, James Mitchell, John Rowton, Garland Crenshaw, William Smoot, Thomas Tudor, Thomas K. White, William W. Walker, Isaac L. Yealock, Walker Austin, Daniel Lay, John McDavitt, Henry Smith, Thomas Phipps, Joshua Phipps, Owen Singleton, Samuel T. Crews, Richard Routt, John A. Pitts, Tilman W. Belt, Joseph Sharon, Dabney Finley, Aaron W. Lane, Reuben Small, William Banks, John Parker, Henry Hines, Abner Brasfield, Lucinda Dalton, Thomas Partin, Russell Shoemaker, Jesse Harrison, John B. Sampkin, William C. Dickerson, John D. Bowen, Andrew King, Samuel Hodge, James Hodge, Byrd Pyle, Bright Gillstrap, David James, Tucker W. Lewis, William Wear, C. F. Burckhardt, Squire S. Winn, Samuel Richmond, John Kane, Gabriel Maupin, Philip B. Hodgkin, Michael Wate, Peter Culp,

¹ Put up the first still house in the county.

² One of the first merchants in Fayette, Howard county, Mo.

³ Related to old Ben. Hardin, of Kentucky.

Sydney J. Swetnam, Wm. Fray, James H. Bean, Ebenezer Enyart, Edmund Bartlett, Nathan Minter, James Hinson, Major Wallis, Robert Steele, Richard Banter, James T. Haly, Isham P. Embree, P. Samuel, Wm. H. Mansfield, Lewis Bumgardner, Waller Head, Edward R. Bradley, Yancy Gray, Abner Vickry, Waitman Summers, William Eagan, Barnaby Eagan, Chas. W. Cooper, G. W. Richey, Joseph D. Rutherford, Loverance Evans, Clark Banning, Levi Fawks, James Fray, John Wilks, Samuel Belshe, Hugh C. Dobbins, Fisher Rice, Nathan Decker, Leonard Dodson, Silas Phipps.¹

POSTAL AND MILL FACILITIES.

The early settlers of the county, for several years after they built their cabins, had neither postal nor mill facilities, and were compelled to travel from 25 to 50 miles in order to reach a post-office, or to get their meal. Their usual way of sending or receiving tidings from their friends and the news of the great world, which lay towards the east and south of them, was generally by the mouth of the stranger coming in, or by the settler who journeyed back to his old home, in Kentucky or Virginia. Those who did not grate their corn, or grind it upon a hand mill, took it either to Howard or Chariton county, whither they also occasionally went to obtain their mail. Postage at that time was very high, and if the old settler sent or received two or three letters during the year, he considered himself fortunate. His every-day life in the wilds of the new country to which he had come to better his condition, was so much of a sameness that he had, indeed, but little to communicate. His wants were few, and these were generally supplied by his rod and his gun, the latter being considered an indispensable weapon of defense, as well as necessary to the support and maintenance of himself and family. No wonder that the pioneer loved his "old flint lock," and his faithful dog, whose honest bark would so often —

"Bay deep-mouth'd welcome as he drew near home."

COUNTY ORGANIZED AND NAMED.

Randolph county was organized in 1829, out of territory taken from Howard county, and named after John Randolph, of Roanoke, Va.

THE NAME.

A great dramatist intimates there is nothing in a name; but a name sometimes means a great deal. In many instances it indicates, in a

¹ The above named pioneers settled in Randolph county prior to 1829.

measure, the character of the people who settle the country, and have given to it its distinctive characteristics. Names are sometimes given to towns and countries by accident; sometimes they originate in the childish caprice of some one individual, whose dictate, by reason of some real or imaginary superiority, is law. Whether the policy of naming counties after statesmen and generals be good or bad, the Missouri Legislature has followed the practice to such an extent that fully three-fourths of the counties composing the State bear the names of men who are more or less distinguished in the history of the country.

In this instance, the county of Randolph was not named by accident, but the christening took place after mature deliberation.

The man after whom the county was named was bold and fearless in his character, and possessed, as did the early pioneers of old Randolph, many of the sterling characteristics of a noble manhood. Believing that a brief sketch of the distinguished gentleman for whom the county was named will be read with interest, we here insert it:—

JOHN RANDOLPH,

an American orator, born at Cawsons, Chesterfield county, Virginia, June 2, 1773, died in Philadelphia, June 24, 1833. He was educated at Princeton, at Columbia College, New York, and at the college of Mary and William, and studied law at Philadelphia, but never practiced. In 1799, he was elected a Representative in Congress, and soon became conspicuous, in the language of Hildreth, as “a singular mixture of the aristocrat and the Jacobin.” He was re-elected in 1801, and was made chairman of the committee of ways and means. In 1803, as chairman of a committee, he reported against a memorial from Indiana, for permission to introduce slaves into the territory in spite of the prohibition of the ordinance of 1787, which he pronounced to be “wisely calculated to promote the happiness and prosperity of the north-western country. In 1804 he was chief manager in the trial of Judge Samuel Chase, impeached before the Senate. In 1806 he assailed President Jefferson and his supporters with great virulence. He attacked Madison’s administration, and opposed the declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812. His opposition caused his defeat at the next election. He was re-elected in 1814, and again in 1818, having declined to be a candidate in 1816. In the Congress of 1819–20 he opposed the Missouri Compromise, stigmatizing the northern members, by whose co-operation it was carried, as “doughfaces,” an epithet adopted into the political vocabulary of the United States.

In 1822, and again in 1824, he visited England. From 1825 to 1827 he was a Senator of the United States, and during that time fought a duel with Henry Clay. He supported Gen. Jackson for President in 1828. In 1829 he was a member of the convention to revise the constitution of Virginia, and in 1830 was appointed a minister to Russia, but soon after his reception by the Emperor Nicholas, he departed abruptly for England, where he remained for nearly a year, and returned home without revisiting Russia. He was again elected to Congress, but was too ill to take his seat. Exhausted with consumption, he died in a hotel at Philadelphia, whither he had gone on his way to take passage again across the ocean. During his life, his speeches were more fully reported and more generally read than those of any other member of Congress. He was tall and slender, with long, skinny fingers, which he was in the habit of pointing and shaking at those against whom he spoke. His voice was shrill and piping, but under perfect command, and musical in its lower tones. His invectives, sarcasm, and sharp and wreckless wit, made him a terror to his opponents in the house. At the time of his death he owned 318 slaves, whom by his will he manumitted, bequeathing funds for their settlement and maintenance in a free State. His "Letters to a Young Relative" appeared in 1834.



CHAPTER II.

PIONEER LIFE.

The Pioneers' Peculiarities — Conveniences and Inconveniences — The Historical Log Cabin — Agricultural Implements — Household Furniture — Pioneer Cornbread — Hand Mills and Hominy Blocks — Going to Mill — Trading Points — Bee Trees — Shooting Matches and Quiltings.

The people in the early history of Randolph county took no care to preserve history — they were too busily engaged in making it. Historically speaking, those were the most important years of the county, for it was then the foundation and corner-stones of all the county's history and prosperity were laid. Yet this history was not remarkable for stirring events. It was, however, a time of self-reliance and brave, persevering toil; of privations cheerfully endured through faith in a good time coming. The experience of one settler was just about the same as that of others. Nearly all of the settlers were poor; they faced the same hardships and stood generally on an equal footing.

All the experience of the early pioneers of this county goes far to confirm the theory that, after all, happiness is pretty evenly balanced in this world. They had their privations and hardships, but they had also their own peculiar joys. If they were poor, they were free from the burden of pride and vanity; free also from the anxiety and care that always attends the possession of wealth. Other people's eyes cost them nothing. If they had few neighbors, they were on the best of terms with those they had. Envy, jealousy and strife had not crept in. A common interest and a common sympathy bound them together with the strongest ties. They were a little world to themselves, and the good feeling that prevailed was all the stronger because they were so far removed from the great world of the East.

Among these pioneers there was realized such a community of interest that there existed a community of feeling. There were no castes, except an aristocracy of benevolence, and no nobility, except a nobility of generosity. They were bound together with such a strong bond of sympathy, inspired by the consciousness of common hardship, that they were practically communists.

Neighbors did not even wait for an invitation or request to help one another. Was a settler's cabin burned or blown down? No sooner was the fact known throughout the neighborhood than the settlers assembled to assist the unfortunate one to rebuild his home. They came with as little hesitation, and with as much alacrity, as though they were all members of the same family and bound together by ties of blood. One man's interest was every other man's interest. Now, this general state of feeling among the pioneers was by no means peculiar to these counties, although it was strongly illustrated here. It prevailed generally throughout the West during the time of the early settlement. The very nature of things taught the settlers the necessity of dwelling together in this spirit. It was their only protection. They had come far away from the well established reign of law, and entered a new country, where civil authority was still feeble, and totally unable to afford protection and redress grievances. Here the settlers lived some little time before there was an officer of the law in the county. Each man's protection was in the good will and friendship of those about him, and the thing that any man might well dread was the ill will of the community. It was more terrible than the law. It was no uncommon thing in the early times for hardened men, who had no fears of jails or penitentiaries, to stand in great fear of the indignation of a pioneer community. Such were some of the characteristics of Randolph county.

HOUSE AND HOME COMFORTS.

The first buildings in the county were not just like the log cabins that immediately succeeded them. The latter required some help and a great deal of labor to build. The very first buildings constructed were a cross between "hoop cabins" and Indian bark huts. As soon as enough men could be got together for a "cabin raising," then log cabins were in style. Many a pioneer can remember the happiest time of his life as that when he lived in one of these homely but comfortable old cabins.

A window with sash and glass was a rarity, and was an evidence of wealth and aristocracy which but few could support. They were often made with greased paper put over the window, which admitted a little light, but more often there was nothing whatever over it, or the cracks between the logs, without either chinking or daubing, were the dependence for light and air. The doors were fastened with old-fashioned wooden latches, and for a friend, or neighbor, or traveler, the string always hung out, for the pioneers of the West were hospi-

table and entertained visitors to the best of their ability. It is noticeable with what affection the pioneers speak of their old log cabins. It may be doubted whether palaces ever sheltered happier hearts than those homely cabins. The following is a good description of those old landmarks, but few of which now remain : —

“ These were of round logs, notched together at the corners, ribbed with poles and covered with boards split from a tree. A puncheon floor was then laid down, a hole cut in the end and a stick chimney run up. A clapboard door is made, a window is opened by cutting out a hole in the side or end two feet square, and finished without glass or transparency. The house is then ‘ chinked ’ and ‘ daubed ’ with mud. The cabin is now ready to go into. The household and kitchen furniture is adjusted, and life on the frontier is begun in earnest.

“ The one-legged bedstead, now a piece of furniture of the past, was made by cutting a stick the proper length, boring holes at one end one and a half inches in diameter, at right angles, and the same sized holes corresponding with those in the logs of the cabin the length and breadth desired for the bed, in which are inserted poles.

“ Upon these poles the clapboards are laid, or linn bark is interwoven consecutively from pole to pole. Upon this primitive structure the bed is laid. The convenience of a cook stove was not thought of, but instead, the cooking was done by the faithful housewife in pots, kettles, or skillets, on and about the big fire-place, and very frequently over and around, too, the distended pedal extremities of the legal sovereign of the household, while the latter was indulging in the luxuries of a cob-pipe and discussing the probable results of a contemplated deer hunt on the Chariton river or some one of its small tributaries.”

These log cabins were really not so bad after all.

The people of to-day, familiarized with “ Charter Oak ” cooking stoves and ranges, would be ill at home were they compelled to prepare a meal with no other conveniences than those provided in a pioneer cabin. Rude fire-places were built in chimneys composed of mud and sticks, or, at best, undressed stone. These fire-places served for heating and cooking purposes ; also, for ventilation. Around the cheerful blaze of this fire the meal was prepared, and these meals were not so bad, either. As elsewhere remarked, they were not such as would tempt an epicure, but such as afforded the most healthful nourishment for a race of people who were driven to the exposure and hardships which were their lot. We hear of few dyspeptics in those days. An-

other advantage of these cooking arrangements was that the stove-pipe never fell down, and the pioneer was spared being subjected to the most trying of ordeals, and one probably more productive of profanity than any other.

Before the country became supplied with mills which were of easy access, and even in some instances afterward, hominy-blocks were used. They exist now only in the memory of the oldest settlers, but as relics of the "long ago," a description of them will not be uninteresting: —

A tree of suitable size, say from eighteen inches to two feet in diameter, was selected in the forest and felled to the ground. If a cross-cut saw happened to be convenient, the tree was "butted," that is, the kerf end was sawed off, so that it would stand steady when ready for use. If there was no cross-cut saw in the neighborhood, strong arms and sharp axes were ready to do the work. Then the proper length, from four to five feet, was measured off and sawed or cut square. When this was done the block was raised on end and the work of cutting out a hollow in one of the ends was commenced. This was generally done with a common chopping ax. Sometimes a smaller one was used. When the cavity was judged to be large enough, a fire was built in it, and carefully watched till the ragged edges were burned away. When completed the hominy-block somewhat resembled a druggist's mortar. Then a pestle, or something to crush the corn, was necessary. This was usually made from a suitably sized piece of timber, with an iron wedge attached, the large end down. This completed the machinery, and the block was ready for use. Sometimes one hominy-block accommodated an entire neighborhood and was the means of staying the hunger of many mouths.

In giving the bill of fare above we should have added meat, for of this they had plenty. Deer would be seen daily trooping over the prairie in droves of from 12 to 20, and sometimes as many as 50 would be seen grazing together. Elk were also found, and wild turkeys and prairie chickens without number. Bears were not unknown. Music of the natural order was not wanting, and every night the pioneers were lulled to rest by the screeching of panthers and the howling of wolves. When the dogs ventured too far out from the cabins at night, they would be driven back by the wolves chasing them up to the very cabin doors. Trapping wolves became a very profitable business after the State began to pay a bounty for wolf scalps.

All the streams of water also abounded in fish, and a good supply

of these could be procured by the expense of a little time and labor. Those who years ago improved the fishing advantages of the country never tire telling of the dainty meals which the streams afforded. Sometimes large parties would get together, and, having been provided with cooking utensils and facilities for camping out, would go off some distance and spend weeks together. No danger then of being ordered off a man's premises or arrested for trespass. One of the peculiar circumstances that surrounded the early life of the pioneers was a strange loneliness. The solitude seemed almost to oppress them. Months would pass during which they would scarcely see a human face outside their own families.

On occasions of special interest, such as election, holiday celebrations, or camp-meetings, it was nothing unusual for a few settlers who lived in the immediate neighborhood of the meeting to entertain scores of those who had come from a distance.

Rough and rude though the surroundings may have been, the pioneers were none the less honest, sincere, hospitable and kind in their relations. It is true, as a rule, and of universal application, that there is a greater degree of real humanity among the pioneers of any country than there is when the country becomes old and rich. If there is an absence of refinement, that absence is more than compensated in the presence of generous hearts and truthful lives. They are bold, industrious and enterprising. Generally speaking, they are earnest thinkers, and possessed of a diversified fund of useful, practical information. As a rule they do not arrive at a conclusion by means of a course of rational reasoning, but, nevertheless, have a queer way at getting at the facts. They hate cowards and shams of every kind, and above all things, falsehoods and deception, and cultivate an integrity which seldom permits them to prostitute themselves to a narrow policy of imposture. Such were the characteristics of the men and women who pioneered the way to the country of the Sacs and Foxes. A few of them yet remain, and although some of their descendants are among the wealthy and most substantial of the people of the county, they have not forgotten their old time hospitality and free and easy ways. In contrasting the present social affairs with pioneer times, one has well said:—

“Then, if a house was to be raised, every man ‘turned out,’ and often the women, too, and while the men piled up the logs that fashioned the primitive dwelling-place, the women prepared the dinner. Sometimes it was cooked by big log fires near the site where the cabin was building; in other cases it was prepared at the nearest cabin, and

at the proper hour was carried to where the men were at work. If one man in the neighborhood killed a beef, a pig or a deer, every other family in the neighborhood was sure to receive a piece.

“We were all on an equality. Aristocratic feelings were unknown, and would not have been tolerated. What one had we all had, and that was the happiest period of my life. But to-day, if you lean against a neighbor’s shade tree he will charge you for it. If you are poor and fall sick, you may lie and suffer almost unnoticed and unattended, and probably go to the poor-house; and just as like as not the man who would report you to the authorities as a subject of county care would charge the county for making the report.”

Of the old settlers, some are still living in the county in the enjoyment of the fortunes they founded in early times, “having reaped an hundredfold.” Nearly all, however, have passed away. A few of them have gone to the far West, and are still playing the part of pioneers. But wherever they may be, whatever fate may betide them, it is but truth to say that they were excellent men as a class, and have left a deep and enduring impression upon the county and the State. “They builded better than they knew.” They were, of course, men of activity and energy, or they would never have decided to face the trials of pioneer life. The great majority of them were poor, but the lessons taught them in the early days were of such a character that few of them have remained so. They made their mistakes in business pursuits like other men. Scarcely one of them but allowed golden opportunities, for pecuniary profit, at least, to pass by unheeded. What now are some of the choicest farms in Randolph county were not taken up by the pioneers, who preferred land of very much less value. They have seen many of their prophesies fulfilled, and others come to naught. Whether they have attained the success they desired, their own hearts can tell.

To one looking over the situation then, from the standpoint now, it certainly does not seem very cheering, and yet, from the testimony of some old pioneers, it was a most enjoyable time, and we of the present live in degenerate days.

At that time it certainly would have been much more difficult for those old settlers to understand how it could be possible that sixty-five years hence the citizens of the present age of the county’s progress would be complaining of hard times and destitution, and that they themselves, perhaps, would be among that number, than it is now for us to appreciate how they could feel so cheerful and contented

with their meager means and humble lot of hardships and deprivations during those early pioneer days.

The secret was, doubtless, that they lived within their means, however limited, not coveting more of luxury and comfort than their income would afford, and the natural result was prosperity and contentment, with always room for one more stranger at the fireside, and a cordial welcome to a place at their table for even the most hungry guest.

Humanity, with all its ills, is, nevertheless, fortunately characterized with remarkable flexibility, which enables it to accommodate itself to circumstances. After all, the secret of happiness lies in one's ability to accommodate himself to his surroundings.

It is sometimes remarked that there were no places for public entertainment till later years. The truth is, there were many such places; in fact, every cabin was a place of entertainment, and these hotels were sometimes crowded to their utmost capacity. On such occasions, when bedtime came, the first family would take the back part of the cabin, and so continue filling up by families until the limit was reached. The young men slept in the wagon outside. In the morning, those nearest the door arose first and went outside to dress. Meals were served on the end of a wagon, and consisted of corn-bread, buttermilk, and fat pork, and occasionally coffee, to take away the morning chill. On Sundays, for a change, they had bread made of wheat "tramped out" on the ground by horses, cleaned with a sheet, and pounded by hand. This was the best the most fastidious could obtain, and this only one day in seven. Not a moment of time was lost. It was necessary that they should raise enough sod corn to take them through the coming winter, and also get as much breaking done as possible. They brought with them enough corn to give the horses an occasional feed, in order to keep them able for hard work, but in the main they had to live on prairie grass. The cattle got nothing else than grass.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

An interesting comparison might be drawn between the conveniences which now make the life of a farmer a comparatively easy one, and the almost total lack of such conveniences in early days. A brief description of the accommodations possessed by the tillers of the soil will now be given.

Let the children of such illustrious sires draw their own compari-

sons, and may the results of these comparisons silence the voice of complaint which so often is heard in the land.

The only plows they had at first were what they styled "bull plows." The mold-boards were generally of wood, but in some cases they were half wood and half iron. The man who had one of the latter description was looked upon as something of an aristocrat. But these old "bull plows" did good service, and they must be awarded the honor of first stirring the soil of Randolph county, as well as that of the oldest counties of this State.

The amount of money which some farmers annually invest in agricultural implements would have kept the pioneer farmer in farming utensils during a whole lifetime. The pioneer farmer invested little money in such things, because he had little money to spare, and then again because the expensive machinery now used would not have been at all adapted to the requirements of pioneer farming. The "bull plow" was probably better suited to the fields abounding in stumps and roots than would the modern sulkey plow have been, and the old-fashioned wheat cradle did better execution than would a modern harvester under like circumstances. The prairies were seldom settled till after the pioneer period, and that portion of the country which was the hardest to put under cultivation, and the most difficult to cultivate after it was improved, first was cultivated; it was well for the country that such was the case, for the present generation, familiarized as it is with farming machinery of such complicated pattern, would scarcely undertake the clearing off of dense forests and cultivating the ground with the kind of implements their fathers used, and which they would have to use for some kinds of work.

MILLS AND TRADING POINTS.

Notwithstanding the fact that some of the early settlers were energetic millwrights, who employed all their energy and what means they possessed, in erecting mills at a few of the many favorite mill-sites which abound in the county, yet going to mill in those days, when there were no roads, no bridges, no ferry boats, and scarcely any conveniences for traveling, was no small task, where so many rivers and treacherous streams were to be crossed, and such a trip was often attended with great danger to the traveler when these streams were swollen beyond their banks. But even under these circumstances, some of the more adventurous and more ingenious ones, in case of emergency, found the ways and means by which to cross the swollen

streams, and succeed in making the trip. At other times again, all attempts failed them, and they were compelled to remain at home until the waters subsided, and depend on the generosity of their fortunate neighbors.

Some stories are related with regard to the danger, perils and hardships of forced travel to mills, and for provisions, which remind one of forced marches in military campaigns, and when we hear of the heroic and daring conduct of the hardy pioneers in procuring bread for their loved ones, we think that here were heroes more valiant than any of the renowned soldiers of ancient or modern times.

During the first two years, and perhaps not until some time afterward, there was not a public highway established and worked on which they could travel; and as the settlers were generally far apart, and mills and trading points were at great distances, going from place to place was not only very tedious, but attended sometimes with great danger. Not a railroad had yet entered the State, and there was scarcely a thought in the minds of the people here of such a thing ever reaching the wild West; and, if thought of, people had no conception of what a revolution a railroad and telegraph line through the county would cause in its progress. Then there was no railroad in the United States, not a mile of track on the continent; while now there are over 100,000 miles of railroad extending their trunks and branches in every direction over our land.

Supplies in those days were obtained at Fayette and Glasgow. Mail was carried by horses and wagon transportation, and telegraph dispatches were transmitted by the memory and lips of emigrants coming in or strangers passing through.

The first mill was built in the county in 1820, and was known as Hickman's mill. At first the mill only ground corn, which had to be sifted after it was ground, as there were no bolts in the mill. There was only one run of buhrs, which, as well as the mill irons, were brought from St. Louis. They were shipped up the Missouri river. The mill cost about \$50. The mill had no gearing, the buhrs being located over the wheel, and running with the same velocity as the wheel. It was a frame mill, one story high, and had a capacity of 50 bushels a day. People came from far and near, attracted by the reports of the completion of the mill, with their grists, so that, for days before it was ready for work, the creek bottom was dotted over with hungry and patient men, waiting until it was ready to do their work, so that they might return with their meal and flour to supply their families, and those of their neighbors, thus enduring the hard-

ships of camp life in those early days in order that they might be able to secure the simple necessities of life, devoid of all luxuries.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING.

The sports and means of recreation were not so numerous and varied among the early settlers as at present, but they were more enjoyable and invigorating than now.

Hunters nowadays would only be too glad to be able to find and enjoy their favorable opportunity for hunting and fishing, and even travel many miles, counting it rare pleasure to spend a few weeks on the water courses and wild prairies, in hunt and chase and fishing frolics. There were a good many excellent hunters here at an early day, who enjoyed the sport as well as any can at the present time.

Wild animals of almost every species known in the wilds of the West were found in great abundance. The prairies and woods and streams and various bodies of water were all thickly inhabited before the white man came, and for some time afterward. Although the Indians slew many of them, yet the natural law prevailed here as well as elsewhere — “wild man and wild beast thrive together.”

Serpents were to be found in such large numbers, and of such immense size, that some stories told by the early settlers would be incredible were it not for the large array of concurrent testimony, which is to be had from the most authentic sources. Deer, turkeys, ducks, geese, squirrels, and various other kinds of choice game were plentiful, and to be had at the expense of killing only. The fur animals were abundant; such as the otter, beaver, mink, muskrat, raccoon, panther, fox, wolf, wild-cat and bear.

An old resident of the county told us that, in 1809, while he was traveling a distance of six miles he saw as many as 73 deer, in herds of from six to ten.

HUNTING BEE TREES.

Another source of profitable recreation among the old settlers was that of hunting bees. The forests along the water courses were especially prolific of bee trees. They were found in great numbers on the Chariton rivers and their confluents, and, in fact, on all the important streams in the county. Many of the early settlers, during the late summer, would go into camp for days at a time, for the purpose of hunting and securing the honey of the wild bees, which was not only extremely rich and found in great abundance, but always commanded a good price in the home market.

The Indians have ever regarded the honey bee as the forerunner of the white man, while it is a conceded fact that the quail always follows the footprints of civilization.

The following passage is found in the "Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, in the year 1842, by Captain John C. Fremont," page 69:—

"Here on the summit, where the stillness was absolute, unbroken by any sound, and the solitude complete, we thought ourselves beyond the regions of animated life; but while we were sitting on the rocks a solitary bee came winging its flight from the eastern valley and lit on the knee of one of the men. We pleased ourselves with the idea that he was the first of his species to cross the mountain barrier, a solitary pioneer to foretell the advance of civilization."

Gregg, in his "Commerce of the Prairies," page 178, Vol. I., says: "The honey bee appears to have emigrated exclusively from the east, as its march has been observed westward. The bee, among Western pioneers, is the proverbial precursor of the Anglo-American population. In fact, the aborigines of the frontier have generally corroborated this statement, for they used to say that they knew the white man was not far behind when the bees appeared among them."

There were other recreations, such as shooting matches and quilting parties, which prevailed in those days, and which were enjoyed to the fullest extent. The quilting parties were especially pleasant and agreeable to those who attended. The established rule in those days at these parties was to pay either one dollar in money or split one hundred rails during the course of the day. The men would generally split the rails, and the women would remain in the house and do the quilting. After the day's work was done the night would be passed in dancing.

All the swains that there abide,
With jigs and rural dance resort.

When daylight came the music and dancing would cease, and the gallant young men would escort the fair ladies to their respective homes.

WOLVES.

One of the oldest pioneers tells us that for several years after he came to what is now known as Randolph county the wolves were very numerous, and that he paid his taxes for many years in wolf scalps. His cabin was in the edge of the timber that skirted Sweet Spring

creek, and at night the howls of these animals were so loud and incessant that to sleep at times was almost impossible.

Often at midnight, all

“ At once there rose so wild a yell,
Within that dark and narrow dell,
As all the fields from heaven that fell,
Had pealed the banner cry of hell.”

At such times, the whole air seemed to be filled with the vibrations of their most infernal and diabolical music. The wolf was not only a midnight prowler here, but was seen in the day-time, singly or in packs, warily skulking upon the outskirts of a thicket, or sallying cautiously along the open path with a sneaking look of mingled cowardice and cruelty.



CHAPTER III.

EARLY RECORDS.

First County Court — Its Proceedings — First Circuit Court — Early Marriages — First Recorded Will — Remarkable Deed — Public Buildings — First Court House — Second Court House — Third Court House — County Seat Question — Jails — County Poor Farm — Blanderman Smith.

We plead guilty to possessing much of the antiquarian spirit, — “old wine, old books, old friends,” are the best, you know. We love to sit at the feet of the venerable old pioneers of the country, and listen to the story of their early exploits, when the fire of youth beamed in their eyes, and the daring spirit of adventure quickened their pulses. How they fought with the savage Indians and prowling beasts to wrest this goodly land from its primeval wilderness, as a rich heritage for the children to come after them; how they hewed down the forests, turned “the stubborn glebe,” watched and toiled, lost and triumphed, struggled against poverty and privation, to bring the country into subjection to civilization and enlightened progress, — all this has an absorbing interest to us. Much as modern literature delights us, we had rather talk an hour with one of these venerable gray-beards who are found here and there as the scattered representatives of a purer and more heroic age, than to revel in the most bewitching poem that ever flashed from the pen of a Byron or a Tennyson, or dream the time away in threading the mazes of the plot and imagery of the finest romance that ever was written. Moved by this kind of a spirit, we have been delving among the musty records of the county court, where we found many an interesting relic of the past history of the county, some of which we reproduce here.

FIRST COUNTY COURT.

The first county court that convened in Randolph county, was held on the 2d day of February, 1829. The following is the record and proceedings of the first term of the said court: —

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF RANDOLPH, } SCT.

At a county court begun and held, for and within the county aforesaid, at the house of Blandermin Smith, the place appointed by law

for holding the courts of said county, James Head, Wm. Fort, and Joseph M. Baker, Esquires, produced from the Governor of the State commissions as justices of said court, who qualified on the 2d day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine. Whereupon court was opened by proclamation.

The court appoint James Head president of the court.

The court appoint Robert Wilson clerk *pro tem.* of this court.

Ordered, That all applicants for office file with the clerk *pro tem.* their applications in writing.

The court appoints Robert Wilson clerk of said court; whereupon he entered into bonds with satisfactory security, which is received by the court, and ordered to be certified to the Governor.

Ordered, That court adjourn until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

WM. FORT,
JOSEPH M. BAKER.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY MORNING, February 3d, 1829.

The court met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Justices Head, Fort, and Baker.

R. WILSON, Clerk, P. T.

The court recommend to his excellency, the Governor of this State, the following named persons to be appointed justices of the peace, viz.: Blanderman Smith, James Wells, and Archibald Shoemaker, for Salt Spring township; John Peeler and Elisha McDaniel, for Sugar Creek township; Thomas Bradley, John Viley, and John Dysart, for Silver Creek township, and Charles McLean for Prairie township.

The court then proceeded to divide the county into townships, as follows, viz.: The township of Silver Creek shall be bounded as follows: Beginning at the south-west corner of Howard county; thence running north with Randolph county line, to the township line, between townships 53 and 54; thence east with said township line, to the range line, to the Howard county line; thence west with said line to the beginning.

The township of Prairie shall be bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at the Howard county line, where the range line between ranges 14 and 15 intersects the same; thence north with said range line, to the line dividing townships 53 and 54; thence east with said township to the line dividing Randolph and Ralls counties; thence south with said county line, to the Boone county line; thence west with the line, dividing Randolph and Boone, and Randolph and Howard, to the beginning.

The township of Salt Spring shall be bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning where the township line, dividing townships 53 and 54 on the west; thence north with said county line to the north-west corner of the county; thence east with the county line, to the range line between ranges 14 and 15; thence south to the corner of Silver Creek township; thence west with said line to the beginning.

Ordered, That all territory lying north be attached to and form a part of said township.

The township of Sugar Creek shall be bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at the range line, between ranges 14 and 15, on the northern county line; thence east to the north-east corner of the county; thence south with the line dividing townships 53 and 54; thence west with said line to the corner of Silver Creek and Prairie townships.

Ordered, That all the territory lying north of said township, be attached to and form a part thereof.

The court appoint Thomas J. Gorham surveyor of the county of Randolph, whereupon he entered into bond conditioned as the law directs, with satisfactory security.

The court appoint Terry Bradley assessor for the county of Randolph, for the year 1829, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified. Whereupon, he entered into bond conditioned as the law directs, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, with Thomas Bradley and Benjamin Cockerill his securities, which was received by the court.

The court appoint Jacob Medley collector for the county of Randolph, for the year 1829. Whereupon, he entered into duplicate bonds, conditioned as the law directs, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, with James Head and Terry Bradley as his securities, for the faithful performance of his duties in relation to State tax, which was received by the court, one of which was ordered to be forwarded to the auditor of public accounts; he also took the oath prescribed by law.

The court appoint Nathan Hunt constable of Salt Spring township. Whereupon, he entered into bond in the penal sum of eight hundred dollars, with Daniel Hunt and Abraham Goodding as his securities, which was received by the court.

The court appoint Nathan Floyd constable of Prairie township. Whereupon, he entered into bond in the penalty of eight hundred dollars, with David Floyd and William Drinkard as his securities, which were received by the court; he then took the oath prescribed by law.

The court appoint John McCully constable of Silver Creek township. Whereupon, he entered into bond in the penalty of eight hundred dollars, conditioned as the law directs, with Benjamin Hardester and Samuel McCully as his securities, and took the oath prescribed by law.

The court appoint Abraham Goodding constable of Sugar Creek township. Whereupon, he entered into bond in the penalty of eight hundred dollars, conditioned as the law directs, with Terry Bradley and Robert Sconce as his securities, and took the oath prescribed by law.

Ordered, By the court, that application be made to the clerk of Chariton county court, for copies of such records pertaining to the county of Randolph, as may be thought necessary. The court appoint Robert Sconce, guardian of Luzetta Whelden, minor of John Whelden, deceased. Whereupon, he entered into bond conditioned

as the law directs, in the penalty of one thousand dollars, with John J. Turner, and Thomas J. Gorham as his securities, which were received by the court as sufficient.

Ordered, That court adjourn until court in course.

WILLIAM FORT,
JOSEPH M. BAKER.

SECOND TERM — SPECIAL TERM.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF RANDOLPH. }

At a county court begun and held for and within the county aforesaid, by special appointment on the first day of March, 1829; present William Fort and Joseph M. Baker, justices of said court. Robert Wilson, clerk, and Hancock Jackson, sheriff.

Ordered, By the court, that the temporary seat of justice for said county, be fixed at the house of William Goggin in said county; and it is further ordered that all courts of record, hereafter to be holden in said county, be held at the house of the said William Goggin, and that a copy of this order be furnished the judge of the circuit court.

Ordered, That court adjourn until court in course.

WILLIAM FORT,
JOSEPH M. BAKER.

The above constitutes the proceedings of the first and special terms of the county court. The second regular term of the court was held on the 4th day of May following, and we note the following proceedings:—

Gabriel Johnson was recommended for justice of the peace for Silver Creek township, and George Burckhardt and Benjamin Hardin, for Prairie.

The following gentlemen were appointed road overseers: Archibald Shoemaker, Blandermin Smith, Thomas Bradley, John Dysart, James Wells, Henry Lassiter, Mark Noble, William B. Thompkins, John Garshweiler, John M. Patton and Josiah Davis.

The first county levy was made at the June term, and was ordered to be 50 per cent of the State levy, and in order to give some idea of the kind of salaries our old-time officers received, it should be stated that the county assessor, Terry Bradley, “was allowed his account of *sixty-one* dollars and *fifty-six and one-fourth* cents, for thirty-five days’ service, postage, stationery,” etc. Query—If such salaries as this were paid nowadays, would not electioneering grow small by degrees and beautifully less?

The collector made settlement of his accounts for the county revenue November 3, 1829; it was as follows:—

Resident list amounts to	\$253 60
Delinquent returned and allowed	1 25
Allowed by law for collecting	20 20
	<hr/>
	\$21 45

Leaving a balance of two hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifteen cents in his hands, together with the sum of two dollars and ninety-nine cents, received by him on licenses, which is ordered to be paid to the county treasurer. Shades of the past! Just think of that for a delinquent tax list!—one dollar and twenty-five cents! Why, the printer's bill alone for publishing the delinquent list in this year of our Lord 1884, will amount to several hundred dollars, or fully three times the whole revenue of the county then!

In August, 1830, the county court made the following order:—

The clerk is ordered to procure a seal for the county court, with the emblem of the American Eagle, provided the same can be had on reasonable terms.

Robert Wilson was appointed commissioner of the county seat. William Goggin and Nancy, his wife, and Gideon Wright and Rebecca, his wife, Daniel Hunt and wife, and Henry Winburn and wife all made deeds without compensation, conveying land to the county for the seat of justice. Each gave twelve and a half acres, aggregating 50 acres. Reuben Samuel was appointed superintendent of public buildings.

The first guardian appointed by the county court of Randolph county was John Harvey, who was appointed guardian of Drucilla Wheldon, minor child of John Wheldon, deceased. Davis and Currin were granted the first license to keep a tavern; their stand was at the house of William Goggin. The license for the same cost them \$10. John Taylor was the second tavern keeper.

The first bridge of any importance, constructed in the county, was built over the east fork of the Chariton river, on the first high bank above Baker's ford, in 1829. The citizens paid half of the cost by subscription, and the county court subscribed the other half. Henry B. Owen was the contractor, and received \$1.65 for building half of the bridge. In 1830 Nicholas Dysart was allowed the sum of \$56 for assessing the county.

FIRST CIRCUIT COURT.

The early records of the circuit court and recorder's office, especially the record of deeds in the latter office, were destroyed by fire in 1882, at the time the court-house was burned; consequently we are forever precluded from knowing just exactly what they contained.

The first circuit court within and for the county of Randolph, was held at the residence of William Goggin in 1829. The Hon. David Todd, of Boone county, was the presiding judge; Robert Wilson was the clerk, Hancock Jackson, sheriff, and James Gordon, prosecuting

attorney. The following persons composed the first grand jury: George Burekhardt, foreman; Peter Culp, Ambrose Medley, William Baker, Lawrence Evans, Terry Bradley, Edwin T. Hickman, Francis K. Collins, Levi Moore, Jeremiah Summers, Robert Boucher, Richard Blue, Henry Martin, Thomas Kimbrough, Moses Kimbrough, James Davis, John Bagby, John Dunn, William Upton, Robert Dysart, John Martin, William Pattin, Isaac Harris. These were all good men, of stern integrity, and we doubt whether a better jury could be selected now (1884) from the body of men in any county in the State. They closed their labors on the second day of the term, having found two indictments, — one against John Moore for "assault and battery," and one against John Cooley, for resisting legal process. The following attorneys were in attendance upon this court: Robert W. Wells, attorney-general; John F. Ryland, Gen. John B. Clark, Joseph Davis, Thomas Reynolds, and Samuel Moore. Each one of the above named attorneys, excepting Moore, afterwards occupied honorable positions in the councils of the State. Wilson and Gen. Clark were in the Congress of the United States, the former being a Senator.

On March 11th, 1830, the following Indians were arrested and held in custody until a grand jury could be impaneled to pass upon the charges which had been preferred against them for murder: Big Neck or Great Walker, Walking Cloud or Pumpkin, the chief; Brave Snake, Young Knight, and One-That-Don't-Care. On March 13th the grand jury sitting upon their cases made the following report: "After examining all the witnesses, and maturely considering the charges for which the Iowa Indians are now in confinement, we find them not guilty, and they are at once discharged," thus showing that even a savage Indian would not be punished for an alleged offense, unless the proof of their guilt was ample. Justice and right seemed to be the guiding stars of these pioneers; and so true were they to these principles, that it could be said of them —

"They were resolved, and steady to their trust,
Inflexible to ill, and obstinately just."

This second grand jury was made up of John Dysart, foreman; James Davis, John Owens, David Turner, William Mathis, Thomas Prather, William Kerby, Jacob Epperly, Nicholas Tuttle, Robert Elliott, George W. Green, Thorett Rose, Elisha McDaniel, John D. Reed, John Gross, James Cooley, John McCully, Dr. William Fort, Nathaniel Floyd, David Floyd.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

Cupid, the God of love, early manifested his presence in Randolph county, as may be seen from the following *verbatim* copies of a few of the first recorded marriage certificates: —

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF RANDOLPH. }

This is to certify that the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace, within and for the county aforesaid, did solemnize matrimony between Dulin Wright and Nancy Riley, of the county and State aforesaid, on the 23d of January, 1829.

BLANDERMIN SMITH, J. P.

Be it remembered that I, James Ratliff, did, on the 26th day of February, 1829, in the county of Randolph, solemnize the rites of matrimony between William Roland and Sindy Boswell. Given under my hand, this, the 8th day of April, 1829.

JAMES RATLIFF, M. G.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF RANDOLPH. }

This is to certify that the undersigned justice of the peace, within and for the county aforesaid, on the 2d day of May, 1829, solemnized matrimony between Benjamin Hardister and Jane Jackson, of the county and State aforesaid.

BLANDERMIN SMITH, J. P.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF RANDOLPH. }

This is to certify that I did solemnize matrimony between Ebenezer Best and Catherine Wheldon, of the county and State aforesaid, on the 26th day of November, 1829.

BLANDERMIN SMITH, J. P.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF RANDOLPH. }

This is to certify that, on the 2d day of October last, I solemnized the rite of matrimony between John Grooms and Ann Courtney. Given under my hand this 12th day of November, 1829.

SAMUEL C. DAVIS.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF RANDOLPH. }

I, George Burckhartt, justice of the peace, for the county aforesaid, certify, that on the 16th day of December, 1829, I solemnized the vows of matrimony between Stephen N. Gowen and Gennetta Brooks in the county aforesaid. Certified under my hand and seal, this 13th day of January, 1830.

GEORGE BURCKHARTT, J. P.

I do certify that on the 25th day of December, 1829, I solemnized the ceremony of matrimony between William Phipp and Vinah Vestal, this 25th day of December, 1829. Given under my hand and seal.

GEORGE W. GREEN, J. P.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF RANDOLPH. }

I do hereby certify, that on the 5th day of November, 1829, I joined together James Loe and Maria S. Hinde, as husband and wife.

JOHN LOE, J. P.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF RANDOLPH. }

I do hereby certify, that the rites of marriage were legally solemnized between Alva Shoemaker and Sally Mullinick, this 29th day of November, 1829. Given under my hand this 24th day of March, 1830.

ARCH. SHOEMAKER, J. P.

In 1829, 14 marriage certificates were recorded.

In 1883, 230 marriage licenses were recorded.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

The following was the first will that was recorded in Randolph county.

In the name of God, amen. I, Isam Rials, of Randolph county, in the State of Missouri, being sick and weak in body, but of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, considering the certainty of death, and the uncertainty of the time thereof, and being desirous to settle my worldly affairs, and thereby be the better prepared to leave this world, when it will please God to call me hence — do, therefore, make and publish, this, my last will and testament in manner and form following — that is to say: first and principally, I commit my soul into the hands of Almighty God, and my body to the earth, to be decently buried at the discretion of my administrator, hereinafter named, after my debts are paid, and the death of my companion Martha, I devise and bequeath as follows: —

I give and bequeath unto Joseph Rials, Polly Rials and Nancy Rials, my youngest children, all of the county of Randolph, Missouri, all the property that I am possessed of, both real and personal, to be equally divided among the three aforesaid heirs after my death, and the death of my wife, as hereinbefore named. And lastly I do hereby constitute and appoint my son, Joseph Rials, to be sole administrator of this my last will and testament, revoking and annulling all former wills by me heretofore made, ratifying and confirming this, and none other, to be my last will and testament.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my seal, this first day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

his
ISAM X RIALS. { SEAL }
mark.

REMARKABLE DEED.

There is perhaps nothing in all the written records of this, or any other State in the Union, among all the recorded acts of men, that reads so strangely as the following deed, the grantee being no less a person than God, the Supreme Being.

This indenture made and entered into this sixth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty, between Johnson Wright, and Eliza Jane his wife, of the county of Randolph, and the State of Missouri of the first part, and the government the chief administrator, King of Righteousness, the Sun, the Fountain of Life, to the General Assembly and church of the first born, which are written in Heaven, and to God the Judge of all, and to the spirits of just men made perfect, and to Jesus, Mediator of the New Covenant, and to the blood of sprinkling that speaketh better things than that of Abel, because he died for us — being in the county of Randolph and State of Missouri, to wit: The following tracts of land — the south-west qr. of the N. W. qr., also the north half of the south-west quarter of section twenty-eight, township fifty-six, range fifteen, containing one hundred and twenty acres of land, to have and to hold and its appurtenances thereunto, and everything wherein there is breath or life. The first party, their heirs and assigns, do warrant and defend the title of said land, unto the second party, which is the Sun of Life, free and clear from all other claims by or through us or any other persons.

In testimony whereunto, we, Johnson Wright and Eliza Jane, have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year above written.

JOHNSON WRIGHT, { SEAL }

ELIZA JANE WRIGHT. { SEAL }

The above instrument was acknowledged and may be found recorded in book "H" of the circuit court office of Randolph county.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Notwithstanding the fact that a large number, probably a majority of people in every county, have very little practical experience in courts, and although they have the legal capacity to sue and be sued, never improve their opportunities, and never appear in court, unless it be on compulsion as witnesses and jurors; yet, as the one great conservator of peace, and as the final arbiter in case of individual or

neighborhood disputes, the court is distinguished above and apart from all and every other institution in the land, and not only the proceedings of the court, but the place of holding court, is a matter of interest to the average reader.

Not only so, but in many counties the court-house was the first, and usually the only public building in the county. The first court-houses were not very elaborate buildings, to be sure, but they are enshrined in memories that the present can never know.

Their uses were general rather than special, and so constantly were they in use, day and night, when the court was in session, and when it was not in session, for judicial, educational, religious and social purposes, that the doors of the old court-houses, like the gates of gospel grace, stood open night and day; and the small amount invested in these old hewn logs and rough benches returned a much better rate of interest on the investment than do those stately piles of brick or granite, which have taken their places. The memorable court-house of early times was a house adapted to a variety of purposes, and had a career of great usefulness. School was taught, the Gospel was preached, and justice dispensed within its substantial walls. Then it served frequently as a resting place for weary travelers. And, indeed, its doors always swung on easy hinges. If the old settlers are to be believed, all the old court-houses, when first erected in this Western country, often rang on the pioneer Sabbath with a more stirring eloquence than that which enlivens the pulpit of the present time. Many of the earliest ministers officiated in their walls, and if they could but speak, they would doubtless tell many a strange tale of pioneer religion that is now lost forever.

To those old court-houses, ministers came of different faiths, but all eager to expound the simple truths of the sublime and beautiful religion, and point out for comparisons the thorny path of duty, and the primrose way of dalliance. Often have those old walls given back the echoes of those who have sung the songs of Zion, and many a weary wanderer has had his heart moved to repentance thereby, more strongly than ever, by the strains of homely eloquence. With Monday morning, the old building changed in character, and men went thither, seeking not the justice of God, but the mercy of man. The scales were held with an even hand. Those who presided knew every man in the county, and they dealt out substantial justice, and the broad principles of natural equity prevailed. Children went there to school, and sat at the feet of teachers who knew little more than themselves; but, however humble the teacher's acquirements, he was

hailed as a wise man and a benefactor, and his lessons were heeded with attention.

The old people of the settlement went there to discuss their own affairs, and learn from visiting attorneys the news from the great, busy world, so far away to the southward and eastward. In addition to the orderly assemblies which formerly gathered there, other meetings no less notable occurred.

It was a sort of a forum, whither all classes of people went, for the purpose of loafing and gossiping and telling and hearing some new thing. As a general thing, the first court-house, after having served the purpose of its erection, and served that purpose well, is torn down and conveyed to the rear of some remote lot, and thereafter is made to serve the purpose of an obscure cow-stable on some dark alley.

There is little of the romantic or poetic in the make up of Western society, and the old court-house, after the building of the new one, ceased to be regarded with reverence and awe. In a new country, where every energy of the people is necessarily employed in the practical work of earning a living, and the always urgent and ever present question of bread and butter is up for solution, people cannot be expected to devote much time to the poetic and ideal. It therefore follows that nothing was retained as a useless relic that could be turned to some utility; but it is a shame that the people of modern times have such little reverence for the relics of former days. After these houses ceased to be available for business purposes they should have been preserved to have at least witnessed the semi-centennial of the county's history. It is sad, in their hurry to grow rich, so few even have a care for the work of their own hands. How many of the first settlers have preserved their first habitations? The sight of that humble cabin would be a source of much consolation in old age, as it reminded the owner of the trials and triumphs of other times, and its presence would go far toward reconciling the coming generation with their lot, when comparing its lowly appearance with the modern residence whose extensive apartments are beginning to be too unpretentious for the enterprising and irrepressible "Young Americans."

FIRST COURT-HOUSE.

The contract for building the first court-house was let on the 13th of June, 1831, and the building was completed some time in the fall of the next year. It was a brick structure, two stories high, built in a square form, one room below used as the court-room and three above

used as jury rooms. One of those small rooms was for a number of years used as a Masonic hall, and it was there that the first Masonic meeting in Huntsville was held. Many of the old citizens will remember this old building as the scene of the greatest religious revival ever held in the county. This was in August, 1839, and the meeting was conducted by the distinguished and lamented A. P. Williams, in the immediate interest of the Baptist brotherhood, and continued about three weeks. The interest was intense, and a deep religious sentiment was then awakened that needs but a mere mention of the event now to thrill the pulses of those who were present. Crowds of people were here from all parts of the county, as well as from adjoining counties, and groups of praying believers and penitents could be seen in the groves contiguous to the town, making the air vocal with their songs and prayers. This building cost \$2,400, and when it was condemned and torn down in the winter of '58 or the spring of '59, the brick were purchased by the members of the Christian congregation in this place, and now do good service in their church building. They were honest men in those days, and made good brick.

SECOND COURT-HOUSE.

The second court-house was completed in 1860, by Henry Austin, who was the contractor. The building was a two-story brick, and cost \$15,000. It was burned August 12, 1882. Steps were immediately taken to build another and a

THIRD COURT-HOUSE,

which was commenced during the fall of 1883 and finished in April, 1884. J. M. Hammett, W. T. Rutherford, E. P. Kerby, John N. Taylor, G. W. Taylor and R. E. Lewis were the contractors, and James McGrath, of St. Louis, was the architect. The building is a two-story brick, contains eleven rooms, and cost about \$35,000. It is surmounted with a dome of symmetrical proportions, which is seen for many miles in almost every direction from Huntsville. This dome contains a town clock, whose intonations can be heard distinctly within the corporate limits of the city.

COUNTY SEAT QUESTION.

In this connection and at this place we shall briefly refer to a question which has caused, as it always does, much bitterness of feeling — we mean the county-seat question — and shall simply give the vote of

the county at the two different elections which have been held to test the sense of the people in reference thereto. The city of Moberly was the rival claimant for the county seat against Huntsville, the former and present seat of justice.

The first contest upon the question of removal occurred in 1876, with the following result: For removal, 2,453; against removal, 2,271. The second and last contest took place in 1882, with the following result: For removal, 3,481; against removal, 3,068.

It required a two-thirds vote to remove the county seat.

The second jail was erected in 1865, but was considered unsafe and torn down in 1871, the material being used in part for the construction of the present jail, which is built of brick and stone. The front portion of the jail is brick, and is the residence of the jailer.

COUNTY POOR FARM.

The county poor farm is situated on the west half of the south-west quarter of section 31, township 54, range 14, and was purchased in March, 1878, from John H. Austin, for \$2,000. The poor farm building is made of brick, and that, with outbuildings, afford room for about fifty paupers.

[NOTE. — The Blandermin Smith, referred to in this chapter, served for many years as justice of the peace, and was quite eccentric, but was a great stickler for justice, and was upright and honorable in all his dealings, and wanted every one else to be so. Whenever a man was brought before him, or had a case in his court, and he became satisfied that he was attempting to defraud, or take advantage of any technicality of the law, or evade the payment of his just debts, Uncle Blandy, as he was familiarly called, would show him no quarter; and many funny anecdotes are told in regard to his rulings and decisions. Among the many, it is told of him, and vouched for by living witnesses at the present day, that a tailor sued a dandy for the making of a coat. The plea was put up by the defendant that the coat did not fit, and the cloth was spoiled; consequently he would not pay for it. The tailor proved the making of the coat, and the price charged was customary and usual. The defendant had several witnesses ready to prove that the coat did not fit, and was ruined. But Blandy did not wish, nor would he hear, any evidence in the matter; but had the coat sent for, requested the defendant to put it on, which he did, and after a careful examination of the man with his coat on, Blandy pronounced that it fit as well as some and not as well as others, but upon the whole he thought it would answer his purpose very well. Therefore he gave judgment for the plaintiff for amount claimed and costs. The defendant and his attorney, of course, were very indignant at this summary way of dealing, and asked for an appeal; but Uncle Blandy informed them that he granted no appeal in such plain cases, and would not yield. Consequently the defendant had to foot the bill. Many similar cases are told of this old gentleman. He aimed to decide cases by justice and hard common sense, and generally, it is said, made them pretty correct. — PUBLISHERS.]

CHAPTER IV.

TOWNSHIP SYSTEM AND GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

Original and Present Townships — County and Township Systems — Government Surveys — Organization of Townships — Physical Features.

ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS.

The county was originally divided into four townships, to wit: Silver Creek, Prairie, Salt River, and Sugar Creek. The townships of Chariton, Clifton, Salt Spring, Jackson, Cairo, Union and Moniteau have since been added, making eleven municipal townships. Prairie is the largest, and occupies the south-eastern portion of the county. Jackson and Union are the smallest.

Before proceeding any further, we deem it proper, since we are about to enter upon the history of the townships, to give some explanations of the county and township systems and government surveys, as much depends in business and civil transactions upon county limits and county organizations.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP SYSTEMS.

With regard to the origin of dividing individual States into county and township organizations, which, in an important measure, should have the power and opportunity of transacting their own business and governing themselves, under the approval of, and subject to, the State and general government, of which they both form a part, we quote from Elijah M. Haines, who is considered good authority on the subject.

In his "Laws of Illinois, Relative to Township Organizations," he says: —

"The county system originated with Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large landed proprietors, aristocratic in feeling, living apart in almost baronial magnificence, on their own estates, and owning the laboring part of the population. Thus the materials for a town were not at hand, the voters being thinly distributed over a great area.

“The county organization, where a few influential men managed the wholesale business of a community, retaining their places almost at their pleasure, scarcely responsible at all, except in name, and permitted to conduct the county concerns as their ideas or wishes might direct, was moreover consonant with their recollections or traditions of the judicial and social dignities of the landed aristocracy of England, in descent from whom the Virginia gentlemen felt so much pride. In 1834 eight counties were organized in Virginia, and the system extending throughout the State, spread into all the Southern States and some of the Northern States; unless we except the nearly similar division into ‘districts’ in South Carolina, and that into ‘parishes’ in Louisiana, from the French laws.

“Illinois, which, with its vast additional territory, became a county of Virginia, on its conquest by Gen. George Rogers Clark, retained the county organization, which was formerly extended over the State by the constitution of 1818, and continued in exclusive use until the constitution of 1848. Under this system, as in other States adopting it, much local business was transacted by the commissioners in each county, who constituted a county court, with quarterly sessions.

“During the period ending with the constitution of 1847, a large portion of the State had become filled up with a population of New England birth or character, daily growing more and more compact and dissatisfied with the comparatively arbitrary and inefficient county system. It was maintained by the people that the heavily populated districts would always control the election of the commissioners to the disadvantage of the more thinly populated sections—in short, that under that system ‘equal and exact justice’ to all parts of the county could not be secured.

“The township system had its origin in Massachusetts, and dates back to 1635.

“The first legal enactment concerning the system provided that, whereas, ‘particular townships have many things which concern only themselves and the ordering of their own affairs, and disposing of business in their own town,’ therefore the ‘freemen of every township, or a majority part of them, shall only have power to dispose of their own lands and woods, with all the appurtenances of said town, to grant lots, and to make such orders as may concern the well ordering of their own towns, not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the general court.’

“They might also,” says Mr. Haines, “impose fines of not more than twenty shillings, and ‘choose their own particular officers, as constables, surveyors for the highway, and the like.’

“Evidently this enactment relieved the general court of a mass of municipal details without any danger to the power of that body in controlling general measures of public policy.

“Probably, also, a demand from the freemen of the towns was felt for the control of their own home concerns.

“The New England colonies were first governed by a general court or Legislature, composed of a Governor and a small council, which court consisted of the most influential inhabitants, and possessed and exercised both legislative and judicial powers, which were limited only by the wisdom of the holders.

“They made laws, ordered their execution by officers, tried and decided civil and criminal causes, enacted all manner of municipal regulations, and, in fact, did all the public business of the colony.”

Similar provisions for the incorporation of towns were made in the first constitution in Connecticut, adopted in 1639, and the plan of township organization, as experience proved its remarkable economy, efficiency and adaptation to the requirements of a free and intelligent people, became universal throughout New England, and went westward with the immigrants from New England, into New York, Ohio, and other Western States.

Thus we find that the valuable system of county, township and town organizations had been thoroughly tried and proven long before there was need of adopting it in Missouri, or any of the broad region west of the Mississippi river. But as the new country began to be opened, and as Eastern people began to move westward across the mighty river, and formed thick settlements along its western bank, the Territory and State, and county and township organizations soon followed in quick succession, and those different systems became more or less improved, according as deemed necessary by the experience and judgment and demands of the people, until they have arrived at the present stage of advancement and efficiency. In the settlement of the Territory of Missouri, the Legislature began by organizing counties on the Mississippi river. As each new county was formed, it was made to include under legal jurisdiction all the country bordering west of it, and required to grant to the actual settlers electoral privileges and an equal share of the county government with those who properly lived in the geographical limits of the county.

The counties first organized along the eastern borders of the State were given for a short time jurisdiction over the lands and settlements adjoining each on the west, until these localities became sufficiently settled to support organizations of their own.

GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

No person can intelligently understand the history of a country without at the same time knowing its geography, and in order that a clear and correct idea of the geography of Randolph county may be obtained from the language already used in defining different localities and pieces of land, we insert herewith the plan of government surveys as given in Mr. E. A. Hickman's property map of Jackson county, Missouri:—

“Previous to the formation of our present government, the eastern portion of North America consisted of a number of British colonies, the territory of which was granted in large tracts to British noblemen. By treaty of 1783, these grants were acknowledged as valid by the colonies. After the Revolutionary War, when these colonies were acknowledged independent States, all public domain within their boundaries was acknowledged to be the property of the colony within the bounds of which said domain was situated.

“Virginia claimed all the north-western territory, including what is now known as Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. After a meeting of the representatives of the various States to form a Union, Virginia ceded the north-west territory to the United States government. This took place in 1784; then all this north-west territory became government land. It comprised all south of the lakes and east of the Mississippi river and north and west of the States having definite boundary lines. This territory had been known as New France, and had been ceded by France to England in 1768. In the year 1803, Napoleon Bonaparte sold to the United States all territory west of the Mississippi river and north of Mexico, extending to the Rocky mountains.

“While the public domain was the property of the colonies, it was disposed of as follows: Each individual caused the tract he desired to purchase to be surveyed and platted. A copy of the survey was then filed with the registrar of lands, when, by paying into the State or Colonial treasury an agreed price, the purchaser received a patent for the land. This method of disposing of public lands made law

suits numerous, owing to different surveys often including the same ground. To avoid the difficulties and effect a general measurement of the territories, the United States adopted the present mode or system of land surveys, a description of which we give as follows:—

“In an unsurveyed region, a point of marked and changeless topographical features is selected as an initial point. The exact latitude and longitude of this point is ascertained by astronomical observation, and a suitable monument of iron or stone, to perpetuate the position, is thus reared. Through this point a true north and south line is run, which is called a *principal meridian*. This principal meridian may be extended north and south any desired distance. Along this line are placed, at distances of one-half mile from each other, posts of wood or stone or mounds of earth. These posts are said *to establish* the line, and are called section and quarter-section posts. Principal meridians are numbered in the order in which they are established. Through the same initial point from which the principal meridian was surveyed, another line is now run and established by mile and half-mile posts, as before, in a true east and west direction. This line is called the *base line*, and like the principal meridian, may be extended indefinitely in either direction. These lines form the basis of the survey of the country into townships and ranges. Township lines extend east and west, parallel with the base line, at distances of six miles from the base line and from each other, dividing the country into strips six miles wide, which strips are called townships. Range lines run north and south, parallel to the principal meridian, dividing the country into strips six miles wide, which strips are called ranges. Township strips are numbered from the base line, and range strips are numbered from the principal meridian. Townships lying north of the base line are ‘townships north;’ those on the south are ‘townships south.’ The strip lying next the base line is township *one*, the next one to that, township *two*, and so on. The range strips are numbered in the same manner, counting from the principal meridian east or west, as the case may be.

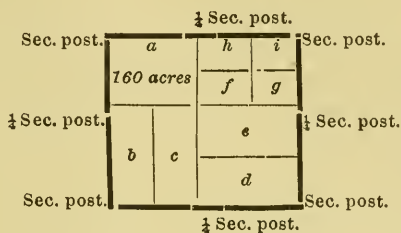
“The township and range lines thus divide the country into six-mile squares. Each of these squares is called a congressional township. All north and south lines north of the equator approach each other as they extend north, finally meeting at the north pole; therefore north and south lines are not literally parallel. The east and west boundary lines of any range being six miles apart in the latitude of Missouri and Kansas, would, in thirty miles, approach each other

at 2.9 chains, or 190 feet. If, therefore, the width of the range when started from the base line is made exactly six miles, it would be 2.9 chains too narrow at the distance of thirty miles, or five townships north. To correct the width of ranges and keep them to the proper width, the range lines are not surveyed in a continuous straight line, like the principal meridian, entirely across the State, but only across a limited number of townships, usually five, where the width of the range is *corrected* by beginning a new line on the side of the range most distant from the principal meridian, at such a point as will make the range its correct width. All range lines are corrected in the same manner. The east and west township lines on which these corrections are made are called correction lines, or standard parallels. The surveys of the State of Missouri were made from the fifth principal meridian, which runs throughout the State, and its ranges are numbered from it. The State of Kansas is surveyed and numbered from the sixth. Congressional townships are divided into thirty-six square miles, called *sections*, and are known by numbers according to their position. The following diagram shows the order of numbers and the sections in congressional townships:—

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

“Sections are divided into quarters, eighths and sixteenths, and are described by their position in the section. The full section contains 640 acres, the quarter 160, the eighth 80, and the sixteenth 40. In the following diagram of a section, the position designated by *a* is

known as the north-west quarter; i is the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter; d would be the south half of the south-east quarter, and would contain 80 acres.



“Congressional townships, as we have seen, are six-mile squares of land, made by the township and range lines, while civil or municipal townships are civil divisions, made for purposes of government, the one having no reference to the other, though similar in name. On the county map we see both kinds of townships — the congressional usually designated by numbers and in squares; the municipal or civil township by name and in various forms.

“By the measurement thus made by the government the courses and distances are defined between any two points. St. Louis is in township 44 north, range 8 east, and Independence is in township 49 north, range 32 west; how far, then, are Kansas City and St. Louis apart on a direct line? St. Louis is 40 townships east — 240 miles — and 5 townships south — 30 miles; the base and perpendicular of a right-angled triangle, the hypotenuse being the required distance.”

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

The “township,” as the term is used in common phraseology, in many instances is widely distinguished from that of “town,” though many persons persist in confounding the two. “In the United States many of the States are divided into townships of five, six, seven, or perhaps ten miles square, and the inhabitants of such townships are vested with certain powers for regulating their own affairs, such as repairing roads and providing for the poor. The township is subordinate to the county.” A “town” is simply a collection of houses, either large or small, and opposed to “country.”

The most important features connected with this system of township surveys should be thoroughly understood by every intelligent farmer and business man; still there are some points connected with

the understanding of it, which need close and careful attention. The law which established this system required that the north and south lines should correspond exactly with the meridian passing through that point; also, that each township should be six miles square. To do this would be an utter impossibility, since the figure of the earth causes the meridians to converge toward the pole, making the north line to each township shorter than the south line of the same township. To obviate the errors which are, on this account, constantly occurring, correction lines are established. They are parallels bounding a line of townships on the north, when lying north of the principal base from which the surveys, as they are continued, are laid out anew; the range lines again starting at correct distances from the principal meridian. In Michigan these correction lines are repeated at the end of every tenth township, but in Oregon they have been repeated with every fifth township. The instructions to the surveyors have been that each range of townships should be made as much over six miles in width where it closes on to the next correction line north; and it is further provided that in all cases where the exterior lines of the townships shall exceed, or shall not extend, six miles, the excess or deficiency shall be specially noted, or added to or deducted from the western or northern sections or half sections in such township, according as the error may be in running the lines from east to west, or from south to north. In order to throw the excess of deficiencies on the north and on the west sides of the township, it is necessary to survey the section lines from south to north, on a true meridian, leaving the result in the north line of the township to be governed by the convexity of the earth and the convergency of the meridians.

Navigable rivers, lakes and islands are "meandered" or surveyed by the compass and chain along the banks. "The instruments employed on these surveys, besides the solar compass, are a surveying chain 33 feet long, of 50 links, and another of smaller wire, as a standard to be used for correcting the former as often at least as every other day, also 11 tally pins, made of steel, telescope, targets, tape-measure and tools for marking the lines upon trees or stones. In surveying through woods, trees intercepted by the line are marked with two chips or notches, one on each side; these are called sight or line trees. Sometimes other trees in the vicinity are blazed on two sides quartering toward the line; but if some distance from the line, the two blazes should be near together on the side facing the line. These are found to be permanent marks, not wholly recognizable for many years, but carrying with them their old age by the

rings of growth around the blaze, which may at any subsequent time be cut out and counted as years; and the same are recognized in courts of law as evidence of the date of survey. They cannot be obliterated by cutting down the trees or otherwise without leaving evidence of the act. Corners are marked upon trees if found at the right spot, or else upon posts set in the ground, and sometimes a monument of stones is used for a township corner, and a single stone for a section corner; mounds of earth are made when there are no stones nor timber. The corners of the four adjacent sections are designated by distinct marks cut into a tree, one in each section. These trees, facing the corner, are plainly marked with the letters B. T. (bearing tree) cut into the wood. Notches cut upon the corner posts or trees indicate the number of miles to the outlines of the township, or, if on the boundaries of the township, to the township corners.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Randolph county is situated in the north-east central part of the State and is bounded on the north by Macon and Shelby, on the east by Monroe and Audrain, on the south by Howard and Boone counties, and on the west by Chariton county. It contains 307,677 acres. The Grand Divide between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers passes in a northern direction through the eastern part of the county, leaving more than one-fourth on the east drained by streams running to the Mississippi, while on the west the streams flow into the Missouri. The slopes east of this divide and near the prairie are gentle, but as the streams enlarge, the hills are larger also. In the west, along Silver creek, the county is quite hilly. Between the Chariton and Sweet Spring, in the west, the land is rolling and undulating. The slopes adjacent to Dark and Muncus creeks are gentle, becoming more hilly near the Middle fork of the Chariton. In the northern part of the county, between the East and Middle forks, the country is undulating. Near the East fork, Walnut and Sugar creek, it is quite hilly. The prairie east of the Grand Divide, with the timber skirting it, composes about one-third of the county, and is finely adapted to farming, stock raising and general agricultural pursuits. The western part of the county is mostly timbered land, interspersed, however, with rich prairie, and is of superior productive qualities. The timber is principally elm, cottonwood, shell-bark hickory, linden and burr, swamp, red, white and black oak, sycamore, blackberry, birch, sugar and white maple. There are some large bodies of very rich land in different portions of the

county. The bottoms of the East and Middle forks of the Grand Chariton and Sweet Spring creeks are very flat, but have generally been sufficiently drained to be cultivated, and are very productive.

There are several prairies in the county which contain very superior land for agricultural purposes. The creek bottoms are wonderfully rich, and where not too flat, or being flat have been drained, they produce remarkable crops of the cereals and grasses. About one-half of the county is prairie. The physical features of Randolph will be more clearly set forth in the descriptions of the various townships. It is sufficient here to say that the county is rich in the productive energy that characterizes the soil of Central Missouri.



CHAPTER V.

CAIRO AND CLIFTON TOWNSHIPS.

Cairo Township—Old Settlers—Cairo—Its History—Secret Orders—Business Directory—Clifton Township—Stock Report for 1880—Early Settlers—A Few of their Trials—Mills—Churches—Clifton Hill—Secret Orders—Business Directory.

CAIRO TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the second tier of townships from the northern boundary of Randolph, and in the central north-east part of the county. It contains an area of 21,920 acres, or a fraction over 34 square miles. The "Grand Divide" runs in a north-westerly direction through it, separating it into two nearly equal parts. Its territory was formerly a part of Sugar Creek township.

The soil is a rich black loam, overlaying a substratum of stiff clay that, when exposed to the influences of rain and sunshine, snow and frost, not only becomes friable and arable, but imparts a peculiar productive energy to the soil and is admirably adapted to the cultivation of certain crops. Hence, the meadows and grass fields that have been deeply stirred are among the best in the State, and the township is noted for the rich and nutritive quality of its grasses. The cereals, also, are cultivated with great success, and with proper care give back a liberal return. The other products of the soil are such as are common to the county, though tobacco is cultivated with great profit—the yield large, the quality good, and the labor necessary to its production unusually easy.

About two-thirds of the territory is a high rolling prairie. There is, however, more than sufficient timber for all the needs of the farm. Indeed, timber is little used, the Osage orange being extensively used for enclosing fields and pastures, and coal, of which there is abundance, being used for fuel. About three-fourths of the land is enclosed and under cultivation. The improvements are of excellent quality, and are annually becoming better as the farmers prosper.

As the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad (north end) follows the divide and runs through the township, even the farmers who reside

in the most remote parts of it are not more than six miles from a depot. It therefore has good shipping facilities, and, with its other advantages, becomes an attractive region for settlers.

The East fork of Chariton river and Walnut creek on the west side, and Mud creek, Elk fork and Flat creek on the east, afford plenty and never failing water for all the operations of the farm.

One of the most profitable industries of the township is sheep culture. There are more sheep in Cairo, in proportion to area, than in any other township in the county. New and improved breeds have been introduced, and great care is taken to choose those best adapted to the country, and yielding the largest amount of wool. The annual wool clip is large and rapidly increasing. The yearly sheep-shearing at Cairo is a season of festivity, and attended by many farmers and their wives of the surrounding country. It is conducted under the auspices of the Cairo Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, and attracts the best sheep and fleeces of the country. The wool finds ready sale at Cairo, the only town in the township, at good prices.

Other live stock is raised for sale and exportation, and the amount shipped to foreign markets of cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and mules, is very large, returning a handsome income to the farmers.

They have in the township eight well furnished and finished school houses, and four or five churches, one Old School Baptist, one Methodist church, one Cumberland Presbyterian and one Union. The average yield of farm products per acre is as follows: Corn, 30 bushels average, extra, 60 bushels; oats, 35 bushels average, extra, 50 bushels; hay, one and a half tons, extra, two tons; tobacco, average 1,000 pounds.

OLD SETTLERS.

Among the early settlers in Cairo township were Leonard Dodson, from Kentucky; Andrew Goodding, from Kentucky; Samuel Martin, from Kentucky; Col. Robert Boucher, from Kentucky; Isaac Baker, from Kentucky; Benj. Huntsman, from Kentucky; Daniel McKinney, from Kentucky; James Cochran, from Kentucky; William King, from Kentucky; James T. Boney, from North Carolina; Benjamin Dameron, from North Carolina; W. S. Dameron, from North Carolina; Judge Joseph Goodding, from Kentucky.

Judge Joseph Goodding is said to have been the first settler in the township. He emigrated to Howard county, Mo., from Kentucky, in 1818, and in 1823 located in Cairo township. He was a

prominent citizen, and filled the office of county judge three or four terms.

W. S. Dameron came to the township in 1841, from Huntsville, Mo., and has lived in Randolph county 52 years. He was born in North Carolina, October 29th, 1824.

CAIRO.

This town, of 250 population, was located in 1860, on the North division of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway, eight miles from Huntsville, and seven miles north of Moberly, and 152 miles north-west of St. Louis. The town site originally comprised 40 acres, owned by W. S. Dameron, who donated five acres for depot purposes. The remaining 35 acres were laid out in lots, all of which have since been sold. The new town was at first called Fairview, but there being another town of the same name, it was changed to Cairo, at the suggestion of Thomas Dameron. The latter name was not liked by some of the citizens, from the fact that goods purchased by Cairo merchants were occasionally shipped to Cairo, Ill. The town, however, has retained the name of Cairo. P. G. McDaniel, from Kentucky, erected the first store building in the town; Thomas Dameron, the first dwelling house, located east of the railroad. J. C. Tedford was the pioneer physician. Abner Landram was the first blacksmith, and Thomas Carter was the first shoemaker. B. R. Boucher taught the first school. The Methodists (M. E. Church South) erected the first church edifice. Thomas Dameron was the first postmaster, and wrote the first mail matter that was sent from the town.

SECRET ORDERS.

Lodge No. 486, A. F. and A. M. — Was organized October 15, 1874, with the following charter members: W. M. Baker, J. A. Hannah, Isaac H. Newton, W. L. Newton, W. G. Griffin, R. H. Matthews, H. Huntsman, John Hoggs, C. E. Llewellyn.

Lodge No. 362, I. O. O. F. — Organized in October, 1876. The charter members were Thomas Lisk, J. W. Carver, J. W. Boatman, J. F. Newton, Joseph Wiggington, Wm. Wilson, R. P. Rice.

Lodge No. 255, A. O. U. W. — This lodge was formed November 26th, 1882, with the following charter members: Dr. J. G. Wilson, J. W. Baker, W. P. Henson, James G. Griffin, R. H. Matthews, Samuel Lowe, D. W. Newton, F. E. Haynes, T. L. Day, E. S. Day, S. M. Holbrook.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Two general stores, two blacksmiths, one drug store, one hardware store, one lumber yard, one hotel, one shoemaker, one saw mill, and one wood-working shop are located in this place.

CAIRO WOOL-GROWERS AND STOCK-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized in February, 1876, with the following members: D. O. Frayer, J. W. Boney, I. H. Newton, James A. Newton, J. W. Huston, John S. Bennett, Hon. Walker Wright, A. Smith, F. G. Johnstone, F. E. Haynes, William Haynes, B. C. Turner, John Hogg, V. Rollins, J. D. Dameron, D. B. Boucher, B. R. Boucher, Judge J. F. Hannah, J. D. Peeler, W. L. Landram, John T. Halliburton, John Huntsman, W. L. Reynolds.

The officers are: W. M. Baker, president; J. D. Dameron, vice-president; F. E. Haynes, secretary; John Hogg, treasurer; I. Hamp. Newton, corresponding secretary.

There has been a public shearing every spring since the association was organized, and at these shearings all kinds of stock are exhibited.

CLIFTON TOWNSHIP.

Clifton is the middle township on the western border of Randolph county. It is five miles in width from east to west, its greatest length from north to south being seven and a half miles, giving an area of about 32½ square miles. It is watered by the Middle and East fork of the Chariton, Muncus and Dark creeks, the slopes are gentle and the land lies in beautiful waves. Towards the southern and western parts of the township the hills become more abrupt, and in the vicinity of East fork, on the south, and the Middle fork, on the west, it is broken and somewhat ragged. This is one of the best farming sections of the county. The soil is deep and rich, affording such a variety, that, with care in selection of position, almost any crop may be developed in perfection. About one-third of the township is prairie, the balance timber. Nearly all the prairie land is enclosed in farms and pastures. Two-thirds of the entire township is in cultivation; but there are large tracts yet to be brought under subjection to the plow, which may be opened into farms that will hereafter be very valuable.

The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad passes through the southern part of the township, and no point in it is distant more than

seven miles from that road. This gives a convenient outlet to all the products of the farm, and easy shipping of live stock for the eastern market.

The farmers of this section are introducing improved farm implements and machinery, and with new methods of cultivation they are reaping beneficial results. The ordinary crops are raised, including tobacco, and in this township the latter article proves to be not only of superior quality but a very remunerative crop. It is probably the banner tobacco township of the county in proportion to area, and capitalists have not been slow to turn this fact to account, by establishing factories for prising and shipping this staple.

All the field crops yield heavy harvests. Corn will yield 8 to 12 barrels or 40 to 60 bushels to the acre; wheat, 15 to 25 bushels; oats, 40 to 50 bushels; hay, 1 to 2 tons; tobacco, 1,000 to 1,500 pounds. Besides this, rye and barley, when sown, blue grass spontaneously, and clover when cultivated give back rich crops to the agriculturist. Live stock is reared at very light cost and farm products are secured with less labor than is often bestowed in other sections of the country in obtaining one-half the result.

There are six schools in the township, which are provided with neat and comfortable houses, some of them with maps, charts, etc., and all of them, during school months, with good practical teachers. The schools are continued four to eight months during the year; there are four churches, three Christian and one Missionary Baptist, which is used as well by the Old School Baptists and Methodists, two grist and saw mills and two tobacco factories.

Below is the stock report for Clifton for 1880:—

	<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Hogs.</i>		<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Hogs.</i>
A. Bradsher . . .	33	63	C. P. Summers & Co. . .	90	250
D. J. Stamper . . .	16	60	W. H. Summers . . .	16	30
James M. Lea . . .	22	60	J. F. Fidler . . .	—	67
W. B. McCrary . . .	—	60	Richard Fidler . . .	—	27
T. B. Stamper . . .	12	30	J. K. McLean . . .	16	30
J. E. Stamper . . .	8	20			
J. W. Graves . . .	16	30		229	727

EARLY SETTLERS.

Of course, it is not expected that we will, or can give, the names of *all* the early settlers of Clifton township, or of any other township in the county. This would, at the present time, be simply impossible, as more than half a century has intervened since the pioneers began to make their settlements, and no record of that date has been made

or preserved. We should be glad to record the names of all the men who braved the dangers and difficulties of pioneer times, and present a brief sketch of their lives, together with a few of their prominent characteristics. But time and space would preclude us from entering into details, which would doubtless prove to be of so much interest to the reader, and consequently we must content ourselves with the names of such of the pioneers as we have been enabled to secure.

Among the older States we find that Kentucky is more largely represented in the early settlement of this township than any other. In fact, that grand old State has contributed possibly more to the settlement of this entire region, including the Boone's Lick country, than any other two combined. Her sons and her daughters have ever been in the front ranks of civilization, and wherever they located, lived and died, there may be found even to this day, among the present generation, many of the traits of character which they possessed.

Joseph Baker, from Kentucky; Charles Baker, from Kentucky; Noah C. Baker, from Kentucky; David Harris, from Kentucky; David Proffit, from Kentucky, Sadie Baker, from Kentucky; Wm. Titus, from Kentucky; Russell Shoemaker, from Kentucky; Levi Fox, from Tennessee; Samuel G. Johnson, from Tennessee; Joseph Harris, from Kentucky; Noah C. Harris, from Kentucky; James Holman, from Kentucky; Hiram Stamper, from Kentucky; John C. Turner, from Kentucky; Augustine Bradsher, from Kentucky; Capt. N. G. Matlock, from Kentucky; J. M. Summers, from Kentucky; T. J. Summers, from Kentucky; Judge D. J. Stamper, from Kentucky; James Ferguson, from Kentucky; A. G. Rucker, from Kentucky; David Bozarth, from Kentucky; F. H. Hackley, from Kentucky; David Milan, from Kentucky; W. H. Ball, from Kentucky; W. B. Crutchfield, from Kentucky; J. M. Creighton, from Kentucky; W. B. McCreary, from Kentucky; J. M. Patton, from Kentucky; E. Greer, from Kentucky; Thomas Williams, from Kentucky; J. H. Wayland, from Kentucky.

Samuel G. Johnson,¹ who is now the oldest settler living in the township, in speaking of the events of 50 years ago, said: "I came to the township October 16, 1833, from Wilson county, Tennessee. We all lived in log cabins. My cabin had a board roof, which was weighted down with poles. When there was a snow storm the snow would drift through the roof, and after the storm was over, the snow would be almost as deep on the inside of the cabin as on the out-

¹ Born in 1807.

side, the beds being covered like the floor. I have awaked many a morning with my head and neck covered with snow, and after making a fire had to clear away the snow from around the fire, so my wife and children could get up to it and warm.

“The floor of my cabin consisted of loose planks, sawed by hand. The bedsteads were made of small logs, with poles put across and boards laid on them.”

Such was the primitive method of living, not only of Mr. Johnson, but of many of his neighbors, and yet there were compensations and pleasures which were experienced by these pioneers, that are wholly unknown to the people of to-day. The forests abounded with game, most rich and rare, and all the streams teemed with the most delicious and delicate varieties of the finny race. Here were found:—

“The bright-eyed perch, with fins of various dye;
The silver eel, in shining volumes rolled;
The yellow carp, in scales bedropt with gold;
Swift trouts, diversified with crimson stains,
And pikes, the tyrants of the watery plains.”

The first mill that was erected in Mr. Johnson's neighborhood, or in that section of the county, was built by Ezekiel Richardson, in 1824, on the Middle fork of the Chariton river. Richardson resided in Chariton county, and sold the mill to Levi Fox.

The first religious services were held at Joseph Baker's house, but were afterwards held at Ezekiel Richardson's cabin, about the year 1828, where they were continued until 1834, when Mr. Johnson's cabin was used as a house of worship. After a period of four or five years, a small house, known as Johnson's school house, was erected, which served the purposes of a church and school. Here met these humble Christian worshipers until 1846, when a larger and more costly building was constructed and called Providence church. This edifice, although not a very stately and magnificent one, was something of an architectural wonder, as it contained 12 corners. The services above mentioned were conducted by the Methodists, who also erected Providence church. Among the early ministers of the gospel was Rev. John Shores, a Methodist.

CLIFTON HILL

is the only town in the township, and was laid out in 1866, on the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section 35, township 54, range 16, and was named after David Clifton, who came from

Owen county, Kentucky, about the year 1850, and was the owner of the town site.

William Holman erected the first house that was built in the town. The first hotel was opened by Julius Rogers. Dr. J. J. Watts was the first physician to practice in the town. Dr. E. F. Wilson was the first resident physician. The first school was taught by Ansel Richardson, from Virginia. William Wagner and James Maddox were the first shoemakers, and W. M. Roberts and Cyrus Clifton were the pioneer blacksmiths.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

P. S. Baker, drugs and post-master; J. B. Lambeth, general merchandise; J. J. Grouss, general merchandise; N. Wiseman & Bro., general merchandise; J. M. Fidler, shoemaker; J. F. Rogers, hotel; T. A. Morgan, boarding-house.

The town contains a Baptist church and a free school; it also has railroad and telegraph facilities, a daily mail, and has a population of about 150.



CHAPTER VI.

CHARITON TOWNSHIP.

Its Location — Its Agricultural Adaptability — Population — Darksville — Thomas Hill — Rolling Home — Old Settlers.

Chariton township lies in the north-west corner of Randolph, and borders on Macon and Chariton counties. It was organized in 1832, and of territory originally belonging to Salt Spring township, and extended 12 miles into the present limits of Macon county. By the subsequent organization of that county Chariton township lost two-thirds of its territory, and was reduced to its present dimensions of 54 square miles in a rectangular shape, being nine miles long from east to west, by a width of six miles from north to south.

The first settlement was made in about the year 1829, by a few families on each side of Dark's Prairie, near the present sites of Eldad and Darksville. These were followed in the spring and fall of 1830 by others, and from that time the country was rapidly filled up by immigrants from Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee. In about three years from the time of its first settlement it had acquired sufficient population to justify its organization into a separate township, with Joseph Turner its first magistrate and Henry Smith its first constable.

The soil of this township, while ranking along with the best in the county, is remarkable for the uniformity of its adaptability to agricultural and grazing purposes. There is very little waste land in the whole township, and scarcely an acre can be found that is not valuable for growing grass or grain. The soil is principally a black loam of great fertility, and sufficiently undulating to avert disaster from the crops in extremely wet seasons, and yet sufficiently retentive of moisture to preserve them from total failure in extreme drouths. The township is about equally divided between timber and prairie land, the timber embracing wide margins along the streams, and the prairie occupying the intervening space. This natural arrangement afforded the early settlers ample scope for selecting their lands with a proper division of timber and prairie, and has resulted in the establishment

of some of the best organized farms for mixed husbandry in the county. The timber is principally white oak, black oak, pin oak, elm, and hickory, with some burr oak and walnut. The township is well watered by four principal streams and their tributaries, all flowing from north to south, and so well distributed as to furnish abundant stock water convenient to all the farms the year round. Along the eastern margin of the township flows the East fork of the Chariton, and through the central portion, at an average distance of two miles, are Dark creek, Muncas creek, and the Middle fork of the Chariton, while the western portion is watered by a tributary of the Chariton river, the latter of which flows from north to south just outside of the western boundary. Surface springs are not abundant, but unfailing living water is of easy access in well distributed localities throughout the entire township, by sinking wells to a depth of 10 to 30 feet.

So well is this township adapted to general, mixed and varied farming, that more than three-fourths of its entire territory are now fenced, and are either under the plow, in blue grass pasture or in meadow.

In population, this township ranks fourth of the 11 townships in the county, and this without a town of any magnitude or a railroad station within its borders. Its inhabitants are engaged almost exclusively in agricultural pursuits, and the well-improved condition of their farms indicate their general prosperity.

There are three election precincts in this township, one at Darksville on the east, one at Rolling Home on the west, and the third at Thomas Hill near central portion.

At Darksville¹ are a dry-goods and grocery store, a blacksmith shop, a cabinet shop, a saw and corn mill, a wagon shop, a shoe shop, and a tobacco factory which was built and managed by the Grange at that place. W. S. Campbell is the postmaster, and Dr. R. A. Terrill, who resides on his farm adjoining the town, and Dr. W. P. Terrill are the physicians. Darksville was settled in 1856.

At Thomas Hill are an extensive dry-goods and grocery store, a drug store, a blacksmith shop, a wagon shop and a saw and grist mill. There is at this place one physician, Dr. W. W. Vasse. J. R. Wren is postmaster, and W. A. Hunnes justice of the peace.

At Rolling Home are a dry-goods and grocery store and a black-

¹ Darksville takes its name from a creek called Dark creek. William Elliott was hunting in the township in 1821, and night overtaking him on the banks of a creek, he camped all night, and said that it was the darkest night he ever saw; hence the name, Dark creek.

smith shop. J. B. Carney is the postmaster, and Joseph H. Frazier, physician.

The people along the eastern and southern borders of this township are well accommodated with railroad advantages by depots on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad at Jacksonville, Cairo, Huntsville and Clifton Hill, but the people in the central, northern and western portions have to travel from 6 to 12 miles to reach a shipping point. This difficulty will be overcome in time, however, by the building of the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad, which has been projected through the entire width of the western side of this township. The completion of this road, already in operation from Glasgow to Salisbury, is only a question of time, and will be accomplished as soon as the financial prosperity of the county is securely re-established.

The educational advantages of this township are well maintained by eight well-built and commodious school-houses, in which the public schools are kept open from four to eight months during the year.

There are six churches in this township — two of the Calvinist Baptists, two of the Missionary Baptists and two of the Cumberland Presbyterians. There is very little selfishness or sectarianism among the people, however, and most of these churches are occupied at stated intervals for public worship by the Methodist, Christian and other Protestant denominations. Well-organized Sunday schools, under the guidance of zealous and efficient teachers, are kept up in these churches the year round, and the morals of this fine rural district are further protected in the fact that there is not a single drinking saloon, or place of public resort of questionable moral tendencies, within the limits of the entire township.

There are four resident ministers of the gospel in this township: Revs. James Bradley and James P. Carter of the Calvinist Baptists, Rev. J. E. Ancell of the Missionary Baptist, and Rev. M. B. Broadus of the Methodist church.

The agricultural products of Chariton township consist mainly of tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, rye, and timothy. That large and remunerative yields of these crops are made, is abundantly attested by the following estimates gathered from intelligent and reliable farmers of that locality: An extra crop per acre of corn is 50 bushels; of tobacco, 1,200 lbs.; of wheat, 30 bushels; of oats, 40 bushels, and of rye, 35 bushels. An average crop per acre of corn is 40 bushels; of tobacco, 800 lbs.; of wheat, 20 bushels; of oats, 25 bushels, and of rye, 25 bushels.

Below is a statement of stock fed in Thomas Hill precinct in 1880 :—

		<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Hogs.</i>			<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Hogs.</i>
A. J. Baker	15	20	G. W. Hix	—	9		
D. Milam	10	35	I. S. McCully	—	38		
John R. Wrenn	51	400	W. C. Johnson	—	35		
Wm. W. Vasse	—	40	Lee S. Alexander	—	20		
James Ficklin	—	18	John S. Green	—	35		
S. T. Campbell	—	10	H. B. Ficklin	—	60		
F. M. McLean	38	64	A. Lyon	—	10		
John H. Richmond	—	60	Rome Tood	—	13		
A. J. Powell	—	22	I. M. Robertson	—	20		
W. H. Broadbuss	—	10	Gid Haines	—	35		
Thomas T. Edwards	—	40	David Haines	—	12		
John T. Harlan	—	15					
G. I. Carney	32	165	Total	146	1186		

OLD SETTLERS.

John Summers, Aaron Summers, Johnson Wright, Allen Wright, Hezekiah Wright, Nathan Barrow, Daniel Barrow, Joshua Phipps and James Phipps, from Kentucky ; Robert Grimes, from Virginia ; Robert Elliott, Robert Elliot, Jr., William Cristal, Thomas Rice, A. R. Rice, William H. Rice, George Shipp and Owen Singleton, from Kentucky ; John W. W. Sears, from Virginia ; Philip Baxter, William Terry, Jonathan Cozac and E. H. Trimble, from Kentucky ; John H. Hall, from Maine ; William Rutherford and John McCully, from Kentucky ; Mathias Turner, Joseph Turner and John M. Turner, from Tennessee ; Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Mary Dawkins and Henry Griffith, from Kentucky ; John M. Gates, Giles F. Cook and James Carter, from Virginia ; James Lingo, Samuel Lingo, G. W. Harland, Isaac Harland and James Harland, from Tennessee ; Hancock Jackson and William Sumpter, from Kentucky ; Burchard McCormick, John Gaines and John Head, from Virginia ; Thomas Roberts and — Chitwood, from Kentucky ; James Holeman, Thomas Gillstrap and Thomas White ; William Brogan and Henry Brogan, from North Carolina ; — Black ; Nathaniel Tuley, from Virginia ; James Hinton, from North Carolina ; Green Shelton and N. Tuttle, from Tennessee ; William A. Hall and John H. Hall, from Maine ; Dr. R. L. Grizard, from Tennessee ; Dr. Stephen Richmond, from North Carolina ; John Harland, Josiah Harland, Lee Harland, Josiah Smith, Henry Smith, John Smith, James Smith, William Beard, Josiah Taylor, from Tennessee ; William Redd, from Virginia ; John Richmond Samuel Richmond, James M. Richmond, John Dameron and James Dameron, from North Carolina ; — Pipes and William Pipes, from Kentucky ; John Hix, Elliott R. Thomas, Henry Thomas, Lowden Thomas, — Haines, from Virginia ; Bruce Stewart, Frances Terrell, Ned Stinson, John Wilks, Tyra Baker, Andrew Baker, Douglas Baker, Alfred McDaniel, Thomas Kirkpatrick,

Ephriam Snell, Jordan Elliott, Perry Elliott, William Elliott, Jr., H. M. Rice, Joshua Rice, Bennett Rice, Yancey Gray, Mike McCully, John McCuley, Jr., Robert Turner, Elijah Turner, John Turner, Carroll Holman, John Godard, Samuel Turner, Bartlett Anderson, John R. Anderson, Crafford Powers, — Campbell, John Campbell, Thomas Campbell, William Edwards, James Lamb, Ashbury Summers, Thomas Egan, Benjamin Cozad, John Terrill, Caswell Smith, Grant Allan, Henry Johnson, George H. Hall, George W. Barnhart, and Silas Phipps.

The settlers above named located in the township before 1848.

One of the oldest settlers in the township was Judge Joseph Turner. He was born in North Carolina, in 1802, moved with his parents to Tennessee in 1815, was married in 1822, and moved to Missouri and entered the land on which he now resides, near Eldad church, in 1830. He was appointed justice of the peace before the township was organized, and had jurisdiction to the Iowa line. He held the office of justice of the peace until 1850. In 1861 he was appointed county court justice, was president of that body, and held the position nearly six years. When he first settled he had for neighbors Joseph Holman, George Epperly, Richard Blue and Asa Kirby. These were, perhaps, the first settlers on the west side of Dark's prairie. Richard Blue and Asa Kirby were the only heads of families then residing west of the Middle fork. Judge Turner lived in Chariton township 54 years at his present residence, where he raised a family of eight children, three boys and five girls, all now living, and most of them around him, except one son who died out West about 1877.

The only other survivor of those very early times, now living in the township, and a close neighbor of Judge Turner's, is John Richmond. He moved to Randolph county from Tennessee in 1830, and lived in Silver Creek township until the fall of 1832, when he entered 120 acres of land where he now lives, and built his cabin upon it in pioneer style. He has since increased his farm to 520 acres, and now occupies quite a commodious dwelling, built some 25 years ago. He is now in his 79th year, and has raised a family of six children, four boys and two girls, all now living. When he first came to the township, the first settlers of that neighborhood, already mentioned, had been increased by the addition of Yancey Gray, Mark Crabtree, Samuel Richmond, Josiah Smith, Henry Smith, James Lingo, Samuel Lingo, Isaac Harlan, John Withes, Andrew Baker, Tyree Baker, Jesse Miller, Thomas Kirkpatrick and Greenbury Shelton. Some of these made their set-

tlements about the same time with Mr. Richmond. Among those who settled in his neighborhood soon after him, he remembers, Daniel Milam, John Gray, Jonathan Haynes, Thomas Brookes, John McCully and Madison Richmond. On the east side of Dark's prairie, south and east of the present site of Darksville, were living at that time (1832) Johnson Wright, John Waymire, Joseph Summers, Hodge England, and Pleasant and Nicholas Tuttle. With the last named lived their father, a very aged man and a revolutionary soldier, whom our informant remembers to have seen on election and parade days surrounded by crowds listening to his account of the part he took in the War of Independence.

One of the most eccentric men that ever lived in the township was Johnson Wright. He was at first a minister of the gospel, but did not entirely agree in doctrine with any religious denomination, and we doubt if he ever belonged to any church. He sold his farm in Chariton township in 1837, and moved to Macon, which county he soon afterward represented in the State Legislature. He was in the habit of doing some things, which, although not considered immoral in themselves, were nevertheless thought to be unbecoming the character of a minister of the gospel. But he always justified himself by quotations from the scriptures, and by citing the example of some old patriarch who indulged in the same practices. Among other things, he was very fond of the game of euchre, and claimed that this, his favorite amusement, had the divine sanction, because he had seen the word "Eucharist" in the Bible. He returned to Chariton township about the year 1847, where he lived till his death, some years after. Towards the latter part of his life some of his eccentricities were so absurd that most of his acquaintances considered him insane. He voted at the August election of 1850 at Huntsville, but his ballot contained only the name of "Jesus Christ for the office of Head of the Church." When it was suggested to him that Christ had been elected to that office over 1800 years ago, his reply was: "Well, if it has been that long it is time he was re-elected." His erratic notions on religious subjects culminated before his death in his deeding his farm to Christ (see deed in Chapter III.), upon the fancied consideration, no doubt, that he would be granted an equivalent interest in the happy land of Canaan. He was, withal, one of the kindest of men, and had the friendship and regard of all who knew him. He was several times married, and raised quite a family of children, some of whom and his widow, we believe, still live in Chariton township.

Among the strongest minded and most influential men of his day in that township was John M. Yates. He immigrated from Kentucky to Randolph county about 40 years ago, and after living a year or two in the southern part of the county, settled on Dark's prairie about the year 1835, and died on a farm adjoining the one he first settled in the year 1872. He was twice married and raised 15 children, 13 of his own and 2 step-daughters. Most of them are still living in this and adjoining counties, among whom we can mention Mrs. George Chapman and Mrs. Hugh Trimble, of Dark's prairie; Mrs. John S. McCanne and Dr. Paul Yates, of Jacksonville; Mrs. Elijah Turner and Dr. William Yates, of Macon county, and Mrs. W. T. McCanne, of Moberly.

Mr. Yates was an uncle of the celebrated Richard Yates, once Governor of Illinois and U. S. Senator from that State, and was himself a man of much more than ordinary intelligence and soundness of judgment. Had he turned his attention to public life in his early manhood, and pursued it with the energy necessary to bringing out his great natural capabilities, he would have equaled, if not surpassed in eminence, his distinguished relative.

Judge William A. Hall was born and partly raised in the State of Maine. His father having been appointed to a position in the U. S. armory at Harper's Ferry, Va., he moved with his parents to that place, and when they moved to Chariton township, about the year 1839, he soon followed them, being then a young man nearly 25 years of age. About that time his father died, and he made his home with his widowed mother, although he kept his law office in Fayette, Mo., and for a short time edited a Democratic paper in that place. He made regular visits to his mother's home in Chariton county whenever his professional duties would permit, and very often walked the entire distance of over thirty miles. He rapidly advanced to the front rank in his profession, and on the death of Judge Leland, which occurred about the year 1846, he was appointed by the Governor judge of this judicial circuit, a position to which he was continuously re-elected until 1861, when he was elected to represent the district of which Randolph was a part, in the U. S. Congress. About the time he was first appointed judge, he was married to Miss Octavia Sebree, a niece and adopted daughter of Uriel Sebree, a prominent citizen of Howard county. Soon after his marriage he settled on his farm, now known as the Broaddus farm, in Chariton township, where he remained until he removed to Huntsville in 1861, and the following year to a farm near that place.

In the winter of 1860-61, Judge Hall was chosen, with Gen. Sterling Price, to represent this senatorial district, then composed of Randolph and Chariton counties, in the State convention called by the Legislature to consider the relations between the State of Missouri and the general government, in view of the then impending crisis which threatened a disruption of the Union by the secession of the Southern States. In that convention he sided with the majority in favor of the State continuing her allegiance and loyalty to the Union, and during the war that followed remained a faithful and consistent Union man. By his conservative position and able management he did more to protect the Southern people of this county and State from military despotism and the lawless acts of an unrestrained soldiery, than any other man. And those who truly and fully appreciate the value of his services in those precious times, will long hold him in grateful remembrance. He was twice elected to Congress during the war, and at its close he resumed the practice of his profession at Huntsville, in which he continued until about 1874, when he improved another farm in the north-west corner of Chariton township, where he resided in complete retirement from public life, in the bosom of his family and surrounded by his flocks and herds.

Among the most noted men, and the giant of Randolph county, who was raised in Chariton township and still resides there, is Thomas Gee. His weight is about 300 pounds, his height about 6 feet 4 inches, and his age between 35 and 40 years. His great weight is not altogether due to excess of flesh, but is attributable in a great measure to large bones and heavy muscles. Although he was nearly as large in 1861 as he is now, yet he enlisted in the Confederate army, marched on foot through the campaigns of four years, and surrendered at the close with the remnant of that band of heroes who fought it out to the bitter end. Accepting the situation, he returned to Chariton township, where he has lived ever since.

He takes great interest in politics, goes to Jefferson City whenever the Legislature sits and always gets some employment about the capitol during the session. He does up his work during the hours of adjournment, so as to have his leisure to spend in the House or Senate during the sittings. He always gives a barbecue or more on election years, which he gets up in good style, invites all the candidates, and manages so as to have everybody in the neighborhood present. The candidate that has any hope at all of getting the vote of Chariton township never thinks of missing one of Tom Gee's barbecues.

Stock fed at Thomas Hill post-office in 1880 :

	<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Hogs.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Mules.</i>
William McCanne	20	—	60	35
Brown & Sons	60	—	—	10
H. T. Lamb	—	—	62	—
David Connell	—	—	—	74
J. W. McCanne	20	—	—	—
J. H. Penney	120	60	50	77
Total	<u>220</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>196</u>



CHAPTER VII.

JACKSON AND MONITEAU TOWNSHIPS.

Jackson Township — Early Settlers — Jacksonville — Its early History — Business Directory — Secret Orders — Moniteau Township — Early Settlers — Mills — Schools — Farms and Stock — Higbee — Secret Orders — Business Directory — Stock Report for 1880.

Jackson township is the middle township on the northern border of the county. It is somewhat irregular in shape, and is less in size than a congressional township, having an area of 17,400 acres, or $27\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. It is watered on the west by the East fork of the Chariton and Walnut creek, and on the east by Hoover and Mud creeks. Almost every acre of the soil is susceptible of cultivation. Prairie and timber land are about equal. Its valuable minerals consist of coal, limestone and fire clay. Three-fourths of Jackson township is in cultivation, and the farms generally are in good condition. The prairie is undulating, and in its wild state, produces a strong, healthy and vigorous growth of native grasses. In a state of cultivation it yields generously to the care and culture of the husbandman, all the grains, grasses, roots and fruits usually cultivated in this latitude. The minerals are coal, limestone, and brick clay. The average yield of farm products per acre is as follows: Corn, 25 bushels average, extra, 40 bushels; wheat, 15 bushels average, extra, 20 bushels; oats, 25 bushels average, extra, 40 bushels; hay, $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons average, extra, 2 tons; tobacco average 800 pounds. Very little tobacco is raised in the township. It has three mills, six school-houses conveniently located and well built and furnished.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The early settlers in Jackson township settled generally along the course of the streams, and in the timber; in fact the pioneers throughout this Western country all sought the timber and water. The prairies were not settled until many years had passed. Many of the pioneers were poor, and did not have teams sufficient to break the prairie, as it required from three to four good yoke of oxen to draw the plow, and coming as they did from Kentucky and other States,

which were originally covered with dense forests, they naturally located conveniently near to or in the timber. The old settlers now say, the prairie land has undergone a great change since they first came to the county; it then appeared to be of a cold, wet, and clammy nature, and did not possess the same productive quality that it now has. As the country became opened and settled, and the prairies were grazed and trodden by stock, their productive qualities were greatly improved until they are now considered the better farming lands.

Jackson township is not so well watered naturally as some other townships. The streams generally vein the western and south-eastern portion of it. Walnut creek, the East fork of the Chariton river, Hoover and Mud creeks, and their tributaries, all take their rise in this township, and all flow south-west and south-east excepting Hoover creek, which flows north-east.

The early settlers included some of the following names: Henry Owens, from Kentucky; Isaac Reynolds, from Kentucky; John Coulter, from Kentucky; Robert Stevens, from Kentucky; William McCanne, from Kentucky; H. J. McCanne, from Kentucky; Thomas McCanne, from Kentucky; Nathaniel Sims, from Kentucky; Benj. Polson, from Kentucky; James W. Lamb, from Kentucky; Milton Durham, from Kentucky; Stokely W. Towles, from Kentucky; Leonard Hill, from Virginia; John Hore, from Virginia; George W. Hore, from Virginia; David McCanne, from North Carolina; L. C. Davis, from North Carolina; Jonathan Hunt, from Virginia; John Ancell, from Virginia; Frank Ancell, from Virginia; C. F. Burekhartt, from Virginia; Frank Sims, from Tennessee; William Bailey, from Tennessee; John H. Penny, from Virginia.

Among the oldest living settlers are Henry Owens and James W. Lamb. Mr. Lamb came in November, 1837, from Casey county, Kentucky, and has followed farming until a few years ago, since which time he has been keeping hotel in the town of Jacksonville. In 1837 there were no settlements on the prairie. A road ran north and south through the township, called the "Bee Trace," so called from the fact that it was the route traveled by the old pioneers who hunted wild honey, which was worth at that time twenty cents a gallon.

Mr. Lamb occupied his time after his arrival in the township, cutting timber and splitting rails at thirty-seven and a half cents a hundred, and sawing planks with a rip-saw at \$1.50 per hundred feet. Tobacco was raised at an early date, and taken to Glasgow, where it was sold to the merchants and shipped to St. Louis and elsewhere, for \$1.50 per hundred pounds. Bacon was worth \$2.25 per hundred.

After remaining here a few years Mr. Lamb went back to Kentucky and while there, married. After his marriage he determined to return to Randolph county, and in 1842 he started upon his journey of nearly 600 miles, with only \$10 in money, his wife, a horse and buggy, and after traveling 26 days, he arrived at his new home, having spent all his money, excepting seventy-five cents. Deer were so numerous from 1835 to 1840 that oftentimes 30 and 40 could be seen at one time. Nothing like it can now be seen on the American continent.

“By chase our long-lived fathers earned their food;
Toil strung the nerves, and purified the blood;
But we, their sons, a pampered race of men,
Are dwindled down to three-score years and ten.”

Humphrey and Brock erected the first saw mill in the township, which was soon destroyed by fire, and immediately rebuilt, when it was sold to George W. Jones, who combined it with a grist mill. Jones sold to Benjamin Sims, its present owner. The mill is located about half a mile north of Jacksonville, at a spring, which furnishes water during the dry seasons for many of the citizens of the town.

The first church that was built in the township was also located at this spring by the Christian denomination in 1852, and was a union church. Mr. Sims now uses it as a barn.

JACKSONVILLE.

Jacksonville is located on the northern division of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway, 19 miles north-west of Huntsville, and 12 miles north of Moberly. It is an incorporated village of 300 inhabitants, containing two church edifices, used by the different sects, a public school, and colored school. It has railroad, telegraph and express facilities.

The town site was owned by William McCanne, Jr., John W. McCanne, Sr., and Henry Owen, who donated 50 acres to the railroad company, provided they would locate a depot upon it. This was about the year 1858. The town was named after Hancock Jackson, who was an early settler in the county, and who filled besides several county offices, the position of Lieut.-Governor of Missouri. The first business house was erected by J. J. Humphrey and was occupied by him as a general store.

Samuel Ridgeway opened the first hotel, and continued to occupy it until his death, which occurred in 1880. Dr. Burekhartt was the first physician. Thomas Demster was the pioneer shoemaker. The first church was erected in 1867 by the Christians. Thomas Griffey and Robert Skinner were the first blacksmiths.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Two general stores, one grocery, one drug store, four blacksmiths, one shoemaker, one undertaker, one lumber yard, one livery stable, and one hotel are at this place.

LODGE.

Masonic Lodge, No. 44.—Was organized in June, 1866, with the following charter members: James A. Berry, James A. Holt, James M. Hannah, J. H. Pety, David Halliburton.

MONITEAU TOWNSHIP.

Moniteau is the middle township on the southern border of Randolph county. It contains a fraction over 37 square miles, and was cut off from the townships of Prairie and Silver Creek after the construction of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, from Hannibal to Sedalia. Soon after this event a depot was established in the present territory of Moniteau, on lands then belonging to Edward Owens, called Higbee, and soon a village was laid out on lands belonging to Edward Owens and Joseph Burton. A post-office was also established, and the growth of the future town was begun. This growth was afterward accelerated by the location of the Chicago, Alton, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad through its borders, crossing the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road near the center of the town. These arrangements having been completed, a petition was numerously signed by citizens of the vicinity, asking the county court to organize another township, to be called Moniteau, as it would be located on the head waters of Moniteau creek.

The Moniteau, Silver and Bonne Femme creeks take their rise in the borders of this township. Along the borders of these streams the country is broken and hilly, covered with black and white oak timber. Where the bottoms and valleys are broad enough for cultivation, the land is found to be very rich and productive. Even the land that cannot be cultivated is covered with a heavy growth of valuable timber composed of sugar maple, walnut and cottonwood. As the dividing ridges of these streams are approached, a sightly and fruitful country is presented, now occupied by substantial farmers, and highly improved. For grazing purposes it seems, in many respects, better than regions adjoining, which have a richer and deeper soil. Clover and timothy produce well with cultivation; but blue

grass, the first to come in the spring, the most nutritious while it lasts, and the last to be affected by the frosts, is the spontaneous production of this region. If not grazed too closely during autumn, it affords excellent pasture for sheep and stock cattle during the winter. Even the most broken white oak ridges, when the undergrowth is removed, will in a short time be covered with a natural growth of blue grass.

Railroad ties are an important article of exportation from Moniteau. The white oak lands which furnish the most durable and valuable ties, and which are almost surrounded by railroads, have become valuable of late because of this product, and because, when cleared of the timber, they are the best tobacco lands we have. They are also easily converted into blue grass pastures and timothy meadows. Tobacco, however, has ceased of late to be a staple production on account of the low prices that have ruled for several years. Some few planters continue to raise it, but only to a limited extent. The grains and grasses and the rearing of live stock are depended upon for the principal resources of the farmers.

Bituminous coal underlies the surface and crops out at intervals along almost all the streams. Its accessibility renders it important, whether as an inducement to capitalists to locate manufactories, or to engage in mining. The proximity of the railroads to these deposits of "black diamonds," makes either enterprise a safe and profitable investment. The day is not far distant when the superiority of this coal will be acknowledged, and it will then be "more precious than rubies."

The healthfulness of this region, as indeed of the whole county, is a consideration for those looking for a permanent location. The settled portions of the township are on the divides, or ridges, between the streams. The air is therefore pure and not impregnated with the miasma and malarial influences that affect lower lands. The bottoms are used for cultivation, the hills and highlands for homes. The great body of the country embraces elevated territory, and Moniteau township especially enjoys the salubrity and health-giving properties of pure air.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Moniteau was first settled by Virginians, Kentuckians, Tennesseans and North Carolinians, among whose virtues were temperance, industry, probity and hospitality. Of these were James Dysart, John Dysart, Dr. William Walker, Rev. Jesse Terrill, Montgomery Whitmore, J. Higbee, George Yates and others, who have passed the bourne of

time. But they have left the impress of their sturdy manhood upon the character of society. Of those whose time approaches and who wrought a good work in the township when customs and institutions were in a formative state, may be mentioned Nicholas Dysart, Christopher Dysart, M. M. Burton, Maj. J. B. Tymony, Joseph Burton, Edward Owens and George Quinn. Edward Owens was the oldest man in the township at the time of his death. Nicholas Dysart, aged 75, is the oldest settler; Hon. M. M. Burton, aged 62, is the oldest native born citizen of Moniteau. Mrs. Nicholas Dysart is the oldest lady. Among other settlers were John Turner, William B. Tompkins, Lynch Turner, Joseph Wilcox, Jacob Maggard, Charles McLean and Thomas Dawkins.

MILLS.

Moniteau has three steam saw mills and one combined saw and flouring mill. One of these is located in Higbee, the other three being located on or near Moniteau river. The lumber produced by these mills is generally used for bridging, house framing and other work requiring substantial timbers. The material used is principally white and black oak, though several car loads of walnut lumber have been shipped from this section. John Turner erected the first mill that was put up in the township. It was an old-fashioned horse-mill; was located in the northern portion of the township, and was running as early as 1828.

SCHOOL.

Thomas Dawkins taught the first school about the year 1830; the school house, a small cabin, stood near a small stream — one of the forks of Silver creek. Dawkins was from Kentucky, and was much thought of as a teacher.

“The people all declared how much he knew;
'Twas certain he could write and cipher too;
Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage;
And even the story ran, that he could gauge.”

FARMS AND STOCK.

The yield of farm products is as follows: Corn, average per acre, 50 bushels, extra, 75 bushels; wheat, average 15 bushels, extra, 30 bushels; oats, average 50 bushels, extra, 60 bushels; hay, average 2 tons, extra, 3 tons; tobacco, average 1,000 pounds, extra, 1,500 pounds. The highest prices paid for the last named product for three preceding years has been from \$3 to \$8 per 100 pounds.

About three-fourths of the township is enclosed by fences and included in farms, one-half of these enclosures being devoted to pasture. There are no regular vineyards, but grapes do well, and show that if properly cultivated, wine of excellent quality and delicious flavor could be made.

Of course in a region so well adapted to grazing and cheap feeding, live stock forms the principal and most valuable article of commerce. Horses, mules, neat cattle, sheep and hogs are reared, and sold to traders and shipped in large quantities. About 2,000 head have been shipped by rail during the past year, though there are many mules, horses and cattle raised in Moniteau and sent to more or less distant marts of which no record is kept. Of the enterprising cattle dealers are William James, James E. Rucker, Isham Powell, A. and G. Miller. They also deal to some extent in mules and horses, sheep and hogs. There are many substantial farmers and stock raisers in the township, among whom are O. P. Baker, Nicholas Dysart, Owen Bagby, Z. Hale, Joel H. Yates, W. L. Rennolds, John Harlow, G. Quinn, Dr. W. P. Dysart, W. Yager, William James, J. Collins, Moss Dawkins, H. Patrick, W. Smith, R. Hinds, Isham Powell, James E. Rucker, G. Miller, and others.

HIGBEE.

The name of James Higbee, a worthy citizen of Moniteau, now deceased, gave the title to the station which has grown into a lively, progressive and thriving village. The village, recently incorporated into a town, is situated about three miles north of Howard county line, at the crossing of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Chicago, Alton, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroads. These roads, it is thought, will soon build a union depot at the crossing, and the town is also spoken of as a good point for the location of workshops for the Chicago, Alton, St. Louis and Kansas City road, being near large coal fields and valuable timber lands. Higbee is the only voting precinct in the township. It possesses facilities for shipping second to no place in North Missouri except Moberly. It stands on an open ridge two miles wide, between the Moniteau and Bonne Femme creeks, and is but three years old, having a population of 400. The public school, which is well conducted, contains 119 pupils. The Grange had a membership of 60 in 1880. The government of the town is excellent, and the citizens are peaceable and contented.

Joseph Burton, one of the founders of the town, is in the 68th year of his age. He has a family of 15 children, 10 sons and 5 daughters, and 18 grand-children.

Edward Owens, another of the founders, is dead. He left a family of 9 children, 44 grand-children and 6 great-grand-children.

LODGES.

Higbee Lodge No. 210, A. O. U. W., — Was organized in December, 1880, with the following charter members: J. E. Rucker, J. W. Newby, J. S. Dysart, W. H. Elgin, S. L. Ashby, E. M. Foster, J. W. Fristo, F. M. Tymony, W. J. Pulliam, G. R. Reynolds, Dr. L. J. Miller.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Two drug stores, three physicians, two shoemakers, one lawyer, one barber, three restaurants, three saloons, one livery and feed stable, three blacksmiths, one milliner, one meat market, one lumber yard, two general stores, one grocery, express and telegraph office, and the Higbee Weekly *Enterprise*, compose the business of this town.

The following stock were fed in 1880, in the Higbee voting precinct: —

	<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Hogs.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Mules.</i>
William Jones & Son	25	45	120	4
H. E. Patrick	35	—	60	—
T. W. Yager	20	10	74	—
Augustus Miller	80	75	140	4
J. M. Collins	10	20	65	3
J. A. Blackford	34	25	—	8
James Ferguson	15	28	—	4
Patton & Powell	197	200	—	4
William H. Burton	15	10	20	2
O. P. Baker	27	20	20	3
James E. Rucker	60	150	10	10
Total	526	583	509	42



CHAPTER VIII.

PRAIRIE, SALT RIVER AND UNION TOWNSHIPS.

Prairie Township—Old Settlers—Durett Bruce—Mill—Elliott—Shafton—Clark's Switch—Renick—Its History—Secret Orders—Business Directory—Stock Report for 1880—First House Erected in Renick—Salt River Township—Physical Features—Early Settlers—Levick's Mill—Union Township—First Settlers—Milton.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

Prairie township lies in the south-eastern corner of Randolph county. It is the largest township in the county, and has an area of about 88 square miles. The amount of prairie and timber land is about the same. As the township is bounded on two sides by Monroe, Audrain, Boone and Howard counties—counties that stand in the front rank as to soil, productions, population and wealth—it may justly be inferred that Prairie is in the front rank of townships, and is settled by a progressive and prosperous people. The soil is a black loam with substratum of clay. The land has an undulating surface, drains itself readily in seasons of protracted rainfall, and retains sufficient moisture for the sustenance of vegetation in periods of protracted drouth.

It is watered by the tributaries of Salt river on the north and east sides of the "divide," and by Perche and the tributaries of Moniteau river on the south-west. These streams take their rise within its territory, but before they leave it, form large, deep creeks that contain water during the entire year, however dry the season. The smaller streams being numerous, supply stock water for every part of the district, as well as moisture to the air in the hot months of summer. Wells and cisterns are relied upon for domestic use and are easily and cheaply made. Ponds dug in the clay hold like a jug, and are frequently employed by farmers in fields and pastures through which no streams run. A few days' work, with teams, plows and scrapers, will dig a pond of sufficient size to water a hundred head of stock for seven to ten years before cleansing is necessary. The timber of Prairie is good, embracing several kinds of oak, hickory, walnut, honeylocust, elm, hackberry, etc. When the white oak timber is removed the land makes the best tobacco ground used; hickory land is the strongest, and walnut, elm, honey locust and pawpaw the richest and most pro-

ductive. Coal is abundant throughout the district, and some mines near Renick are successfully and largely worked.

It is often the case in the east that coal lands are unfit for anything but coal, but such is not the case in Missouri. Land overlying coal beds is frequently as rich and productive as any other land in the country, and this is peculiarly the case in Prairie township.

There are five churches in this township, the Baptist, Methodist and Christian denominations being the most numerously represented. Every school district is organized, and all have comfortable and convenient houses, with modern appliances. The principal products are grain, grasses and live stock. The number of cattle and hogs sold annually is very large, and the annual sale of wool reaches \$25,000. The average yield of corn per acre is 25 bushels, extra 60 bushels; wheat 15 bushels, extra 30 bushels; oats 40 bushels, extra 60 bushels; tobacco 1,000 pounds. Hay sure crop; average yield per acre 11½ ton. Over two-thirds of the township is in cultivation, which includes all of the prairie and part of the timber.

OLD SETTLERS.

Among the old settlers of this township were John Hamilton, James Martin, R. P. Martin, Mrs. Chisham, William Butler, Joel Hubbard, Rice Alexander, Hugh C. Collins, Dr. Presley T. Oliver, Jackson Dickerson, Joseph Davis, Moses Kimbrough, Aaron Kimbrough, Thomas Kimbrough, A. Hendrix, Benjamin Hardin, Asa K. Hubbard, Presly Shirley, Jeremiah Bunnell, Thomas Stockton, W. S. Christian, Granderson Brooks, Archibald Goin, May Burton, John Sorrell, Henry Burnham, William Croswite, John Kimbrough, Bluford Robinson, Wiley Marshall, A. W. Lane, Durett Bruce, Reuben Samuel and Joseph Wilcox.

Nearly all of the above named pioneers were from Kentucky, and many of these men were great hunters, notably so were Durett Bruce, Joe Davis, Cy Davis, Uriah Davis, H. C. Collins, John Sorrell and James Martin. The latter in his early manhood was very athletic, and is probably the only man who ever caught an unwounded deer by running after it on foot, and an unwounded wild turkey by climbing a tree. Durett Bruce, who came to the township in 1837, is the oldest man now living in Randolph county. He was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, eight miles south of Lexington, March 1st, 1789, and was, therefore, 95 years old March 1st, 1884. His father's name was Benjamin Bruce; he was a native of Scotland, and a kinsman of

Robert Bruce, one of the Scottish chiefs, whose deeds of bravery and feats of manhood have been immortalized by the incomparable pen of Jane Porter.

Mr. Bruce married Miss Sarah Stephens, daughter of Col. Stephens, April 13th, 1813. In 1834, October 10th, he came to Boone county, Missouri, and after raising two crops, he settled in Randolph county. Hearing that the wolves were numerous, and very destructive to sheep, he brought with him to the county 15 sheep, 18 hounds, and a cur dog, and was never annoyed by wolves after his arrival. He was in the War of 1812, and served under Gen. William H. Harrison six months, and Gen. McArthur four months, near Lake Superior.

In early life Mr. Bruce was apprenticed to the trade of locksmith, a pursuit which he now follows, notwithstanding he has nearly reached the ninety-fifth mile-stone in the journey of his life. In 1869 he located in the then new town of Moberly, where he has since resided.

We hope that the brittle thread of life may be yet lengthened out to the old man many spans, and that by and by it may be said of him : —

“Of no distemper, of no blast he died,
But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long,
Even wondered at, because he dropt no sooner.
Fate seemed to wind him up for four-score years,
Yet ran he on for twenty winters more;
Till, like a clock, worn out with eating time,
The wheels of weary life at last stood still.”

The first mill was owned by Jesse Jones, and was located about three miles south-west of Renick. The first church edifice in the township was called Dover church, and was occupied by different denominations. The first school was taught by Col. John M. Bean, a Kentuckian, at a place called Oak Point. Lynch Turner was the first officiating minister of the Gospel.

Elliott, about two miles west of Renick, is a mining town, containing about 200 inhabitants. It has a post-office, store, etc.

Shafton, about two miles south of Renick, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, is also a mining town, and has a population of about 200.

Clark's Switch, about six miles east of Renick, at the crossing of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad and the Chicago and Alton Railroad, has a post-office, blacksmith shop, store, and other establishments.

RENICK.

Renick, the most important town in the township, was located in 1856, after the North Missouri Railroad had become an established institution. It is situated on a high rolling prairie, on the "Grand Divide," the waters on the east side of the town flowing to the Mississippi, and those on the west side to the Missouri. The St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad passes diagonally through the town, the depot being convenient to the business portion of it. It lies six miles south by east of Moberly, and contains a population of about 700. Its citizens are a thorough-going and enterprising people. It has one large church edifice, which is used by the Methodist, Baptist and Christian denominations. Renick rejoices in having the finest public school building outside of Moberly in the county. The only other public building of any importance is the Masonic Hall, which is an elegant and attractive edifice. There is also a Good Templar and public hall.

There is located in the town a large custom and merchant mill. One or two coal mines are in operation near the place, giving employment to a number of hands, and working a four foot vein. The coal is used extensively by the railroads, and large quantities are exported. Three times has the business portion of the town been desolated by fire, and at one time, during the great Civil War, nearly all the houses in the town were destroyed. But the public spirit and enterprise of the citizens were equal to the emergency, and it is to-day a better town than ever before.

It is a great shipping point for live stock of all kinds.

SECRET ORDERS.

Masonic Lodge, No. 186. — Was organized October 19, 1867, with the following charter members: G. A. Settle, A. E. Grubb, S. A. Mitchell, James Hardin, Benjamin Terrill, J. R. Alexander, R. Davis, T. Y. Martin, R. P. Martin, J. Y. Coates, S. S. Elliott, William Butler, G. R. Christian.

Lodge No. 225, A. O. U. W. — Was organized November 11, 1881. The charter members were J. M. Williams, Dr. S. M. Forrest, A. N. Maupin, R. W. Hatton, J. W. McDonald, J. D. Waters, D. A. King, T. T. Grant, J. J. Butler, O. Morton, D. W. Osborne, A. Butler, J. A. Mitchell, J. H. Littrell, J. B. Martin, B. H. Ashcomb, J. J.

Hubbard, J. B. Brooks, W. N. Clifton, J. R. Jackson, A. H. Shearer, W. H. Deer, A. Greenland, S. W. Terman, S. E. Keemer.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Nine general stores, one wagon shop, two blacksmiths, one paint shop, one lumber yard, one harness shop, one hotel, one livery stable, two saloons, and two butcher shops, are in Renick.

Clay Thompson, who came from Kentucky about the year 1856, erected the first house in the town; he also opened the first business house and hotel. William H. Marshall was the first blacksmith, Peter Hoeman the first shoemaker. William B. McLean was the first physician in that region of country.

Below will be found a list of stock feeders and the amount of stock fed for market in Prairie township in 1880:—

	<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Hogs.</i>	<i>Mules.</i>
Patton & Powell	150	400	—
T. D. Bailey	180	125	—
P. Spellman	100	125	—
S. N. Pyle	—	—	30
T. J. Grant	—	30	50
C. D. Robinson	60	60	—
Renick Mill Co.	—	30	—
D. H. Osborn	—	—	20
J. Hamilton	30	—	—
George Cottingham	30	—	—
F. K. Collins	30	50	—
G. Wilcox	40	—	—
J. G. Smith	50	50	—
F. K. Venable	20	10	—
W. A. Irons	50	100	—
Total	660	980	100

SALT RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Salt river is the north-eastern township of Randolph county. About one-fifth of the surface is prairie, the balance is timber land. The prairie is generally level or gently undulating. The timber land is more uneven, and in the vicinity of the streams is somewhat broken and hilly. The prairie is all under fence and in cultivation. But little good land is unenclosed, all the best farming territory having been fenced either for tillage or pasturage.

The territory is well provided with streams and stock water is abundant throughout the year. Mover, Mud, Flat, McKinney, Lick, and Painter creeks, with other less important streams, take their courses through the township and every farm is convenient to some stream that contains water the year round. Nevertheless, for greater convenience, ponds, wells, and cisterns are dug on the farms for the

use of stock. Living water is found at short distances below the surface, giving a permanent and inexhaustible supply.

Among the early settlers of the township are H. G. Robuck, M. McKinney, and Strother Ridgeway. They still reside there and are among the most worthy citizens of the county. The farms in this township are generally small, averaging in size from 100 to 200 acres, and very few exceed the latter amount. It is essentially a farming and grazing country. Remote from railroad depots (the average distance being about nine miles), little is shipped in the way of agricultural products. The grains and grasses raised are generally consumed at home, the only articles of export being cattle, horses, mules, hogs and sheep. The farmers are, however, in a prosperous and thrifty condition. They are doing much more work with machinery now than formerly. Cultivators, reapers, and mowing machines, and other labor-saving implements, are coming into more general use, and the process of farming is conducted on better and more intelligent principles than heretofore.

The quality of the soil is about the same as that in Monroe county, which the township joins on the eastern side. It is rich and productive, easily cultivated, warm and generous. The crops now growing promise a heavy harvest, except the meadows, which have been somewhat injured by a protracted and unusual drouth. The recent rains have greatly improved the looks of the grass, and excellent fall and summer pastures are assured.

The reliable staple crops are corn, wheat, oats, timothy, tobacco, and blue grass. The latter is used almost entirely for grazing, and is rarely mowed for hay. Clover, also, yields well, but is not generally sown. The main reliance of the farmers is upon the corn, timothy, and the grass growths. Of corn, a common yield is 50 to 60 bushels to the acre; wheat, 15 to 25 bushels; oats, 25 to 40 bushels; timothy, a ton to a ton and a half; tobacco, 600 to 1,000 pounds. About three-fourths of the township is in cultivation.

The timber in this portion of the county is about the same as is generally found in other parts of Randolph. The highlands are covered with the various oaks, hickory, walnut, maple, etc., while the bottoms and valleys have sycamore, hackberry, pawpaw, red bud, elm, etc.

Coal lies a short distance below the surface in many parts of the township, but wood is so abundant and convenient, the markets are so remote, and the manufactories so few, that the coal beds have not been developed.

There is but one post-office in the township — Levick's Mill. This is located in the geographical center of the township, convenient to every part of it. This is a small village, having a store where general merchandise is sold, a grist and saw mill, and a tin shop. It is a great convenience to the surrounding country. There are no manufactories of any importance in the vicinity, except mills, of which there are several on or near the streams.

The improvements on the farms are generally good. Many farmers are erecting neat and comfortable farm houses, to take the place of less sightly edifices built in the earlier history of the township. Fences and out-buildings, barns, etc., recently built, are of a better class than those formerly erected.

There are four school-houses in Salt River township, and so situated as to be convenient to all the citizens. These are used from four to six months in the year, and good teachers are employed to conduct the schools. There are also two churches in the territory — a Cumberland Presbyterian church, and a union building used alternately by the Baptist and Christian denominations. The Methodists hold regular services, and employ the school-houses as places of worship.

The society of Salt River is composed of sober, industrious, and intelligent farmers, with their wives and children. The people are temperate, social, and hospitable, and heartily welcome immigrants to their midst. It is a peaceable and quiet community, having all the substantial comforts of a rich, productive, healthy farming country.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Union is the middle township on the eastern border of Randolph, joining Monroe county on its eastern boundary. It has an area of about 29 square miles, and a population of 1,350. Flat creek, Coy branch, Elk Fork, Sugar creek, Mud creek, and Coon creek, branches of Salt river, penetrate its territory in every direction and fertilize its fields and farms. There is no district in the county, of the same dimensions, that is better watered.

The first settlers of the township were George Burekhartt (father of Judge G. H. Burekhartt), Clemen Jeeter, Dr. Burton, Geo. Chapman, Nade Chapman and Wm. Haly. These men have left the impress of their toil and industry on the country they settled and improved.

The lands of this township are unusually fertile and will compare favorably with the best lands in any part of the State. The territory is about equally divided into prairie and timber lands. Each division

is equally well adapted to cultivation and pasturage. The crops of every kind are heavy and the live stock raised is of superior quality.

Coal is found in large beds and of very excellent quality in various parts of the district. Much of it finds its way to the city of Moberly, and with improved transportation to the railroads, would become an important factor in the aggregate of the public income. Limestone, brick and potter's clay are also found, but as yet none of these have been put to any practical use.

There are three mills in Union township, owned respectively by W. D. Wilson, — Elsea, and Frank Hall. These are the principal manufactories of that section, and each is doing a good business.

There are five churches within its borders, viz.: two belonging to the Southern Methodists, two to the Christian denomination and one Baptist. It has four school houses, provided with modern improvements and conveniences, in which schools are taught from five to six months in the year. The average of wages paid to teachers is \$40 per month.

The yield of crops is as follows: Corn per acre, average, 40 bushels, extra, 70 bushels; wheat, average, 15 bushels, extra, 25 bushels; oats, 25 to 35 bushels per acre; hay, average, one ton, extra, two tons; tobacco, average, 1,000 pounds, extra, 1,500 pounds. The average price of the latter for several years has been about \$3. But little attention is given in Union township to the sowing of wheat and oats. The grasses are cultivated with great care, the farmers preferring to convert their lands into pasturage for the accommodation of stock, and only planting so much grain as is absolutely needed for home consumption. Almost the entire township is under fence, and all the territory is made to contribute to the general welfare.

There are some large farmers in the township, prominent among whom we may mention Capt. James Wight, who owns and cultivates a farm of 720 acres in a very high state of improvement, having a palatial residence, and stocked with the best animals of different kinds that he has been able to procure. Capt. Wight's farm is on Elk fork, and he has resided in the village of Milton for 30 years. He has twice represented Randolph county in the State Legislature, and is the father of the present county clerk, Mr. James M. Wight.

Among her prominent traders and farmers are G. W. Burton, general stock dealer; Andrew Carpenter, Q. T. Hall, Capt. James Wight and I. H. Newton, dealers in sheep, mules and horses, and L. L. Newton, dealer in horses and hogs, having shipped more of the latter in the winter of 1878, than any other man in the township. D.

T. C. Mitchell and Benj. Oldham have been extensively engaged in the pile and tie business, employing from ten to twelve men and six to eight teams each, bringing a large amount of money into the township. W. G. Leusley is engaged in coal mining on a large scale and is also occupied in bridge building.

Rev. J. A. Holloway, aged 94, is the oldest man in the township; the oldest lady is Mrs. Wesley Boatman, and the oldest settler now living is David Myers. Mr. George Burckhardt, deceased, was the first settler.

MILTON,

the only village in the township, is about 40 years old. Its trade has been of a purely local character, there being no facilities for shipping. It is, however, eligibly and pleasantly situated on Elk Fork, and has an elegant grist and saw mill, one wagon and carriage factory and repair shop, one blacksmith shop, and some other unimportant shops. Until about 1878, four ministers made their homes in Milton, to wit: Eld. J. A. Holloway, of the Christian church, Rev. Peter Parker and Rev. W. D. Hutton, of the M. E. Church South, and Rev. W. L. T. Evans of the Missionary Baptist Church. The latter, a most estimable and much beloved man, died about 1879. Dr. R. R. Hall, the only physician, has resided in Milton for about 40 years.



CHAPTER IX.

SILVER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

History of the Township — Its Soil — Water Courses — Timber — Schools — Churches
Mt. Airy — Old Settlers — Crops.

SILVER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Silver Creek is one of the four townships into which Randolph county was originally divided. It was made the smallest in extent of territory, because it embraced the most thickly settled portion of the county at the time of its organization. This fact, taken in connection with its location along the border of Howard county, which was settled first, leads us to infer that it is the oldest township in the county. Although originally the smallest in area, it has recently given up 18 square miles of its territory to the newly organized township of Moniteau, and being without railroad or a railroad town within its borders, it still ranks sixth in population among the eleven townships into which the county is now divided, and shows a greater voting strength than four others which have railroads running through them. These facts show that outside of the towns and cities, Silver Creek township is still the most thickly settled of any in the county. It is situated in the south-west corner of the county.

While it has no railroad running directly through it, its people, taken as a whole, are as well accommodated with railroad facilities as those of any other township except Sugar Creek.

Within a mile and a half of its northern boundary are the depots of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern (now Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific) Railroad at Huntsville and Clifton Hill. Not far from its eastern boundary the Chicago and Alton Railroad crosses the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, at Higbee, and on the south, at Armstrong, in Howard county, is another depot of the Chicago and Alton Railroad. The township is literally surrounded by railroad depots without any railroad running through it, a circumstance which gives to all its people a great uniformity of railroad advantages without any of the usual concomitant annoyances, such as the killing of stock and the introduction of tramps, contagious diseases, and other nuisances.

While Silver Creek contains less level land than the other townships, it may be safely asserted that the most fertile tracts in the

whole county lie within its borders. The surface ranges from the gently undulating to hilly near the margins of the streams, and with the exception of a few white oak ridges and hickory flats in the northeast, and an occasional one in other parts, the soil of the entire township is of a black, rich, sandy loam, interspersed with limestone, which does not predominate in any locality so as to interfere seriously with cultivation, but is generally distributed so as to furnish the requisite supply of this material element of natural fertility.

Here, also, is to be found one of the best watered sections in the whole county. The Sweet Spring, taking its name from a noted fountain on its southern margin, washes the northern boundary of the township, and Silver creek with its tributaries flows from east to west through the central and southern portions. The names given to these streams, from the latter of which the township takes its name, are significant of the purity and palatable qualities of their waters and of the perennial fountains which dot their margins and spring spontaneous from the fertile hillsides in many other parts of the township.

About one-third of the township is prairie land, lying mostly south of Silver creek and along the Howard county line. Most, if not all of this, however, is now under fence and in cultivation, and if one familiar with the appearance of the country 50 years ago, and who had been absent that length of time, should now return, he would find but few landmarks and but little else by which he could identify the fields over which moved the grasses and bloomed the flowers of Foster's and the Four-mile prairies in the days of his childhood. Of the magnificent forests that originally covered the remaining two-thirds of the township, about one-half has given way to cultivated fields, so that now only about one-third of the territory remains in timber.

Of this, the leading varieties are white oak, burr oak, Spanish oak, red oak, black oak, pin oak, white and black walnut, hickory, blackberry and elm.

In localities suited to their growth may also be found the sycamore, ash, maple, linden, sassafras, coffee-bean, honey-locust and persimmon.

Many of the varieties of these trees have grown to magnificent proportions, particularly the white oaks, burr oaks, sycamores, walnuts and elms. An old settler tells us of a sycamore seven feet in diameter which, in 1832, stood on the banks of Silver creek, near the place where the Huntsville and Glasgow road now crosses the stream.

The educational advantages are first class.

Nine capacious and well built school-houses, including a graded school building at Roanoke, all furnished with improved appliances to facilitate instruction, supply the youth of all parts of the township with mental and moral training not surpassed by those of any rural district in the State.

The leading Protestant religious denominations, embracing Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterians and Christians, have places of public worship and hold regular services; the Missionary Baptists being the most numerous while the others are quite respectable in numbers. There are three churches in the township, three of which are Baptists and the other two are union churches.

The region of country embraced within the limits of this township is remarkable for its healthfulness, and there is only one physician, Dr. A. Aldridge, who keeps his office at Mt. Airy, which is the only post-office.

At Mt. Airy are also a store of dry-goods and groceries, kept by Mr. James Smith, a blacksmith and wagon shop, and a large tobacco factory, operated by Messrs. Evans & Patterson, who prise and ship their tobacco. This place is the business center of the northern part of the township, while the people of the southern part do their trading at Roanoke, a larger village, which lies partly in Howard and partly in Randolph county, the main business part of the town and its post-office being in Howard county.

There are two voting precincts in Silver Creek township, one at Mt. Airy and the other in that part of Roanoke which lies in this county.

Mt. Airy is located on the public road leading from Huntsville to Roanoke, about 7 miles from the former place and 12 miles from Moberly. There is plenty of coal in this township and the local demand is easily supplied, for which purposes only have the mines been so far developed. The indications are, however, that with proper facilities for transportation, a large business could be done in shipping this mineral to outside markets.

There are two corn and saw mills in the township, one owned by J. C. Head and the other by James Bagby. The latter is engaged also to some extent in the manufacture of flour.

OLD SETTLERS.

Silver Creek has held on well to its old settlers, and quite a number who settled there before and about the time the township was organized are still living there in advanced age, while the descendants of

most of those who have since died, yet cling to the homes of their childhood and linger around the graves of their fathers.

Among these are John Viley, who has been judge of the county court, Nicholas Dysart, George W. Dameron, once sheriff, Woodson Newby, James Goodman, Morgan Finnell, William Burton, William Thompson, William R. Burch, George Ellis, Newton Bradley, Jeff. Fullington, Samuel Cockrell, John Minor, Paschall Troyman, Leven I. Dawkins, John Vaughan, Cornelius Vaughan, Allen Mayo, John Alexander, William E. Walden, William Nichols, Roderick O'Brien, William Holman, Joseph Holman, Sr., John Sears, Sr., Hardy Sears, Iverson Sears, Allen Mayo, William Mayo, Valentine Mayo, John Rowland, Younger Rowland, D. R. Denny, Samuel C. Davis, Isaiah Humphrey, William Fort, Asa Kirby, John Head, Ambrose Medley, Basil McDavitt, Sr., Roger West, James Davis, Rev. Samuel C. Davis, Thomas Bradley, Tolman C. B. Gorham, Tolman Gorham, Jr., Thomas Gorham, Ambrose Halliburton, William Morrow and Joseph Morrow.

Mr. William Mathis, beter known as Uncle Billy Mathis, emigrated from North Carolina in the year 1827 and erected his cabin, in primitive pioneer style, on 80 acres of land entered at government price, within five miles of where Mt. Airy now stands, and he is still living, in his 81st year, within a half mile of that place, having been a resident of the county 52 years. He was married when he came to the State, but never had any children. He was here before the county was organized, and mentions William Holman, Abraham Gross and James Dysart as residents when he came, the first of whom was engaged in running a horse mill.

Jerry Jackson came with Uncle Billy from North Carolina, and settled in the same neighborhood, but emigrated to Texas several years ago.

About the year 1837, Capt. William Upton, another old settler, opened a store at his place in connection with D. C. Garth, who lived at Huntsville, and had another store there. A blacksmith shop and a tobacco factory were soon after erected, and the place was first called Uptonsville. The enterprising people of the vicinity, however, were not long in obtaining a post-office, which was christened Mt. Airy, a name which it has ever since borne. Capt. Upton, several years before the late war, sold out his farm and store and moved south of the Missouri river, where he still lives, far advanced in years.

The business at Mt. Airy has several times since changed hands, and for the most part during the late Civil War was entirely suspended. It was afterwards revived and increased, and its renewed prosperity

has been well maintained. The mercantile establishment there, for several years immediately after the war, was owned and managed by James B. Thompson, Esq.

Judge James Head, one of Silver Creek's pioneers, a resident when the county was organized, and one of the judges of the first county court, founded Roanoke on the Howard county line in 1836. The place at first went by several names, as suited the fancy of the settlers, such as Head's Store, and Van Buren, the favorite and successful Democratic candidate for the presidency for that year. But when the post-office was established there, at the suggestion of Judge Head, it was named for the residence of a favorite statesman of his native State—the celebrated John Randolph, of Roanoke. Judge Head emigrated to Randolph county, from Orange county, Virginia, several years before the county was organized. He was accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Fannie Medley and her husband, Jacob Medley, who settled near him, and was the first collector of Randolph county. Judge Head lived on his farm adjoining Roanoke, and carried on business in the town, until 1849, when he moved to Lockhart, Texas, where he died in 1875, at the age of 82 years. He was followed to this State in 1831 by his father and mother, and all his remaining brothers and sisters, except Mrs. Minor Rucker, who came with her husband and family in 1837. They all settled in Randolph county. His father, John Head, and his brother, John Head, Jr., settled in Silver Creek, two miles north of Roanoke, the former on the farm where he resided until his death in 1852, and which the latter now owns and occupies. All the others settled in and around Huntsville. These were Dr. Walker Head, who was twice elected to the Legislature from this county, and at the time of his death in 1845, he had just been elected a delegate to the State Convention, to revise the Constitution. Mrs. Emily Chiles, Mrs. Sarah D. Allen, Mrs. Amanda Garth, and Mrs. Harriet Rucker were other members of the family. Mrs. Martha Price, the youngest daughter, was single when she came to the State, and was married to General Sterling Price, at her father's residence in Silver Creek township, in the year 1833. Capt. John Head, who, as we have stated, resides upon his father's homestead adjoining the farm on which he settled in 1831, has been engaged in agricultural pursuits for 52 years. He raised a family of nine children—four sons and five daughters, seven of whom are still living. Capt. Head has always taken a lively interest in politics on the Democratic side, ever since the days of Andrew Jackson, for whom he cast his first vote for President in 1824.

Mr. Robert Smith, who owns a fine farm, upon which he operated a tobacco factory, half a mile east of Mt. Airy, is an old settler. He came to Huntsville in 1837, where he remained six years, and then moved to Silver Creek. He is now 73 years of age, and has raised a family of six children, three girls and three boys. In 1842 he bought the Cooley farm, one mile east of Huntsville. The farm is underlaid by a four-foot vein of coal.

Mr. John Osborn has resided in the county 50 years, having emigrated from Orange county, Va., in 1835. He is now 67 years old. He purchased dry goods and other family supplies at Old Chariton, in Chariton county. Allen Mayo, Daniel McDavitt and William Ferguson were Mr. Osborn's earliest neighbors, having preceded him in the settlement.

Rev. William H. Mansfield¹ resided one mile north-east of Roanoke, on the farm of 200 acres which he settled in 1831, and was one of the oldest men in Silver Creek township at the time of his death. He was born in Orange county, Va., and resided in this county 50 years. He was married in 1814, in Virginia, to Miss Salina Eddings, who still survives, and they have had 13 children. Mr. Mansfield was a veteran of the War of 1812, and drew the usual pension. He took a just pride in having participated in the stirring events of that great national drama, in which his valor and patriotism contributed to win imperishable honor for Americans and vindicated our national motto, "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights." He never departed from the political faith which inspired his early manhood, and in his old age he adhered with unwavering fidelity to the principles which in his youth he drew his sword to defend. He was a devoted Christian, and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church for nearly three-quarters of a century. He was ordained a minister of the gospel in 1832, and for more than 40 years valiantly carried the banner of the Cross, until increasing age and corpulency compelled him to abandon the active duties of the ministry, when, under a conscious conviction of having finished his appointed work, he retired to the shades of a more private life. Being seldom away from home he was very often called upon to perform the marriage ceremony, and was noted for his clemency towards runaway couples, whom he never declined to unite, unless prevented by a legal barrier. He was remarkable for his sociability and hospitality, and always gave his friends a dinner on Christmas Day, and on New Year's 1878, he celebrated his golden wedding.

* Weighed 300 pounds.

Mrs. Salina Mansfield, his wife, is the oldest lady in the township. She was born in Orange county, Va., in 1798, and is now 86 years of age. She is much beloved on account of her social and Christian virtues, and, like her husband, has been a zealous Christian and member of the Baptist Church during the period of their married life. She was a few years ago quite active, rode horseback, and attended to the domestic duties of the family.

In this township an extra crop of corn is 50 bushels per acre, and the average 40. An extra crop of wheat is 30 bushels per acre, and the average is 21. An extra crop of oats is 45 bushels per acre, and the average is 25. An extra crop of tobacco is 1,500 pounds per acre, and the average is 1,000. Meadows are abundant and the hay crop is generally good.



CHAPTER X.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Its History — Earliest Settlers — Agriculture — Streams — Yield of Products — History of Moberly — First Elections — Mayors and Present City Officers — Our Railroads — Machine Shops — Coal Mines — Grist Mills — Agricultural Implements — Furniture — Foundries and Machine Shops — Cotton and Woollen Mills — Wagon and Carriage Factories — Tobacco and Cigars — Creamery — Potter's Ware — Gas — Newspapers — Water and Water Works — Building and Loan Associations — Agricultural Society — Rake and Stacker Factory — Scroll and Fancy Work — Soda Bottling — Bricks — Minor Manufactories — Real Estate Agencies — Commercial — Schools — Churches — Hotels — Improvements — The Professions — Miscellaneous — Banks — Members of the Board of Trade — Secret Orders — Court of Common Pleas.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the original municipal townships, and was organized in 1829. Its general shape is that of an L, a strip six miles long and two miles wide forming the lower extension of the letter, while a strip four miles wide and six and a half miles long composes the upper extension. The township contains about thirty-six square miles. It has been much reduced from its original limits, other townships having been formed from it. The narrow strip of the township reaches to the eastern border of the county, while the greater body of land lies six miles west of that boundary. A large proportion of the territory is prairie, but there is abundance of timber for all the practical purposes of the farmer.

The "divide" runs through its territory in a north direction, in the eastern central portion of the township. The eastern part, therefore, contributes its waters to the Mississippi river, while the streams of the western part are tributary to the Missouri.

Among the earliest settlers having made their homes in the county before it was originated, were Reuben Cornelius, Benjamin Hardin, Malcom Galbreath and T. N. Galbreath. From the latter, now living in Prairie township, we learn that, in 1822, when he first settled there, and even at a much later period, elk, deer, bear, wild turkeys and grouse were abundant for game, while wolves, foxes, wild cats and panthers were numerous. Col. P. P. Ruby, T. P. White, John Hannah, Alexander Jones, John Grimes, Elijah Williams, Patrick Lynch, W. H. Baird and Eli Owens were among the early settlers.

Wild honey proved a profitable crop, and could be found with little labor. In 1823, or 1824, Mr. Whittenburg built a mill in the southeastern part of the county, and Mr. Goggin one within the present corporate limits of Huntsville. These were draught or horse mills, grinding corn alone. Previous to that meal was ground on hand mills or grated on graters prepared for the purpose. Little wheat flour was used, and what was consumed was brought from Old Franklin, more than forty miles distant.

The land is diversified with prairie and timber ; comparatively little of it is so broken as to be unfit for cultivation, and all of it is adapted to grazing. The climate has undergone a great change within the recollection of those now living, and is much milder than a half century ago. Snows fell more frequently, and were deeper then than at the present time. The ground froze to a greater depth, but it was more easily cultivated than now. The summers have become warmer, and crops mature at an earlier date. Harvests that were gathered in July and August then are gathered now in June and July.

A piece of information given by some of our oldest citizens is important. In the early settlement of the county the native grasses held possession of the soil, and blue grass was unknown. When the lands were enclosed, and the trampling and grazing of stock had killed the native grass, blue grass began to make its appearance ; showing that it is an indigenous growth in this soil, and neither cultivation nor grazing will destroy it.

The township settled up slowly, owing, in great part, to its remoteness even from local markets and the want of adequate transportation to foreign marts. The farmers fed their grain and grass to live stock, and depended upon the "drovers" to purchase their cattle, horses and hogs. After the construction of the North Missouri Railroad, settlements became more common, and since the close of the Civil War they have advanced rapidly. Within the last twelve years fully two-thirds of the land now cultivated by farmers in Sugar Creek township has been prepared for the plow. Its growth since then has contrasted strangely with its tardy improvement in previous years. Farms have been opened in every direction, population has increased tenfold, manufacturing have been established, and a new era has been inaugurated.

The creeks in this township are numerous, but as the land lies along the dividing ridge of eastern and western waters, these streams are all small. They, however, supply abundance of water for the loose stock. In the absence of springs, farmers prepare with little labor convenient

ponds, which, being once filled, are never empty until they become filled by the gradual washing of the soil. The character of the substratum is admirably adapted to such convenience, being a stiff clay that forms an almost solid bottom and a safe receptacle.

The variety of agricultural products is not surpassed by any other country in the world. While there are other lands that may produce one, two or even three crops in larger proportion, there are none that will yield so generous a harvest of such a great variety of productions. And this fact constitutes the chief charm of Central Missouri. To enumerate is only to repeat what has a thousand times been said: Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, Hungarian grass, millet, clover, blue grass, apples, peaches, pears, quinces, and the smaller fruits and berries, potatoes, yams, artichokes, beets, all the vegetables for the kitchen garden, tobacco, and numerous other vegetable products, grow with proper culture, and give back ample remuneration for the toil of the husbandman.

Coal underlies a large area of the township. New and valuable mines have been and are constantly being opened. As the manufactories of Moberly and the demands of the railroads increase, these will be fully developed, making a valuable acquisition to the industries of the township and employing a large number of laborers. This trade is constantly increasing and must prove a source of large profit in the near future.

Within a comparatively short time, the school interests have received a new impetus. Schools are convenient to every part of the township, there being 11, including those in Moberly, within its limits. These are equal to the best common schools in any section of the country, and give instruction in all the rudimentary branches of education. For the pay of teachers the State furnishes a large fund to every organized district. The balance of the money needed for teachers, apparatus, library and contingent expenses, is derived from taxation upon all the property of the district, nothing but churches and cemeteries being exempt.

The population will compare favorably for intelligence, morality, enterprise, hospitality, liberality and thrift, with that of the same number of people in any part of the Union. The population of the township is about 12,000, possibly more, no census having been taken for several years; this is but a fair estimate. They represent all sections of the Union, all political parties, all denominations of Christians in the West, a multitude of occupations and an aggregation of

those higher qualities of manhood that give tone and character to a community. Every industrious immigrant is cordially greeted.

The churches in the township, including those in Moberly, are 14 in number; besides which, the school houses are frequently used for religious meetings. There are few townships in Missouri where the number of houses of worship is in such large proportion to the population.

As the manufactories are nearly all in the city of Moberly, we shall speak of them in connection with our review of its industries and business.

The average yield of land in Sugar Creek township is thus reported by farmers who have had a long experience: Corn, per acre, average crop, 25 bushels; good crop, 35 bushels; extra crop, 50 bushels. [When an unusually good season and extra cultivation and care on well prepared ground have combined, these figures have been doubled]. Wheat, average crop, 15 bushels; good crop, 20 bushels; extra, 30 bushels. Oats, average, 30 bushels; good, 40 bushels; extra, 50 to 60 bushels. Rye, average, 40 bushels; good, 50 bushels; extra, 60 bushels. Tobacco, average, 1,200 pounds; good, 1,500 pounds; extra, 1,800 pounds. Timothy hay, average, 3,000 pounds; good, two tons.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to estimate, even approximately, the number of live stock shipped or exported from the township, as Moberly is not the only shipping point from which its products are sent, and many mules, horses and cattle are driven on foot to remote points. The aggregate is very large, and the returns to the farmers very remunerative.

MOBERLY.

But a few years ago, comparatively speaking, the present beautiful town site of Moberly was covered with wild grass, over which roamed at will the cattle of the neighboring farmers, who, at that time little dreamed that the unbroken quietude of the prairie range would soon be disturbed by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, the hum of machinery, and the din and noise of a busy and populous city. Almost at a single bound the bantling sprang into vigorous life, defying all opposition, and transcending the hopes of its most ardent friends, who looked and wondered, until the fair young city now looms up as one of the most remarkable and rapidly built monuments of Western pluck and Western energy to be found outside of the mining regions of the Rocky Mountains.

ITS HISTORY.

In 1858 a charter was granted to the Chariton and Randolph Railroad Company, with authority to construct a road from a point in Randolph county to Brunswick, in Chariton county. It was desirable that this road should tap the North Missouri road at the most convenient point for its construction, and what is now Moberly was fixed upon as the point of departure. The company laid off a town and drove up stakes marking the lots. The village of Allen, one mile north of where Moberly now stands, contained several houses, and was the shipping point for Huntsville and other points west. To induce the abandonment of this village, the Chariton and Randolph Company offered to all who would remove their houses to the new site the same amount of ground they owned and occupied in Allen. This was in the summer of 1861. But the inhabitants of Allen either had no confidence in the company's ability to build the road, or thought their own town better located, and destined in the future to beat its rival, which then existed only in name and on maps. From whatever cause, the proposition was rejected by the majority, and was accepted by only one person. Patrick Lynch, an Irishman, who still resides near the corporate limits of Moberly, had a small, one-story frame house in Allen, and believing the junction would one day be the better point, he placed his domicile on rollers, took a yoke of oxen, and drew it down to what were then and still are lots 11 and 12 in block 12, fronting on Clark street, opposite to the Merchants' Hotel, and running east with Reed street to the alley between Clark and Sturgeon. The west end of these lots is now occupied as a grocery store by Messrs. Hegarty.

This was the beginning of Moberly. The land around was a prairie, without fence or enclosure of any kind, and here Pat Lynch lived with his family, solitary and alone. The Allenites laughed at him, but he stuck to his contract and stayed. The Civil War put a temporary embargo upon town building, and Patrick concluded to profit by his lonely position. He plowed up the stakes set to mark the lots, and cultivated the land on the west side of the railroad, where the business houses of Moberly now stand. Nothing was done toward the further sale of lots by the Chariton and Randolph Railroad Company, and Pat continued to occupy the place and "hold the fort" during the continuance of the war, unmolested by soldiers.

When business began to revive after the cessation of hostilities, the franchises and property of the Chariton and Randolph Railroad Com-

pany passed into the hands of the North Missouri Railroad Company, and the project of building the road and extending it to Kansas City was renewed. At the head of that company was Isaac M. Sturgeon, of St. Louis, a practical business man of eminent ability and forecast, and endowed with an indomitable spirit of energy and enterprise.

Having determined to complete the extension to Kansas City, it seemed to be certain that a large town would grow up somewhere about midway between the eastern and western termini of the road. The junction of the north end with the western branch seemed to offer a good opportunity to lay out and establish such a place. Moberly was, therefore, resurveyed, and a sale of lots was advertised to take place on the grounds September 27, 1866. In the first map of the place, issued by the auctioneers, Messrs. Barlow, Valle & Bush, of St. Louis, machine shop grounds were indicated and the picture of a house, somewhat resembling a southern cotton gin, combined with a Kentucky rope walk, was sketched on its face. The terms of sale were one-third cash when the deed was ready, one-third in one year and one-third in two years, with interest at the rate of six per cent on deferred payments — \$10 on each lot to be paid at the time of bidding. The sale was pretty largely attended and lots sold at fair prices. The lot on which the Merchants' Hotel now stands was sold for \$150, and some other lots brought prices ranging from \$85 to \$125. The average price of lots at this sale was between \$45 and \$50. Before the sale began, Mr. Sturgeon ordered that lots 11 and 12, in block 12, be marked off to Patrick Lynch and a deed to them be made, he to pay \$1 as recorder's fee. This, as Mr. Sturgeon said, was in consideration of the fact that Pat had "held the city during the war without the loss of a life or a house." Among the purchasers at that sale, who now live in Moberly, were Wm. H. Robinson, O. F. Chandler, Dr. C. J. Tannehill, Elijah Williams, John Grimes, Ernest Miller, C. Otto, J. G. Zahn, Patrick Lynch and others, perhaps, whose names we have not learned.

Immediately after the sale S. P. Tate began the construction of a hotel on the south-west corner of Clark and Reed streets. The structure was a two-story frame. John Grimes also began the building of a hotel on Sturgeon street, which, being completed before Tate's, is the first house ever built in Moberly. It is the American Hotel, near the corner of Sturgeon and Rollins streets, and now occupied by Martin Curry, as a hostelry. Messrs. Chandler, Otto, Robinson, Miller, McDaniel and other parties followed in rapid succession, and

the noise of hammer and saw was heard everywhere along Clark, Reed, Sturgeon and Coates streets.

Mr. Adam Given, now of the banking house of Avery, Woolfolk & Co., owned a horse mill and sawed the lumber for the first house erected in Moberly. The house is still standing.

The original plat of the town embraced four blocks north of Franklin street and bounded on the north by the lands of the railroad company; five blocks and five half blocks on the west side of the railroad, from Wightman street on the south to the railroad lands on the north, and from Sturgeon street on the east to the alley between Clark and Williams streets on the west; and also fourteen blocks on the east side of the railroad, from Sturgeon to Morley, and from Wightman street to the township road on the north. At the first sale no lots on the east side of the railroad were disposed of, and the new buildings were erected on the west side. The first brick house built in Moberly was the dwelling which stands on the south-west corner of Coates and Williams streets, erected by Perry McDonald. In the fall of 1867, another sale took place, at which a large number of lots on the east side were sold, and the work of extending the area of the city began. This sale also attracted many bidders, as live men had begun to appreciate the value of the location as a business point.

Since then many additions have been made, and the territory of the city has been vastly extended, the old limits being gradually filled with business houses and dwellings, the population steadily advancing, and the permanency of the location becoming every year more and more assured. The wooden structures at first built gave way to more substantial and stylish brick edifices, the frame hotels and wooden store rooms were superseded by commodious and solid walls, and the small one-roomed dwellings were moved to the rear to make room for larger and more imposing buildings.

As a matter of history we record the names of the first dealers in the leading lines of trade: Dry goods, Tate & Bennett; drugs, O. F. Chandler; groceries, — Lampton, who was immediately succeeded by Martin Howlett; hardware, William Seelen; furniture, H. H. Forcht, and, immediately after, J. G. Zahn, both houses being owned by E. H. Petering; lumber, sash, doors and blinds, H. H. Forcht for E. H. Petering; jewelry, John N. Kring; livery, White Bros.; clothing, Levy & Krailsheimer; boots and shoes, L. Brandt; butcher, Henry Overberg; barber, O. N. Kaare.

The first officers of the town were: Trustees, A. T. Franklin, pres-

ident ; Chas. Tissue, L. Brandt, Asa Bennett and William Seelen ; marshal, Martin Howlett ; justice of the peace, E. Sidner ; constable, Chas. Featherston ; notary public, W. E. Grimes ; postmaster, Chas. Tissue, who was also agent of the Merchants' Union Express Company.

Up to 1873, the year of the great panic, the amount of building and the increase of business were sufficient to justify the assumption of the now popular sobriquet of the "Magic City." Mining districts have sometimes gathered larger populations in shorter time, but they have not carried with them the evidences of solidity and stability that marked the growth of Moberly. But the panic placed a temporary check upon the spirit of speculation and enterprise. It checked, but did not stay the progress of the town. Even under the most discouraging circumstances the work of extension was continued, and if there were fewer buildings erected than in previous years, still the citizens and property holders had unfaltering faith in the future of Moberly, and continued to build as the wants of the place demanded. Meantime Moberly had grown from a place on paper to a smart village, from a village to a town, from a town to a city.

On the 6th of June, 1868, the first board of trustees met, chose A. T. Franklin chairman, and appointed the chairman and C. Tissue to draft by-laws and ordinances. At a meeting of the board June 14, 1869, a resolution was passed offering one of three tracts of land to the North Missouri Railroad as a site for the location of the machine shops, the ground and its appurtenances to be exempt from city taxes so long as they were used for that purpose. These tracts were the Concannton farm, 67 acres, northwest of town ; a portion (60 acres) of the farms of Grimes and Meals, north of town ; a portion (60 acres) of the Hunt and Godfrey farm south of town. J. D. Werden was appointed agent of the town to confer with the directors of the railroad. On the 20th of August the purchasing committee reported that James Meals offered to sell "near six acres along the West Branch Railroad at \$200 per acre, and the remaining portion north of said strip and including the ground his house is on, extending north to the north line of the land known as the reservoir land, at \$500 per acre." No action was taken by the board on this liberal proposition, but an election was ordered for August 31, 1869, to take the sense of the voters as to whether a tract of 100 acres, to cost not exceeding \$12,000, should be bought for machine shop purposes. At this election T. B. Porter, B. Y. N. Clarkson and Josiah Harlan were judges. At a meeting on the 4th of September, A. F. Bunker was appointed

a committee of one to close the contract with the railroad company for the location of the machine shops.

Quite a panic was created in the fall of 1869 by the appearance here of a malignant form of small-pox, and the town incurred heavy expense in caring for the patients and taking precautionary measures against the spread of the disease. On the 27th of June, 1870, another vote was taken to determine whether the town would purchase a tract of 104 acres of ground lying north and west of town for the machine shops. The result of this election is not recorded, but it was held to have been unlawful, having been held on Monday. A new election was ordered for August 2, 1870. This election showed perfect unanimity on the subject of the purchase, as there was not a dissenting voice; and at a meeting of the board of trustees on the 4th of August, 20 bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 each were ordered to be printed.

At a meeting held August 19, 1870, William Seelen was required, in addition to his duties as vice-president of the board, to "hear and try all cases for the violation of the city ordinances," and on the 7th of October he was appointed to purchase six street lamps. The bond of the town collector was fixed at \$4,000; but in 1871 it was raised to \$10,000, showing a hundred and fifty per cent increase in the revenue within two years. On the 24th of August, 1871, the president of the board was authorized to borrow "such a sum of money as he may be able to obtain at 15 per cent interest for the longest time he can get said money, for the improvement of the streets of Moberly," for which the bonds of the town were to be issued. On the 13th of November, 1871, the proposition to donate money to the North Missouri Railroad Company for machine shops was renewed. On the 21st of March, 1871, the board of trustees accepted the proposition of Dr. C. J. Tannehill to donate the block on which the public school building now stands as a public park. On the 25th of the same month, an election was held to determine whether the city should purchase and donate to the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad Company 200 acres of land lying between the west branch and the main line, for the erection of machine shops. The election resulted favorably, the board of trustees proposed to donate this land, also 618 acres one and a half miles west of that tract, and exempt the whole for twenty years from all city taxes. Another inducement held out was that the land thus given contained an inexhaustible bed of coal. Hon. William A. Hall was appointed the agent of the town to present the proposition. The contract was subse-

quently made and was ratified by the trustees of Moberly April 2, 1872.

At a meeting of the board on the 3d of April, 1872, W. F. Barrows was appointed to contract for the lithographing of seventy bonds of the denomination of \$500 each, bearing 10 per cent interest, and amounting in the aggregate to \$35,000, payable in 10 years. He was also empowered to sell these bonds without limitation as to price. At the same time a special election was ordered to take place May 10, 1872, to determine whether the town would purchase 818 acres of land for the car shops. The election resulted in favor of the purchase by a vote of 299 for, to 4 against it, and bonds to the amount of \$27,000 were ordered to be issued. On the 26th of August, same year, right of way was granted to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company to construct their road the entire length of Moulton street, and across "any other street in said town."

An election was held February 1, 1873, to ascertain "whether a majority of the citizens of the town are in favor of having the town of Moberly incorporated under a special charter by act of the Legislature," J. T. Young, J. H. Burkholder, H. M. Porter, B. Y. N. Clarkson and T. P. White having been appointed in the preceding December to draft the charter. This election resulted in favor of the charter, and T. P. White was appointed to go to Jefferson City in the interest of the town. On the 5th of March, a legislative delegation visited Moberly and a supper was given them by the city, which cost \$272.

The first election under the charter granted by the Legislature was held April 8, 1873, and resulted as follows: T. P. White, mayor; councilman at large, C. P. Apgar; councilmen: First ward, H. C. Moss; Second ward, William Seelen; Third ward, D. H. Fitch and B. R. White. Clerk, C. B. Rodes. At that election, also, it was decided to fund the debt of the town, under the general law, by a vote of 509 to 4. The bonds of the city were ordered by the first council to be of the denomination of \$500 each, to be issued to W. F. Barrows or bearer, payable 10 years after date, redeemable at option of the city after five years, with ten per cent interest payable semi-annually. The bonds authorized to be issued amounted to \$30,000.

The mayors of the city, from its organization to the present time, have been T. P. White, 1873-4; J. H. Burkholder, 1874-5; W. L. Durbin, 1875-6; J. C. Hickerson, 1876-7 and 1877-8; W. T. McCanne 1878-9; J. H. Burkholder, 1879-80; George L. Hassett, in 1880-1; P. J. Carmody, 1881-2; Daniel S. Forney, 1883. Pres-

ent city officers and councilmen are: City attorney, W. S. Sandford; recorder, D. A. Coates; clerk, Charles L. Hunn; collector, Joseph B. Davis; marshal, George Keating; treasurer, C. P. Apgar. Councilmen, W. Chisholm, J. A. Camplin, E. H. Mix, M. A. Hays, W. M. Coyle, Norris Tuttle. During these years the population of the city has largely increased, elegant business houses, hotels, public school buildings and private residences have been erected, and all the appliances of a young and vigorous city have been added. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad has been completed through the limits of the city and railroad transportation to any part of the country is easily obtained.

November 1, 1883, the Board of Trade of Moberly published a paper called the *Moberly Board of Trade Review*, and as the industries, manufactories, enterprises and business interests of the city have been admirably classified and concisely treated of under their proper headings, in that paper, we take from it the following extracts:—

OUR RAILROADS.

As the permanency and prosperity of Moberly depend almost wholly upon the railroads centering here or contributing to her commercial growth, as they furnish the only means of transporting our products to distant markets, we mention them first in order. Taking Moberly as a center, the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad extends eastward to St. Louis and westward to Kansas City, Mo. At these points connection is made with the great trunk lines leading to the Atlantic seaboard on one side and the Pacific coast on the other. Moberly is the central point between the two places, is the terminus of one and the beginning of another division and is the point at which all repairs are made, all engines are manufactured and all cars are built. The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific is one of the leading roads in Missouri, and its tonnage during the year shows a traffic second to no western road. Four mails daily pass over this route.

Stretching north-westerly from Moberly, also, is the Omaha branch of the Wabash, terminating at Omaha, Nebraska, and there connecting with the Union Pacific, with which it is closely allied. A very large proportion of the California trade and travel passes over this branch, and as this is one of the termini, much of the freight is handled at this point. These two roads cross a number of lines running north and south through Missouri, which thus become valuable feeders from the northern portion of the state.

Northward from Moberly a road extends to Ottumwa, Iowa, and connects with the Iowa and Minnesota systems. It crosses several important east and west lines, furnishing direct communication with north-eastern and north-western Missouri and all of Iowa and Minnesota. Two mails arrive daily from the north.

The Kansas and Texas branch of the Missouri Pacific Railway runs north-easterly to Hannibal and there connects with roads running northward through Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and north-easterly to Chicago. Two trains daily leave Moberly for Chicago and two arrive from that point, besides a number of freight trains.

South-westerly this road traverses South-west Missouri, South-east Kansas and the Indian Territory and enters Texas at Denison. It crosses the Chicago and Alton at Higbee, Randolph county, Missouri, the Missouri Pacific at Sedalia and the St. Louis and San Francisco at Vinita, I. T. It is part of the great consolidated South-western system and connects with the main lines of Texas.

Numerous branches from all these roads tap the richest agricultural and mining lands in the West. Thus Moberly is in close proximity to the cotton fields of Texas, the lead mines of South-west Missouri, the iron mines of South-east Missouri and the grain fields of the whole trans-Mississippi Valley. It is on the direct line of travel between New York and San Francisco; it is located on one of the railroads that carries the products of the great South-west to the great St. Louis, Chicago and eastern markets. It stretches its iron arms into remote territories and enables the manufacturer to ship his wares direct from this point to almost every prominent place on the continent, and especially to the thriving towns and villages of the West. Its facilities for transportation are, therefore, unsurpassed. Other railroads are talked of, but even with those already built the advantages are better than those of any other town in the interior of Missouri.

As an evidence of the growing importance of these roads, we give below a statement of the passenger and freight business during the periods indicated:—

The number and value of passenger tickets sold at this point for the last three years is as follows:—

1881, No. tickets sold, 45,766	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$88,526.95
1882, " " " 43,208	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	97,346.60
1883, (9 mos. to Sep. 30) 34,396	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	84,542.05

Allowing that the last three months of 1883 will average with the first nine (and they more than did so), the number of tickets sold during the year will reach 45,861 and the receipts will be \$113,722.73, an increase over the previous year of nearly seventeen per cent, and over the year 1882 over twenty-eight per cent.

Comparing the freight received and forwarded in 1882 and 1883, the increase is still more marked. The receipts for freight during the month of August, 1882, were \$9,675.53, during the month of August, 1883, \$11,988.55 — an increase of \$2,313.02, or nearly twenty-four per cent. The receipts of September, 1882, were, \$9,981.03; for September, 1883, \$15,352.17 — an increase of \$5,371.14, or nearly fifty-four per cent. The tonnage of freight forwarded by the Wabash for the first five months of 1879 was 7,531.130 pounds; while for the single month of August, 1883, it was 6,378,670 pounds. The cash receipts on freight for the same periods were, January 1 to June 1,

1879, \$17,509.28 ; for the single month of September, 1883, the receipts were \$15,352.17.

We have given these figures as a slight indication of the rapid and steady growth of the city of Moberly.

These roads are all equipped with an abundance of the finest rolling stock — palace coaches, sleeping cars, freight and stock cars, magnificent engines and all the needful vehicles for the transportation of the products of our orchards, fields and mines. Thus these roads are continually pouring through our city a flood of cars laden with the silks and teas of China and Japan, the wines and fruits of California, the gold and silver of Colorado and the western territories, the wheat and corn of Kansas, Nebraska and Western Missouri, the cotton, grain, cattle and horses of Texas, the manufactured goods of New England, the agricultural machinery and other products of States farther east, and the lumber from the pineries of the North.

MACHINE SHOPS.

By large donations of land, the city secured the location here of the immense machine shops of what is now the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway. They are located on a tract of 218 acres of land lying in the northern limits of the city, though the company owns over 800 acres in the immediate vicinity of the shops. Under the contract between the railroad company and the city these shops cannot be removed, but must ever be the main shops of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway and its successors. Even the forfeiture of the land donated would not release the company from the contract, and as immense buildings have been erected they will ever remain a prominent and permanent feature of the manufacturing interests of Moberly.

Everything connected with a railroad, except the rails and wheels, are here manufactured. Engines, coaches, passenger, freight and stock cars, velocipedes, cabooses and everything that moves on the track are made. Here, too, the bridges, station houses and boarding "shanties" of the road are built and shipped wherever needed.

The water necessary for all this work is derived from a lake covering several acres of ground and measuring about 20 feet in depth in the deepest parts. The lake is fed and maintained by small rivulets that prevail during the spring and fall seasons, and affords an abundance of water all the year round for every demand of the car and machine shops.

From 650 to 900 men are constantly employed in building engines and constructing coaches and cars. They form a part of the permanent citizenship of the place. Many of them have acquired property since they came here, and own their homes. For industry, intelligence, integrity and sobriety, they will compare favorably with the same number of men in any department of business or in any profession. Their large library, located in the office building on the shop grounds, and containing over 1,000 volumes, is evidence that they are actuated by high moral principles and superior intelligence.

They are skilled workmen, and the products of these shops are not excelled by those of any similar manufactory in the Union. Whether in the production of engines, sleeping, dining, passenger, baggage, or freight cars, the work is a model of completeness and excellence. In the brass and iron foundries, the boiler shops, the forges, and the wood-work department, only the finest and most costly machinery is used. The fuel necessary to carry on this vast work amounts to about 1,000 tons of coal and 100 cords of wood monthly. This fuel is obtained in this immediate vicinity, and thus aids in the establishment of other industries.

COAL MINES.

As previously stated, the entire county is underlaid with valuable beds of coal. At Renick, six miles south of Moberly, several shafts have been sunk and beds of coal of great thickness and wonderful heating power have been worked for several years. West of Moberly, between this city and Huntsville, three or four mines have been opened on the line of railroad, giving employment to hundreds of miners and affording an excellent quality of fuel.

Three-fourths of a mile north-west of this city, and connected with it by a branch railroad, is the Williams mine, opened a short time ago. The depth of the shaft is 115 feet. The coal is found in layers of from four to four and a half feet in thickness. The mine is absolutely free from water, and the coal is perfectly dry. Its heating capacity is equal to that of the best coal of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and for making steam is unsurpassed by that of any other mine. Owing to want of capital, the proprietor has not been able to develop the bed, and is at present only working about 30 hands and taking out from 40 to 50 tons per day. He has a lease on 210 acres, but the lead may be extended for miles.

In the north-eastern part of the city, and just beside the railroad, Timothy Collins has sunk a shaft to the depth of 256 feet, and found a bed of coal ranging in thickness from two feet to four feet two inches. This mine has not been fully developed, but arrangements are being made to work it thoroughly.

Other mines will be opened in time, but it requires an amount of capital which our people find it practically impossible to command at present. The market for all this mineral is as extensive as could be desired. Already miners are shipping their products northward to Iowa, westward to Kansas and Nebraska, southward to Arkansas, and eastward till it comes in contact with the mines in Illinois. It is furnished on flats the year round for \$1.75 per ton. There are thousands of acres of it, and many years must elapse, even should manufactories be multiplied many fold, before the mines could be even partially exhausted.

GRIST MILLS.

Moberly can boast of grist mills which, if not so extensive as those of other cities, are at least equal to the best in the quality and

character of their products. Located in the eastern part of the city are the Moberly Flouring Mills of Messrs. Simon Bros. They were erected in 1874 at a cost of \$22,000; but since coming into the possession of the present proprietors, they have been enlarged at heavy cost, and greatly increased in capacity. They have ten sets of rollers—in fact, all of the most modern improved machinery of a complete roller mill for the manufacture of new or patent process flour. They are 40x40 feet, four stories high, with a brick engine and boiler house 20x50 feet. There is warehouse capacity for 15,000 bushels of wheat, and storage for 1,000 barrels of flour, and 100,000 pounds of bran.

The wheat used is largely obtained from this immediate vicinity, the proprietors claiming that the finest flour in the market is made from the wheat grown in Randolph and adjacent counties. The products of these mills are sold along the line of the various railroads, reaching far into Iowa on the north, New York and Boston on the east, and North-eastern and Central Texas. The present capacity of the mills is 140 barrels per day, but they are so arranged as to be susceptible of great extension at comparatively little cost. The proprietors manufactured during the past year 7,000,000 pounds, or 35,000 barrels of flour, all of which has found ready sale for cash at remunerative prices, besides a large amount exchanged with farmers for wheat. The flour made is equal to the best brands manufactured elsewhere, and will command a premium in almost any market.

In close proximity to the Union depot, and almost in the heart of the city, is another mill, also erected in 1874, to which is added wool carding machinery. It has recently been enlarged and improved, and now supplies the best quality of bolted meal to all the surrounding country. It is under the management of William Radell, an experienced miller, and has secured a large and constantly growing trade.

Very recently a company has been formed in Moberly for the erection of a large merchant mill near one of the railroads, in connection with which an elevator will be built.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Fully \$25,000 worth of agricultural implements, such as mowers, reapers, threshers, cultivators, riding and walking plows, harrows, rakes, stackers, planters, etc., are annually sold in this city. Nearly all this machinery is manufactured abroad; not because we have not the necessary materials cheaper and more convenient than they are ordinarily found, but because a want of capital has prevented our citizens from engaging in such enterprises. The very timber that grows in our forests is shipped to distant points, to come back to us or to go into States and Territories still further west, in the shape of completed tools and implements. While this work is being done elsewhere, our beds of coal lie only partially explored, and scarcely at all developed. With beds of fine coal three and a half to five feet or

more in thickness, with easy, speedy and cheap transportation from the iron fields of Missouri, and with great forests of as fine timber as was ever worked into shape, we have no manufactures of importance, simply because we have not a surplus capital that may be taken from the ordinary occupations of our people and invested in such enterprises.

The demand for every kind of agricultural implements is daily increasing. Farnis are annually multiplying all around us, while the vast prairies of Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming are peopled with adventurous spirits whose demands for all improved farming machinery must be supplied from the timber, iron and coal fields of Missouri. Farming is no longer an experiment, it is a science which is rapidly developing into a fine art, and it will require a vast outlay of capital and the employment of a large amount of skilled labor to furnish the plows, rakes, harrows and other implements of the Western farmers for ages to come. No better point can be found in the State of Missouri than the city of Moberly for the establishment of these manufactures, and he who first occupies the field has a positive assurance of gain.

FURNITURE.

While our forests abound in maple, ash, cherry, oak, walnut, sycamore, and other woods suitable for making furniture for the entire West, there is scarcely a single article of household economy that is not shipped here from abroad. Chairs, tables, stands, bedsteads, bureaus, etc., whether of fine or common material, are all imported, and that, too, from places which are destitute of the facilities we possess. As the great tide of emigration sets westward, and the territories every year become more densely peopled, new fields are opened up for the sale of such wares. The nearer the manufacturer can get to the market the cheaper his goods can be supplied to consumers, as the cost of transportation is lessened. Here is a boundless territory rapidly becoming an empire, not only in extent, but in population and wealth. The country west of Missouri affords no facilities for the production of this class of manufactures, as the land is barren of forests and possesses only scattered and stunted trees. The market for furniture of all kinds is constantly increasing in its demands. The investment of capital in the city of Moberly in this branch of industry, cannot be otherwise than profitable to the investor.

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.

We have already noticed the machine shops of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad located at this point. But they do no custom work, and confine themselves to that of the road to which they belong, and its numerous branches and feeders. The western roads, hundreds of which are annually built, and few of which have machine shops of their own, will for many years afford ample custom for all the shops likely to be erected in this State. The work can be done

here cheaper, better and more speedily than even along the line of these roads, as we have the timber and the coal and are nearer the great iron furnaces of Missouri. Experienced and intelligent machinists connected with the Wabash shops regard Moberly as the best point in the State for the establishment of such an enterprise.

For 70 miles around us there is no foundry worthy of the name. In fact there is not one where the work demanded by an agricultural community can be done. Within a radius of 40 miles, in the counties of Boone, Audrain, Monroe, Macon, Chariton, Howard and Randolph, there is a population of 150,000, with an aggregate wealth of fully \$40,000,000. Not one of these counties has a foundry. They are all agricultural districts, where a vast amount of machinery is employed. A large part of the work required goes to St. Louis or Kansas City, the distance in either case being two or three to five times as great as if sent to Moberly. All these counties are connected by railroad with this city, and the class of custom to which we refer would of itself be sufficient to maintain a foundry. But besides this, there is other and heavier work to be done. Practical foundrymen, however, will readily appreciate the advantages from what has been said above. A comparatively small amount of capital invested in a foundry, or foundry and machine shops combined, would be speedily doubled, trebled, or quadrupled in the hands of an experienced and skillful man or company. Here is an opening for intelligent labor to reap a rich reward.

COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS.

This region is peculiarly adapted to the growth of sheep and the production of wool. Sheep require to be fed but little. The blue grass of our pastures and forests affords sufficient nutriment nearly all the year round. Very recently our farmers have turned their attention more particularly to the breeding of sheep. They have not only largely increased their flocks, but they have now the best breeds of wool-producing animals, including both the finer and coarser grades. As an evidence of the rapid growth of this industry in Randolph county alone, we may say that in 1879 there were but 18,000 sheep in the county. In 1880 the number had grown to 23,000, and in 1883 to 32,000. The Cairo Wool-Growers' and Sheep-Breeders' Association, which was organized several years ago at a point six miles north of this city, has done much to promote the wool interest and to give a new impetus to sheep culture.

What is true of Randolph county is true of all the surrounding counties. The industry might be indefinitely extended, and would be if there were mills at home to consume the product. Few farmers, however, have enough wool to justify them in shipping to a foreign market, and they therefore sell to local traders or to parties who come from distant localities, thereby losing the transportation upon their products. The wool clip of Randolph in 1880 was 131,000 pounds. In the eight or ten counties that might be made tributary to

woolen mills in Moberly, the clip of 1883 could scarcely have been less than a million and a half of pounds. Millions of pounds more could be readily purchased from adjacent territory at a trifling cost for transportation. The mills necessary to work up this large amount of material are not found in Missouri. The mills that have heretofore been established have been compelled to work on a stinted capital, and have, on that account, been less profitable than they should have been. With large means and ample machinery a mill of that character in Moberly would pay a heavy interest upon the capital employed.

This city is located on the Kansas and Texas division of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, a system that penetrates the great cotton regions of Texas and Arkansas. It is on a direct line between the cotton fields of these States and the Eastern markets, and many thousand bales of this Southern staple annually pass through this place to the mills of more favored sections. To arrest this transportation here and work the raw material into fabrics such as are required in the West, would be to put into the pockets of the manufacturer the double cost of freight between Moberly and distant factories. Here, where living is cheap, where fuel is abundant, and where the cost of steam power is not much, if any, greater than that of the water power in Connecticut and Massachusetts, the profits of such an establishment must be large. Missouri is certain to become a great manufacturing State, because she can readily supply the raw material for every desired industry and feed the consumers at little cost, while her great rivers and railroads reach into the very heart of the markets in which such goods must be sold.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE FACTORY.

Two establishments of this kind are found in this city. The vehicles here manufactured are celebrated for their lightness, strength and durability. They are made from the growth of our native forests and are a credit both to the workmen who manufacture them and to the country in which they are made. But in this, as in other departments of mechanism, the capital invested is too small for the demands of the country. Hundreds of wagons, buggies, carriages and other vehicles are annually shipped here from abroad and sold to our farmers and the citizens of our towns. There is no reason why such products of skill should not be made here cheaper and better than in Fort Wayne, Ind., or Rock Island, Ill. Our timber is better, our land is cheaper, our food costs less and we are nearer the center of the great Western market. Even the factories we have, pinched as they are for want of means, are steadily growing and making money for those who operate them. The market cannot be supplied beyond the demand. All the vehicles manufactured would find ready sale within the compass of a small adjacent territory, unless the manufactories were on a very extensive scale, and in that case the boundless West and Southwest are at our door. As wealth increases, the demand for luxuries

also increases, and fine carriages are more common now than the plainest spring wagons were a few years ago. This is true of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and other Western States.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

In this immediate vicinity the tobacco crop is as certain and as profitable as any other planted by the farmer. A very superior quality of the White Burley and other varieties of tobacco are raised, most of which must be disposed of in distant markets, as there are no parties here who handle it in bulk. The tobacco of this section is not excelled in texture, color, body, or flavor by that raised in the best fields of Virginia and Kentucky. In fact, at the annual award of premiums by the St. Louis warehouses, North Missouri has almost invariably received the first prize, although competing with Western Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, and Iowa.

Here is an opening for the location of a large tobacco stemmery or manufactory. If the farmers of this region received sufficient encouragement, they would plant larger crops and raise only such tobacco as was demanded by the market, instead of, as in many instances, the coarser and heavier varieties that make up in weight what they lack in texture and appearance.

CREAMERY.

Although numerous creameries have been established in the country, Moberly enjoys no such enterprise. Here, where our native grass sustains the cattle for eight months in the year and where provender is so cheap when they require extra food, would seem to be the proper location for a butter manufactory on an extensive scale. It is profitable alike to the farmer and the manufacturer, as the high prices for butter that always prevail in St. Louis, Kansas City, Hannibal and other large cities with which Moberly is connected by rail, would enable the latter to pay high prices for cream and receive in return a large profit on his products. These institutions have been successful everywhere they have been tried by competent men, and there is no field which suggests a better assurance of profit than that in the vicinity of Moberly.

POTTER'S WARE.

In this department of manufacturing, as in almost every other in which individual capital alone is invested, the demands are greater than the capacity of the factory. A short time since a pottery was established in this city which has been doing a prosperous business from the beginning. It has a capacity of only 20,000 gallons per month, and the ware is beautiful in color and excellent in material. The clay is obtained at a convenient distance from the factory, and the glazing is derived from the East. The market for this ware is to be found in all the surrounding country, and the goods do not need to be shipped to distant points. This industry can be indefinitely extended by the addition of larger capital.

GAS.

The principal streets of Moberly have been lighted with gas since November 30, 1875. The gas works are located in the northern part of the city, so that the inhabitants are not disturbed by offensive odors from the works. The gas is made from the coal taken from the mines of this vicinity, burns with a clear and beautiful flame and is supplied to consumers at \$2.50 per thousand cubic feet. There are seven or eight miles of mains and connections, affording a cheap, safe and brilliant light for shops, stores, factories and private residences.

WATER AND WATER WORKS.

It would naturally be supposed that a city located on the dividing ridge between the waters of two such streams as the Missouri and Mississippi would be destitute of water power, and even of sufficient water for manufacturing purposes. Such was the fact in the early history of Moberly. But our country possesses a peculiarity that compensates this absence of large streams. Below the soil is a sub-soil of clay of fine texture almost impervious to water. Lakes and ponds constructed by artificial means, retain the water drawn from the adjacent country until exhausted by evaporation or by artificial means.

On the western border of the town is a reservoir holding 20,000,000 gallons of water, which was constructed at a cost of \$3,300. This is owned by the city and is free to all for any and every purpose. The city also owns 47 acres of land on which the reservoir is made, which it is contemplated to divide into lots for manufacturing purposes. This land is adjacent to the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad and is admirably adapted to the location of factories and shops.

In the vicinity of the reservoir, also, are tracts of land having deep ravines where much larger basins may be constructed at even less cost than that of the city reservoir.

Cisterns and wells supply the water for domestic purposes at present. But recently an enterprise has been projected, which will probably be adopted, to erect water works at a distance of some four miles from the city to supply the inhabitants with living water from flowing springs. This is not yet an accomplished fact, nor has it ever been determined upon, but negotiations are in progress, and there is little doubt, judging from the temper of the people, that it will be carried to successful execution at an early day.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

In 1876 a building and loan association was organized, and many a poor man has reason to rejoice at the establishment of such an institution. The association has been in operation for over seven years, and hundreds of houses have been erected under its auspices. It has

enabled men of small and moderate income to buy or build their houses. The individual securing the benefit of the association pays for his property by monthly installments running through a series of years, and in most instances these payments but little exceed the amount the beneficiary would be compelled to pay in rents. Money that would otherwise go into the pockets of landlords, and for which tenants would receive the equivalent of only a temporary shelter, is by this process expended in permanent homes which it is both the pride and pleasure of the occupant to improve and beautify and adorn. The peace, permanency and prosperity of a city depend in large measure upon the number of citizens who own the property on which they reside. If the number be large there will be just that many whose interests are involved in the improvement of the place, the erection of public buildings, the promotion of education, morality and religion, and the enforcement of order. A very large proportion of the people of Moberly own their own homes.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In the summer of 1878 some enterprising gentlemen of this county determined to organize an agricultural society. The Moberly District Fair Association was the outgrowth of this movement. A tract of land, lying in the south-eastern part of the city and containing 86 acres, was purchased for the purpose, and on it were immediately erected buildings suitable for such an association. Plank walks extend from the business part of the city to these grounds, distant not over half a mile. The entire 86 acres are enclosed by a substantial plank fence. A grand stand, 28x70 feet, and rising to the height of 30 feet, well covered and comfortably seated, overlooks the whole ground. There is seating room for several thousand visitors. There are also dressing rooms for ladies and a floral hall. Just in front of the stand is a judge's stand in the form of an eastern pagoda. A magnificent mile track, probably the best west of the Mississippi river, is laid out so that every step of a horse may be seen as he goes around. Jockeys who have tested it say that it is a very fast track, and the speed that has been made on it would confirm this opinion. There are numerous stalls for the accommodation of horses and cattle. Other improvements are to be made, and it is safe to say that these grounds in a few years will be second to none in the West outside of St. Louis. There is an abundance of room for the construction of art halls, machinery apartments, and other necessary buildings, besides a large area for ornamentation. The first fair was held in September, 1878. The sixth annual fair was held in September, 1883, when over \$5,000 were distributed in premiums. A large number and great variety of stock was shown, as well as machinery, domestic fabrics, farming implements, agricultural products, etc. On one day of the fair it was estimated that there were between 7,000 and 8,000 people in the enclosure.

There has also been organized a jockey club or racing association, though it is no way connected with the fair association. The first racing season occurred last July, when there were many blooded and fleet horses present to contend for the purses.

RAKE AND STACKER FACTORY.

Very recently Messrs. Fort & Wayland of this city have built near the Union depot a house for the manufacture of the Champion stacker and rake. The building is of brick, 40x80 feet in size, besides a neat brick office and shed for storing and seasoning lumber. The machinery for this factory is now being put in place. The firm contemplate employing 25 or 30 hands, and will begin work as soon as their arrangements can be completed. It is also in contemplation to connect a foundry with the factory to make the necessary castings and do some custom work.

SCROLL AND FANCY WORK.

There is also an establishment for the making of fancy wood work, such as brackets, banisters, shelving, and all kinds of tasteful and ornamental work, models, patterns, and everything that can be made of lumber. The factory is well equipped with machinery, and has workmen skilled in the art. It has been established about a year and has already secured a large and profitable business.

SODA BOTTLING.

Messrs. Strattman & Bro. have a valuable soda water manufactory in the city, and supply the local trade and much of the surrounding county with bottled soda. They have an artesian well of great depth and the goods are made from the purest material. The industry is still increasing in patronage, and large quantities of the product are disposed of.

BRICKS.

As previously remarked in this review, the clay and sand of this section constitute the material for a superior quality of bricks. This manufactory is a growing industry, and those engaged in it find the demand from this city and from the neighboring towns and villages greater than their capacity to manufacture. During the past season there have been burned at the Moberly kilns 5,000,000 bricks and at least one contractor has fallen short half a million. The product of the kilns is a hard, firm brick, of a bright red color, close grain and compact structure, able to withstand any pressure to which bricks are ever subjected.

For the first time an experiment was made in the manufacture of pressed bricks. The experiment was made on a small scale and with imperfect machinery, but with the most satisfactory results, showing that the clay is admirably adapted to the manufacture of this cheap

and excellent building material. The houses built from it are very handsome and present a defiant exterior to sunshine, storm and tempest. The bricks of Moberly have been shipped to nearly every town within a radius of 30 miles, and far more could have been disposed of but for the inability of the makers to provide them.

MINOR MANUFACTORIES.

Time and space would fail us in enumerating the minor manufactories of Moberly—those in which one to six men are employed. They embrace every branch of industry usually pursued in a growing young city, and give employment to a large number of skilled laborers.

Two large marble yards turn out beautiful and artistic designs for monuments, tombstones, headstones, etc., manufactured from both foreign and domestic marble. Many attractive shafts mark the last resting-place of loved ones in our cities of the dead. The work of these shops finds sale in this and all the adjacent counties.

Three harness and saddle manufactories find employment and turn out work of excellent finish and first-class material. Our tailors, blacksmiths, bakers, shoemakers, painters, plumbers, plasterers, bricklayers, carpenters, and other artisans, form a small army of skillful and industrious workers, who are providing well for the present and are not improvident of the future.

REAL ESTATE AGENCIES.

There are several real estate agencies in the city that buy and sell wild lands, farms, town lots, residence and business houses. The business is an active one, and is growing rapidly. Messrs. Stewart, Wilson & Brand are the oldest firm in the city, and their agency embraces a wide territory in this and adjoining counties. Messrs. Porter, Hunn & Porter are next in point of age, and have in their hands a great many thousand acres of both improved and unimproved lands, town and city residences and lots. Messrs. Hannah & Gravely do a large purchasing, selling and exchange business, and John L. Vroom has every kind of real estate property for sale. The transaction in this line of business annually will aggregate \$140,000 to \$150,000.

COMMERCIAL.

The trade of Moberly is steadily growing. It now embraces a wide area, extending into all the adjoining counties. And this circumference is continually widening as the city grows in population and wealth. Within a few years a great many new business houses have been erected, all of which have been promptly occupied by traders and merchants. Not only have the numbers multiplied, but the value and variety of goods handled have been largely increased, showing a healthy growth in these departments of commerce. From all the

surrounding country come citizens to trade with our dry goods, millinery, grocery, drug, hardware, lumber, clothing and boot and shoe merchants.

We have eight dry goods houses, carrying heavy stocks and exhibiting for sale the finest textures as well as the coarser and more popular fabrics. The amount of money invested grows larger and larger annually as the area of trade is widened and the city grows in population. The annual retail sales amount to \$200,000.

In the line of family groceries there is also a good and increasing foreign and home trade. There are twenty grocery houses in the city dealing in staple and fancy goods. Some of these have a considerable jobbing and wholesale trade, supplying the merchants of adjacent villages. Some, of course, carry small stocks and are confined to a light city trade. But the business is expanding, and during the last year the sales have fallen little if any short of \$400,000.

The clothing houses of the city are four in number, carrying exclusive stocks of ready-made wear for gentlemen and furnishing goods. All do a greater or less amount of merchant tailoring. Besides these, several dry goods merchants carry a limited stock of clothing and furnishing goods. Within a few years this branch of trade has greatly increased. Really elegant stocks are exposed for sale, and the aggregate sales amount to not less than \$125,000.

Notions, fancy goods and household ornaments have recently occupied a separate department in the commercial transactions of cities and towns. Several houses of this character are found in our city, and form a convenient as well as ornamental department of trade. The business is growing with a steady growth, and the sales of the past year have reached, probably, \$65,000.

The trade in boots and shoes is done by four houses, though small stocks are kept by some of the dry goods merchants. The trade is mostly local, though several firms carry heavy stocks. The sales during the last year were from \$80,000 to \$100,000.

Four houses are engaged in the millinery line, and supply the city and country trade. Some of these houses would be creditable to a much larger city. The sales of the past year have reached \$20,000.

The hardware business is conducted by four firms, carrying stocks of iron, stoves, hollowware, cutlery and builders' supplies. Two of these houses have been established since the early history of the place; the others are of more recent date. The sales will amount to \$100,000 for the year just closing. Agricultural implements, \$25,000.

There are eight drug-stores, which also include in their stock, paints, oils, leads, wall-paper and fancy goods. Their aggregate sales will reach \$80,000.

Three lumber yards furnish the building material for the city and vicinity. One of these has been but recently established. The amount of lumber sold during the year will reach between \$80,000 and \$100,000.

In furniture there are two large and elegant establishments, keeping in stock every variety of household supplies and dealing in undertakers' goods. Their stocks embrace furniture from the cheapest and plainest to the most costly and elegant. Sales this year, \$65,000.

The book-stores and numerous news-stands keep in stock a great variety of popular books, newspapers, sheet music, stationery, etc. The sales of the past year have reached \$25,000.

Jewelry establishments are four in number, offering for sale every variety of plain and costly jewelry, watches, clocks, musical instruments and ornaments. The aggregate sales annually will reach \$25,000.

Two houses supply beer by the keg, barrel or car-load. This is a heavy trade, and will probably reach this year about \$25,000.

This is only an indication of the trade of the city, and by no means includes all its industries. The meat market alone requires an annual expenditure of \$100,000 to \$125,000. Small manufacturers and dealers swell the aggregate numbers, and run the annual trade in all departments into many millions of dollars. But we have not the space to devote to these branches.

SCHOOLS.

The schools of Moberly are her pride. The public school buildings are three in number, to wit: The Central building having 11 rooms, built at a cost of \$16,000.

Three of these are devoted to the high school department where higher mathematics and the classics are taught.¹ Prof. L. E. Wolfe, the superintendent, is an accomplished scholar and experienced educator. In this school are enrolled at the present time 756 pupils.

The East Moberly school-house was built at a cost of \$8,000. Three teachers are employed and 167 scholars are enrolled.

The school for colored pupils is a commodious structure well located. Two teachers are employed and the number of children attending at present is 141.²

These three schools under one superintendent are free to the children of all citizens, the expenses being paid by revenue derived from the State and by a tax upon the property of the city. They continue in session eight to nine months of the year.

Besides these, St. Mary's Academy, under the auspices of the Sisters of Loretto, gives educational training to several hundred children. It is admirably conducted and its curriculum embraces a wide range of studies.

The Scientific School was to have been opened early in October, but some circumstances which the principal could not control have prevented him from pursuing his design. It will be opened soon.

¹ L. E. Wolfe, Superintendent; W. E. Coons, Principal; F. G. Ferris, Assistant. Mrs. A. Baird, Miss Barbara Mullin, Nellie O'Keefe, Rebecca Hendrix, Anna Buchanan, Lizzie Shaughnessey, Ida B. Roote, Flora Pyle, Bettie Williams, Katie Elliott, Katie Williams.

² The colored school is taught by M. A. Scrugs and wife.

Several private schools are also in successful operation, the whole showing a registration of about 1,400 pupils.

CHURCHES.

The churches in the city are 11 in number, as follows: 1 Old School Presbyterian; 1 Old School Baptist; 1 Missionary Baptist; 1 Episcopal; 2 Methodist Episcopal; 1 Cumberland Presbyterian; 1 Christian; 1 Catholic; 1 colored Baptist; 1 colored Methodist. Nearly all these have established pastors and regular services.

HOTELS.

Moberly is well provided with commodious and well kept hotels. The Grand Central, elegantly furnished and equipped, has 80 rooms, and is second to no house in the interior of the State. It is owned by William Smith and is ably conducted under the proprietorship of Geo. S. Merritt. P. J. Carmody is the proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel, a large three-story structure of 60 rooms, supplied with all modern conveniences. The Commercial is also a commodious house, conducted by George W. Morris. The Florence, conducted by W. G. Herold, is located near the Union depot and is an excellent house. Numerous smaller houses are also well kept, while restaurants, eating houses and boarding houses afford convenient refreshments for the stranger or sojourner.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In the haste with which this review has been gotten up, it has been found impossible to obtain a detailed statement of the improvements during the season of 1883. But the amount of building has been very large. The number of houses erected in a given time has been exceeded in previous years, but the character of the buildings in 1883 is far superior to that of former years. Ten large and costly business houses have been built and over one hundred dwellings. These are all occupied soon as completed and are frequently rented before the foundation is laid. Vacant houses are rarely seen, and there is a constant demand for more dwellings. The improvements do not keep step with the increase of population. From the best information obtainable there has been expended the past year in buildings and improvements about \$150,000.

THE PROFESSIONS.

The medical, legal and theological professions are represented by able and learned men. There are 13 ministers, 14 physicians (of various schools), and 8 lawyers resident here.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Moberly is well equipped in all departments. Her municipal government, at the head of which is Mayor D. S. Forney, is frugal, econ

omical and yet liberal. The police force is sufficient to preserve the peace and keep an orderly city. The fire department is thoroughly organized, having a steam fire engine and a hook and ladder equipment and convenient cisterns in all parts of the territory embraced in the corporate limits. Our public halls are numerous and extensive. This review might be greatly extended but space forbids.

BANKS.

No banking institutions in the country are safer or are conducted on more correct business principles than those of Moberly. The capital stock is not large, but depositors are secure under the law of the State and under the safe methods adopted by the banks themselves. The Mechanics' Bank, W. F. Elliott, president, Howard Jennings, cashier, has a capital and surplus of \$30,000, and is the oldest bank in the city. The Exchange Bank, Adam Given, president, O. E. Hannah, cashier, has been in operation nine years and has secured a large custom. The Randolph Bank was opened in 1882, B. F. Harvey, president, J. C. Shaefer, cashier. It has secured the confidence of our business men and is a reliable institution.

Our report shows a thrifty, growing and prosperous city. It will be observed, also, that there are many enterprises that have no existence here that might be established with profit—such as soap, cheese, butter, agricultural implements, woolen, furniture, tobacco, and paper factories, a foundry, machine shops, nail mills and a host of industries the products of which are now supplied by distant manufactories. Our central position, our railroads, our cheap living, our superior coal fields and a host of other advantages, mark Moberly as one of the best locations in the West for the investment of capital.

Here are found combined all the conditions for a thriving city,—a central location; a rich agricultural country; inexhaustible mines of coal; unsurpassed railroad transportation; a large and continually increasing demand for the products of our mills, mines and manufactories; raw material of all kinds at the cheapest rates; labor abundant; good schools, and a population of industrious, intelligent and enterprising people. Immigration is not only not refused, but requested. There is no proscription on account of political faith, or religious belief, or nationality. Every honest, industrious citizen, of whatever calling or persuasion, is cordially welcomed. Our people are remarkably hospitable, our society is moral and exceptionally temperate, industrious and frugal. Without boasting, it may be truthfully asserted that there is no city, of equal population, where order and quiet are more strictly observed. Our police government is excellent and insubordination to municipal authority is of rare occurrence.

To the immigrant we offer lands cheaper, better and more convenient to market than any he will find farther west. Improved farms, in a good state of cultivation, are offered at prices less than half, and in many instances less than one third what he would be required to pay in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, or any of the older States

farther east, with no better and in most cases not as good facilities for reaching a ready market. Unimproved lands are offered to the settler at little more than the congress price of land in the West, where there are neither schools, churches, manufactories, nor organized society. To pass such a country for a home on the frontier is to deliberately throw away advantages.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Moberly Board of Trade, under whose auspices this review is published, was organized August 6, 1883, and is fully officered and equipped. The following gentlemen constitute the membership:—

C. Adams, C. P. Apgar, John Bergstresser, Alfred Beynon, J. R. Blackmore, L. C. Brand, H. Brewer, Charles Brown, P. J. Carmody, O. F. Chandler, Thomas Coates, William Coyle, J. B. Davis, C. W. Digges, F. T. Dysart, S. A. Edmiston, W. F. Elliott, C. Feldenheimer, William Firth, D. S. Forney, J. H. Gingrich, S. J. Goodfellow, A. Gundlach, C. Hall, L. B. Hannah, O. E. Hannah, B. F. Harvey, J. H. Hardin, I. H. Hexter, R. R. Haynes, Pat Hegarty, C. T. Hunn, D. Hutchinson, J. C. Hutton, H. Jennings, H. P. Jennings, E. W. Jones, G. B. Kelly, J. N. Kring, Max Lowenstein, Julius Lotter, J. R. Lowell, Houston Mathews, William Maynard, William McNinch, August Merck, E. H. Miller, Julius Miller, G. W. Morris, T. E. Morrison, A. O'Keefe, J. T. O'Neal, I. B. Porter, T. F. Priest, D. Procter, J. G. Provines, J. W. Ragsdale, V. Reigel, H. Roemer, C. B. Rodes, James Sandison, Al. Schott, William Seelen, James Shaughnessy, A. E. Simon, William Smith, W. B. Stewart, J. C. Straub, H. R. Suppe, A. D. Terrill, A. B. Thompson, Frank Tuttle, J. L. Vroom, T. C. Waltenspiel, J. S. Wayland, G. H. Werries, John B. Williams, John T. Williams, R. A. Wilson.

SOCIETIES.

Benevolent societies are well represented in Moberly. The following fraternities have lodges and are in a flourishing condition: Masons, Knights Templar, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, Knights and Ladies of Honor, United Workmen, Order Railway Conductors, Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen, Good Templars, Temperance Union, Brothers of Philanthropy and perhaps others.

A. F. & A. M. Blue Lodges—Gothic Lodge, No. 108—Was organized March 20, 1878. The charter members are J. W. Hogue, W. T. McCanne, J. H. Gravely, George W. Lent, E. H. Mix, N. H. Wheeler, John Simpson, Samuel Gravely, Peter Brown, J. Shaw, W. H. Pool, A. Taylor, and T. T. Millholland. The charter bears date November 7, 1878. The present number of members is 40.

Moberly Lodge No. 344—Is also in a flourishing condition.

Western Star Lodge No. 34—Of (colored) Masons. This Lodge was organized in January, 1875.

Tancred Commandery No. 25, Knights Templar—Was organized July 22, 1874, and chartered October 12, following. Its first officers were: Charles W. Burlingame, Eminent Commander; — Gaines, Generalissimo; A. T. Bissell, Captain General; E. H. Mix, Prelate; — Hotchkiss, Senior Warden; T. P. White, T.; G. W. Daly, Rec.; M. F. Brown, Warden.

Moberly Lodge No. 244, I. O. G. T.—Was instituted December 21, 1871, with the following list of charter members, viz.: Henry P. Bond, W. K. Christian, W. G. Woods, W. H. Pool, James P. Porter, James G. Shepherdson, H. P. Hunter, A. N. Dawson, George W. Larue, Thomas A. Lyon, Charles B. Rounds, Nannie T. Pool, Huldah E. Pool, Charles H. Wentz, Julia E. Wentz, Charles B. Rodes, and John C. Jefferies. The following were the first elective officers, viz.: Charles B. Rodes, W. C. T.; Nannie T. Pool, W. V. T.; H. P. Bond, W. Chap.; Charles H. Wentz, W. Sec'y; W. G. Wood, Fin. Sec'y; James P. Porter, Treasurer. The Lodge, like most similar organizations, has had its "ups and downs," but is now in a very prosperous condition, having over 60 active members on its list. It occupies the west hall in the Elliott building, which it has fitted up in neat style, with new carpets, new furniture, etc.

Olive Branch Lodge No. 35, Knights of Pythias—Was organized in Moberly May 16, 1874, with the following charter members: John A. Hughes, A. C. Van Horn, J. A. Nettles, F. M. Doolittle, William Clark, William McKinzie, E. C. Veits, Frank Barnett, C. A. Williams, L. Haines, Morry Burrell, H. V. W. Davis, William James, G. G. Ginthes, Harry Coleman, Jacob Lanner, D. R. Steffey, Henry D. Janes, Peter Brown, James Ashworth, John McMerley, William Haughlin, R. A. Kirkpatrick, William McDonald, George Dickinson, Edwin Tomlinson, George L. Hassett, Frank Reno, Joseph Taylor, J. R. Callahan, B. Levy, William S. Janes, George S. Shone, W. D. Davis. The lodge has a membership of 65.

The Endowment Rank, Section 216, K. of P.—Was instituted in 1878.

Randolph Charter No. 150, Order of the Eastern Star—Was organized April 6, 1877, and chartered December 14th following. Its first officers were: Mrs. C. E. Greer, Worthy Matron; John Simpson, Worthy Patron; Mrs. M. L. McGindley, Associate Matron; Mrs. Mary P. Selby, Treasurer; Mr. E. H. Mix, Secretary; Mrs. Mattie J. Mix, Conductress; Mrs. Lena D. Gravely, Ada; Mrs. Mollie

O'Brian, Ruth; Mrs. Mary M. Ward, Esther; Mrs. Della Tanner, Martha; Mrs. Sarah Bowden, Electa; Mrs. Mary E. Brown, Warden.

M. D. M. Society.—In June, 1879, the Moberly District Medical Society was organized with 34 members. It embraces the counties of Howard, Randolph, Monroe and Chariton, and will probably include Macon. The meetings are to be held three times a year, June, October and February, in the city of Moberly. Dr. J. Vaughn, of Glasgow, is president, and Dr. G. W. Broome, of Moberly, is secretary.

Moberly Royal Arch Chapter No. 79—Was organized in March, 1873. The charter members were George L. Hassett, Eli Owens, T. P. White, Adam Given, Henry Combe, R. A. Wilson, George A. Suttles, B. Y. A. Clarkson, J. C. Hickerson, W. H. Hassett, D. A. Poole, B. H. Weatherford. The lodge now contains 56 members.

A. O. U. W. — Randolph Lodge, No. 30—Was organized October 24, 1877. The charter members were J. T. Cox, E. H. Mix, S. G. Merrill, C. F. Campbell, A. Grundlach, C. G. Greer, J. L. Wright, L. L. Kenepp, V. E. Lary, M. A. Hayes, Thomas Hughes, J. W. Kinney, John Mathias, G. W. Marsey, J. J. Jones, J. E. Roberts, I. C. Rhodes, John N. Ward, N. H. Wheeler, James Haight.

Select Knights, A. O. U. W.—Organized May 22, 1882. Charter members: C. K. McGowan, R. P. Jones, J. P. Cunningham, E. H. Miller, W. J. Jackson, William Fennell, James McNulty, M. A. Hayes, J. H. Gingrich; present membership is 38.

Moberly Lodge, No. 248—Was organized May 25, 1882, with the following charter members: N. M. Baskett, W. S. Jones, George W. Sparks, W. A. Wright, M. L. Sears, Howard Jennings, P. H. Nise, J. R. Blackman, A. J. McCanne, D. T. Carpenter, Hiram Jennings, J. W. Ragsdale, W. W. Porter, J. T. O'Neal, M. Lowenstein, W. J. Hallick, George Rupp, James A. Lindley, R. R. Haynes, B. T. Porter, W. S. Hall, W. M. Coyle, T. E. Morrison, W. B. Stewart, G. H. Cunningham, C. H. Parker, B. R. White, Ferdinand Miller, James Sanderson, J. H. Hardin, W. T. Ragland, C. W. Digges, H. H. Roberts, A. McCandless, B. T. Hardin, J. E. Sharp, C. G. Hammond, J. P. Trimble, J. Q. Mason, J. W. Webster, William Barrowman, E. J. Deskins.

Knights of Honor — Golden Rule Lodge, No. 19.—Organized in 188—, with the following as charter members: U. S. Hall, James E. Roberts, L. Brandt, A. G. Grundlach, G. Dickinson, T. F. Priest, R. Freeman, John Held, Rev. H. C. Dayhoff, G. B. Kelley, John Zeis,

G. W. Weems, C. E. Austin, J. H. Conradt, Dabney Proctor, John G. Provines, Frank White, H. S. Priest, John B. Martin, O. E. Hannah, John B. Dolson, Homer Kimball, W. H. Cook, J. A. Tannehill, F. E. P. Harlan, J. Y. Evans, G. A. St. Clair.

Magic Council, No. 26 — Organized January 17, 1884, with the following members: L. B. Hannah, Zeth Walden, J. K. Kimball, D. K. Kimball, J. T. Cox, B. T. Porter, William P. Davis, T. A. Manuel, S. H. Tedford, J. A. Nettles, Mrs. L. Kimball, William F. Sharp, William Firth, W. A. Rothwell, H. W. Johnson, I. A. Thompson. Membership, 35.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

Seven drug stores, eight barbers, seventeen saloons, four hardware, six hotels, two opera houses, four millinery stores, seven restaurants, two painters, five meat markets, one laundry, fourteen physicians, five shoe-makers, twenty groceries, three second-hand stores, two marble works, five cigar stores, four boot and shoe stores, two fancy goods stores, seven dentists, one wall paper store, four newspapers, three clothing stores, three tailors, five general stores, two photographers, ten lawyers, three blacksmiths, one carpenter, three banks, six dry goods stores, two wagon-makers, three lumber yards, three jewelers, one bill poster, one boarding-house, two book stores, three harness shops, one pottery shop, one carriage manufactory, two bakeries, five real estate and insurance, one news-dealer, one builder, two rag stores, one dye works, one dress-maker, one pork packing house, one gas company, two sewing machine and organ houses, one bricklayer, one fruit store, three livery stables, one furniture store, two florists, one confectionary, one academy, one hide-house, one gunsmith, one coal mine, one flour mill, one fish and vegetable house, one coal and wood yard.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The court of common pleas was established at Moberly in 1875, with jurisdiction over one township. The judge of the second judicial circuit was *ex-officio* judge of that court. This was Hon. George H. Burckhardt, who has ever since presided. C. H. Hance was the first clerk. The jurisdiction of this court has been enlarged so as to take in Union, Salt River, Jackson and a part of Prairie townships.

The seal of the court is the picture of Judge Burckhardt horseback, with five hounds in pursuit of a deer.

During the first week in September, 1853, Judge Burckhartt with five hounds of the St. Hubert breed, started a deer in what is now the corporate limits of the city of Moberly, and killed it where the orchard of Henry Grimes now stands. In memory of that event and in honor of Judge Burckhartt, the seal of the court was made.



CHAPTER XI.

SALT SPRING TOWNSHIP.

Its History — Salt Spring — Water — Coal — Agriculture — Industries — Old Settlers — Death of Dr. William Fort — Huntsville — Its History — Pioneer Business Men — Race Track — What Alphonso Whetmore said of Huntsville in 1837 — Huntsville in Other Days — Improvements — Destructive Fire — Subscription to Yellow Fever Sufferers — Banks and Bankers — Statement — Secret Orders — Building and Loan Association — Pioneer Church and Sunday School — Semple's Opera House — Huntsville Brass Band — Home Dramatic Company — Huntsville Fleming Rake and Stacker Manufactory — Town Incorporated — First Mayor — Present Mayor and Councilmen — Public Schools — Mount Pleasant College — Female College — Agricultural Fair — Business and Professions.

SALT SPRING TOWNSHIP.

Salt Spring, one of the original four townships of Randolph county, has a municipal existence coeval with the organization of the county, and is one of the most wealthy, populous, and influential of the eleven townships into which the county is now divided. It also has the distinction of being the capital township, Huntsville, the county seat, being within its limits. Geographically, Salt Spring is almost central to the county boundaries, and contains 31,040 acres.

Topographically, the lands of this township are gently undulating, assuring fine drainage, and are of every desirable adaptation, whether for pasturage and the various grasses, or the more active cultivation of wheat, corn, rye, oats, tobacco, potatoes, and the several root crops.

It can hardly be said with propriety that the township contains any prairie lands proper. In the matter of timber and wood lands it is richly provided, about one-third of its acreage being clothed with forests of white, red, black, burr, swamp and pin oak, hickory, walnut, maple, elm and sycamore.

As will readily be conjectured, the township name, Salt Spring, has a local significance. It is so called from the existence within its limits, and some three miles south-west of Huntsville, on the line of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway, of a salt spring, or well, of considerable volume, at which, in the early history of the county, the pioneer settlers, by primitive processes, manufactured their supplies of salt. The first systematized salt works at this place were established and operated by Dr. William Fort, at a very early day,

who not only supplied the demand of the region immediately round about, but who also sent large supplies of salt to various points on the Mississippi and elsewhere equally remote.

It is amongst the traditions of the people, that, at that early day, this spring, or well, served not alone the purpose mentioned, but was then, as it is now reputed to be, a fountain of healing, in the use of whose waters health and rejuvenation came to many hapless victims to acute and chronic rheumatism, and other kindred physical ailments. Possibly it may serve a beneficial purpose to say right here that this salt spring is rapidly growing in local popularity, and attracts no inconsiderable number of casual visitors during the summer months. With an adequate expenditure of means in developing, improving and popularizing the place, it might be made an attractive and valuable adjunct of the township and county.

This township is also well supplied with water, having the East fork of the Chariton river, with its several inferior tributaries, cutting it almost centrally from the north-east to the south-west, and with Sweet Spring creek flowing along its entire southern boundary. Of flowing springs there are but few, wells and cisterns being relied upon for drinking and general domestic purposes.

In the matter of roads and bridges, the forecast and liberality of the county court have left the township nothing for reasonable complaint.

As before stated, the proportion of land in the township open and cleared for cultivation, and that in timber, is about as two of the former to one of the latter; and while frankness constrains the admission that the farmers, taken as a whole, are rather careless and untidy in their methods of farming, the lands are generous, and respond with kindly liberality to whatever labor and care are bestowed upon them. Taking any given five years together, it is believed the following estimates of the products of these lands, per acre, will be almost literally verified: An extra crop of corn, 60 bushels; average, 40 bushels; extra of wheat, 30 bushels; average, 20 bushels; hay, average, 2 tons; tobacco, average, 1,200 pounds.

With the rapidly increasing use of improved agricultural appliances and the infusion of new blood and new ideas into the agricultural body, the latent force and susceptibility of these lands may be made to yield, not the necessities of life only, but its wealth and luxuries, also, in most generous measure.

In coal, Salt Spring township is rich beyond its sister townships of the county; and from this source is now, and for several years has

been, realizing much profit. Of well developed coal workings, there are a half dozen within a radius of two miles of the court-house (four of them being within the corporate limits of Huntsville), and which, during the fall and winter, give employment to from 10 to 100 men each; each, of course, working an inferior force during the summer months.

The oldest coal banks were opened by J. C. Chapman and David Reece. G. W. Taylor, I. Cook, William Mitchell, J. A. Stewart, and Anderson & Co. have drift mines, which are now consolidated under the management of Taylor & Bedford, E. S. Bedford, general manager. Altogether, these mines have a capacity of 78 cars per day.

Woodward Coal Mining Co. have two banks. There are also the Huntsville Coal Mining Co. and the coal mines of Jones & Green.

As indicating the magnitude of their interests, we append some statistics, drawn from authentic sources, and which may be relied on as literally accurate. From the Huntsville depot there were shipped over the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad to points remote, for the year ending the last day of December, 1878, partial product of these mines, 73,780 tons of coal. During the same period, coal mine No. 3, operated by the Huntsville Coal and Mining Co., loaded directly from the mines into the cars and shipped abroad 6,239 tons of coal. During the same period, coal mine No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, operated by J. Bailey & Co., loaded directly from the mine and shipped abroad 2,400 tons of coal.

The foregoing is exclusive of the local consumption of coal, which, it is safe to say, will fully reach 3,000 tons, possibly much more.

Coal is shipped to Kansas City, Omaha, Council Bluffs and Kansas; 380 men are employed in the different mines.

And while the matter of the exports is in hand, we may as well make note of the tobacco and live stock exportations. Of tobacco there were shipped from the Huntsville depot during the year 1878, 1,848 hogsheads; of horses and mules, 189 head; of neat cattle, 521 head; of hogs, 1,754 head; of sheep, 800 head.

During the same period there was brought to and distributed from the depot here, 4,798,894 pounds of freight, and passenger tickets sales made to the amount of \$5,113.95.

The township contains two flouring and four saw mills, in more or less active operation, and one woolen mill; to which we may properly add one flouring mill erected in Huntsville. This mill, built by a non-resident, is well located, is a substantial structure, and contains three run of buhrs, two for wheat, and one for corn.

In close proximity is the woolen mill, or manufactory, of Mr. John Sutliff, one of the most conspicuous and valuable of the local industries. The building is a large and substantial one of stone, and is thoroughly equipped with the best machinery. Erected a few years ago by a company, it passed by sale to Mr. Sutliff, under whose experienced guidance it is now not only profitable to him, but positively a necessity of this entire region. Its annual consumption of wool is about 40,000 pounds, and its productions are cloths, jeans, satinets, flannels, linseys, tweeds, blankets, carpets and yarns. In the production of yarns for domestic knitting, this mill has practically superseded the spinning wheels of our mothers and grandmothers, fully two-thirds of the yarn so used in this county being supplied by Mr. Sutliff. The quality of his yarn productions will be appreciated when we say that fully two-thirds of it finds ready sale in Eastern markets. In connection with this establishment, and operated by the same power, Mr. Sutliff has a fully equipped saw mill, from which he turns out an annual average of 40,000 to 50,000 feet of lumber.

As to the market values of real estate (farming lands) in this township, they have the usual range, depending upon soil, location, and improvement. Salt Spring will compare favorably with any township of the county or State. In the body of the township, outside of Huntsville, there are three churches with regularly worshipping congregations, to wit: Pleasant Hill Regular Baptists, 40 members. The others are New Hope and Trinity, both Methodist, with large memberships. At Huntsville there are houses of worship, to wit: One Methodist (white), membership 75; one Baptist (white), membership 196; one Baptist (colored), membership 102; one Christian, membership (approximately) 125.

Of public school buildings, there are six in the township, exclusive of the two at Huntsville. These buildings are all of good class, judiciously located, and adequately equipped. The schools are well taught, and generally well sustained. The Huntsville school building (white) is a handsome and commodious structure, centrally and handsomely located. The colored school building is less commodious, but ample for the requirements of the place.

RANDOLPH CREAMERY.

There is in successful operation, one mile west of Huntsville, an institution known as the Randolph Creamery, which was established in September, 1882, by R. E. Lewis, D. S. Benton, and E. S. Bedford, with a capital stock of \$6,500. This creamery makes 4,600

pounds of butter per month, which is marketed in St. Louis and New York. R. E. Lewis is president, and E. S. Bedford, vice-president and general manager.

TOBACCO FACTORIES.

There are three tobacco factories in Huntsville. Two of these are owned by W. T. Rutherford and E. E. Samuel, Jr., and the other by Miss Berenice Morrison, of St. Louis. Mr. Rutherford will handle about 400,000 pounds; he employs from 100 to 125 hands. E. E. Sammel, Jr., is operating all of these factories, and will handle between 400 and 450,000 pounds. He works from 175 to 200 hands. The tobacco put up in the Huntsville market is shipped to England, Ireland and Germany, as well as to the markets of the United States. Huntsville is the second largest leaf tobacco market in the State, and generally ships from two and a half to three millions of pounds per annum.

The firm of Thomson, Lewis & Co., composed of James D. Thomson, James W. Lewis and E. E. Samuel, have until the past year handled the largest part of the leaf tobacco grown in this market. The purchases of this firm last year amounted to three millions of pounds, one-third of this being bought in this market. Dealers here sometimes sell to European buyers. One of the largest sales ever made here was made by Thomson, Lewis & Co. last year to London buyers, who purchased 300 hhds. at \$50,000. There will probably be paid out the sum of \$75,000 this year at Huntsville for tobacco, notwithstanding the present crop is light. Farmers are preparing for a large crop, and if the season is favorable there will be three millions of pounds handled alone in this market next year. The tobacco of Randolph county commands a price equal to that produced anywhere in the United States, and is sought for by buyers all over the globe. In 1880 the tobacco crop of Randolph amounted to \$701,052. Chariton and Macon are the only counties in the State that produce more tobacco than Randolph.

• EARLY SETTLERS.

The pioneers of Salt Spring township were generally from Kentucky, as will be seen from the list of names given below: From Kentucky came Henry Lassiter, Henry Winburn, Valentine Mays, Neal Murphy, Clark Skinner, Benjamin Skinner, Joseph M. Hammett, William Fray, Blandermin Smith, Robert Sconce, William Baker, Charles Baker, Joseph M. Baker, Christly Baker, Jeremiah Summers, Archi-

bald Rutherford, William Rutherford and Shelton Rutherford. John Read came from North Carolina. Tolman Gorham came from Tennessee, as did also Thomas Gorham, Sr., Thomas J. Gorham and Dr. William Fort. James Cochrane, John Welden, Jeremiah Summers, William Elliott, Robert Elliott, Joseph Holman, William Cunningham and Abraham Goodding were other early settlers.

Dr. William Fort, above named, together with Tolman Gorham, opened and operated the salt works, which were then located at what is now known as the Medical Springs, in Randolph county. They began making salt in 1823, and continued to supply a wide scope of country, extending many miles in almost every direction, for many years.

The doctor was the first physician to locate in the county, and being one of the oldest citizens of the county, we here insert the following notice of his death, furnished by his son, Dr. John T. Fort, of Huntsville : —

DEATH OF DR. WILLIAM FORT.

Another of the strong and notable men of the pioneer life of Missouri has been called to his reward in the person of Dr. William Fort, of Randolph county, who died at the residence of his son, Henry T. Fort, near Huntsville, without a struggle, and from exhaustion and old age, on August 23, 1881, aged 88 years.

The deceased was born in Nashville, Tennessee, October 19, 1793, and was a soldier in the War of 1812, under Gen. Jackson. After the close of the war, and on March 14, 1815, he married Miss Patsy Gorham, who with four of their six children survive him.

In 1817 he professed religion and united with the Baptist church.

In 1820, a year before the State was admitted into the Union, he emigrated with his young family to Missouri and settled in Randolph county, and on the farm on which he was buried.

He was a member of the first county court of Randolph county, and during his life was elevated by his fellow-citizens to seats in both branches of the General Assembly, always discharging his official trusts, as he did his personal and professional obligations, with fidelity, promptness and great acceptance to the people, aiding in all the relations of life in laying the foundations of the great Commonwealth of which he was always so justly proud.

He was a Democrat of the school of Jefferson and Jackson, and during the latter years of Senator Benton's career, a leader in the State of the anti-Benton forces, and contributed not a little by his influence in the final overthrow of Benton's power in Missouri.

Dr. Fort was a man of the most exemplary private life; took the right side of all the moral questions of the day, and being fearless as well as discreet in the proclamation of his opinions, left the world the better that he had lived in it. Decided in his convictions of

public policy, he was conservative without being tame, and tolerant of opinions differing from his own. In short, he was a strong character, and has left his impress on his generation.

By profession he was a physician, and for many years his practice was very successful and extensive.

William Fray erected the first water mill in Salt Spring township, on the East fork of the Chariton river.

HUNTSVILLE.

Huntsville is beautifully located upon an elevated and healthful plateau, on the north side of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad.

On the 5th of January, 1831, the first steps were taken towards locating the county seat at Huntsville, by the appointment of Robert Wilson as commissioner. The tract or tracts which comprised the original town were donated to the county by William Goggin, Gideon Wright, Daniel Hunt and Henry Winburn, and the county surveyor was immediately ordered to lay off the land and make a plat thereof. Each of these donations consisted of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, which formed an exact square, the dome of the new court-house being the centre. The town site now covers between seven and eight hundred acres.

Daniel Hunt, one of the donors above named, was the first settler, locating, however, but a little while in advance of the other three. These men were from Kentucky. The town was called Huntsville in honor of Daniel Hunt, the first settler.

The first sale of lots took place in the following April, and included all of them with the exception of those from number 94 to 99 inclusive, reserved for court-house, lot 155 for jail lot, and also number 32, which it was then thought necessary to hold back for a market-house. This market-house lot was subsequently sold, and is the one on which stands the present residence of James B. Thompson. The highest price then paid for lots was \$115, which was paid for the lot on which stands the brick store now occupied by M. Heymann, and the post-office stand, and also for the lot which is the present site of the Austin House. Some of the lots sold as low as \$3.25, which are very valuable property now.

The original town site of Huntsville was doubtless covered with timber, judging from the following order which was made by the county court when the town was located :

ORDERED : That all persons cutting timber in the streets of Huntsville are required to leave the stumps not more than one foot in height, and to clear all timber so cut, together with the brush.

PIONEER BUSINESS MEN.

The pioneer business men of the town were Davis and Currin, to whom were issued the first tavern license, granted by the county court in 1829. Their place of business was at the house of William Goggin (Daniel G. Davis and Waddy T. Currin). The next merchants were Garth and Giddings (Dabney C. Garth and Brack Giddings). These gentlemen were from Virginia. Garth represented the county in the Legislature.

Then came Fielding, Clinton and Grundy Cockerill, who did a general merchandise business under the firm name of Cockerill & Co. Joseph C. Dameron commenced the mercantile business in the spring of 1835, and in 1842 he brought the first piano to the county, its strange and inspiring notes being the first ever heard among the classic hills of Huntsville.

Conway and Lamb were among the earliest merchants. John F. Riley was the first gunsmith; O. D. Carlisle was the first saddler; John Gray taught the first school, in a log house located on the public square; James C. Ferguson was the first shoemaker; Dr. Waller Head was the first physician to locate in the town. He was a native of Orange county, Virginia, and located in Huntsville in October, 1831, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in August, 1845. Dr. Joseph Rutherford came soon after Head, and formed a partnership in the practice of medicine with the latter.

Ned. Goggin (colored) opened the first bakery, and after accumulating quite a fortune, he moved to Putnam county, Missouri, where he now resides. Joseph Viley erected the first carding machine and cotton gin in 1834. Joseph C. Dameron opened the first tobacco factory. Dr. J. J. Watts kept the first drug store; William Smith the first livery stable.

Gen. Robert Wilson was the first lawyer in the town. He was also the first county and circuit court clerk, and afterwards became a United States Senator from Missouri. Clair Oxley, from Kentucky, was the second lawyer; he afterwards died in Santa Fe, New Mexico. William Goggin erected the first mill in the town at a very early day. It was a horse mill, and was operated for nearly 35 years.

Almost simultaneously with the founding of the new town, a few of the old settlers, anxious to amuse themselves, opened a race track near the north-western portion of the town. Here met the sporting men and lovers of the turf for several years, drawn hither at stated

periods to witness the speed of some strange or favorite horse. Among the horses whose popularity has come down to us were "White Stockings" and "Aleck," the former the property of Bart McDameron, and the latter the property of Hancock Jackson. In 1837 Alphonso Wetmore, the compiler of the "Gazetteer" of Missouri, said of Huntsville at that date: —

Huntsville, the seat of justice of Randolph, is near the centre of the county. This town is flourishing, and contains a good brick court-house, seven stores, etc. There is no church in the place; but public worship, by all denominations, is held in the court-house, and in the school houses of the town and county. This is a fashion throughout Missouri, and it seems rational to occupy one house for various purposes in a new country. While the people are building up their fortunes, and erecting private houses at the same time, there should be indulgence given until they shall be better able to build temples, suited in magnificence to the great Being, to whom these will be dedicated.

HUNTSVILLE IN OTHER DAYS.

[From the Citizen.]

By request we publish the following letter, outlining the proceedings of a celebration of the Huntsville Division of Sons of Temperance, in this place in 1848. It was published in the *Glasgow Times* of October 12, 1848, together with the addresses to which it refers. Some of the gentlemen whose names are mentioned are still with us, and will no doubt cast their mind back over 30 years of their life and recognize the proceedings referred to: —

HUNTSVILLE, MO., Oct. 4, 1848.

"*Gentlemen:* — The undersigned were appointed a committee, by the Huntsville Division of the Sons of Temperance, to have the enclosed addresses delivered in this place on Thursday, the 28th September, the first celebration of the order in this place, published — and believing as we do, that your paper is always open to any and every subject that may prove beneficial to the cause of humanity, we thought fit to impose upon your generous feelings, so far as to ask permission for the patriotic and noble sentiments inculcated in those addresses, a place in your columns, and to request other journals, favorable to the extension and advancement of the glorious cause of Temperance, to copy the same. These speeches were delivered by Miss Mary M. Lewis, on behalf of the ladies of Huntsville and vicinity, in presenting a beautiful banner which was made for the order, and by John O. Oxley, in behalf of the Division. We would remark also, that on that occasion, a Bible was presented, and an excellent address from Mrs. M. M. Watts, and responded to by Mr. E. B. Cone, on behalf of the Division, which we will also send you in the course of a few days for publication.

“ Our celebration was everything to be desired. Besides the eloquent and masterly efforts by those who delivered the flag and Bible, and those who received them on behalf of the Division, the Rev. Mr. Simpson, from Glasgow, George H. Burckhardt and Dr. McLean, of Huntsville Division of the Sons of Temperance, delivered most able and interesting addresses. The cause is prospering finely here, and we hope will continue to prosper, until the Demon, Intemperance, is banished from our land of liberty.

“ Respectfully, your obedient servants,

“ W. R. SAMUEL,

“ W. M. DAMERON,

“ F. M. M'LEAN.”

IMPROVEMENTS.

[From the Huntsville Herald.]

During the year 1871 over one hundred thousand dollars were spent in permanent improvements by the people of the city of Huntsville, a partial list of which we give below, not having the data at hand for a full report, but the figures we give only fall a few hundred dollars short of the true amount given and we are fully satisfied \$25,000 additional would not cover the whole expense of improvement in the one year of 1871. Our people are fully waked up to the importance of building a large town here, and now that the ball is set rolling they will keep it going. We have resources untold that need development, and it only requires a liberal expenditure of capital with judgment and energy to make our town one of the most important in North Missouri.

Here are the names of the parties and the improvements they have made.

The amount expended on the college looks large on paper, but we have a detailed statement of expenditures in this office to prove it correct. Any doubting “ Thomas ” can walk in and examine it for himself: —

“ Huntsville Woolen Mill building, \$5,000 ; addition to college and boarding house, \$19,000 ; Wm. Smith's livery stable, \$3,500 ; addition to plow factory, \$800 ; Sandison, Murry & Co., two stone store-houses, \$5,500 ; Charles Allin, residence, \$1,700 ; William Mayo, wagon and blacksmith shop, \$225 ; W. H. Taylor, office, \$600, repairs and improvements on his residence, \$300 ; J. N. Taylor, improvement on furniture store, \$400 ; J. C. Shaefer, dwelling to rent, \$1,100 ; improvements on residence of same, \$100 ; Methodist Church South, new church, \$6,000 ; Neal Holman, new dwelling, \$1,000 ; J. R. Christian, barn and improvements on residence, \$250 ; J. P. Klink, improvements on business house, \$200 ; Archie Rutherford, dwelling to rent, \$1,000 ; S. Y. Pitts, new dwelling, \$3,500 ; Jno H. Austin, dwelling to rent, \$475 ; Walter Adams, residence, \$900 ; V. B. Calhoun, residence, \$1,200 ; S. M. Keebaugh, addition to store, \$600 ; Mrs. Mary McCampbell, improvements on hotel, \$325 ; J. R. Wisdom, house to rent and improvements on his store, \$1,600 ; Mrs. Gillis, im-

provements on dwelling, \$200; H. Woodbury, improvements on dwelling, \$300; G. F. Rothwell, house to rent, \$550; William Pilger, dwelling, \$350; Huntsville Coal Company, shaft and other improvements, \$12,500; W. T. Rutherford, five dwelling houses to rent, \$2,500; Taylor & Smothers, three houses to rent, \$2,700; David Reese, two houses to rent, \$850; Mr. Chas. McCarty, residence, \$600; G. F. Rothwell, residence, \$1,500; John B. Taylor, improvements on residence, \$1,500; J. D. Hunt, residence, \$525; T. D. Bogie, improvements on residence, \$200; Mrs. Boulware, improvements on residence, \$250; Will Doc Hunt, residence, \$600; H. L. Rutherford, improvements on residence, \$400; school-house for negroes, \$540; Westley Elay, dwelling, \$1,100; James Chrisman, dwelling, \$300; Nelson Carter, dwelling, \$450; J. Hummons, dwelling, \$450; J. Smith, dwelling, \$300; David Morton, addition to residence, \$200; Beverly Lay, residence, \$450; Easter Austin, residence, \$300; L. Henderson, residence, \$200; jail and jailor's residence, \$8,000; Jane Walker, improvements on residence, \$500."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

[From the Herald.]

On a Monday morning, in January, 1874, about one o'clock, fire was discovered issuing from the rear room of the grocery store of George T. Green, on Main street, in this place. The flames spread rapidly, and in a few minutes the house of Moses Heymann, on the west, and the City Drug Store of Charles Semple & Co., were on fire, and were not long in being reduced to ruins. By this time a large crowd had gathered, and by the almost superhuman efforts of a few men the progress of the flames was checked. The house of Mrs. Lewis, occupied by W. T. Jackson as a grocery store, the next store on the east from the drug store, was saved without material damage.

The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been in the store of Mr. Green since the Saturday night previous, and in the part of the building where the fire originated there was no stove or stove flue, and it is not known that there was any combustible substance to create a fire.

WHO OWNED THE HOUSES.

The first house burned was the property of Mr. J. C. Shaefer. It was a two-story brick, brick front, about 40 feet deep by 21 feet wide, and had a wooden addition on the south end. It was insured in the Underwriters' Insurance Company of New York City for \$1,500. The building is, of course, a total loss.

The next house on the east was the property of James Wisdom. It was a two-story brick, about 40 feet deep, with a brick extension on the south. It was fitted up for a drug store, in a very complete manner, and was the best house for that purpose in the county. It was insured in the American Central, of St. Louis, for \$2,500.

On the corner stood the three-story brick which formerly belonged to the estate of John McCampbell, but which was purchased some time ago by Moses Heymann. This building was not insured, and is a total loss.

HOW THE HOUSES WERE OCCUPIED.

Moses Heymann occupied the first story of the corner building, as a dry goods and clothing store, and had on hand, he estimates, about \$15,000 in stock, on which there was an insurance in the following companies: Equitable, of Nashville; Fire and Marine, of St. Joseph, and Underwriters, of New York — aggregating \$8,000. His stock was partially saved, but of course more or less damaged in removing. His losses will be heavy, but cannot yet be approximated in dollars and cents.

The second story of this building was occupied by Mr. J. G. Bibb as a saddle and harness-maker's shop. His goods were nearly all saved, and, we understand, not badly damaged in handling.

The third story was occupied as a Masonic hall, and the Huntsville Lodge and Huntsville Royal Arch Chapter each had all their regalia and other fixtures there, which are a total loss, as nothing was saved from this part of the building. The records of both Lodge and Chapter were fortunately not in the building, but the charter of each of the institutions was burned.

The first story of the next building was occupied by George T. Green, as a family grocery store, and he had on hand a full stock of goods in his line. As the fire originated in his back room, only such goods as were in the front portion of the store were saved. His losses will be heavy. He was insured in the St. Joseph Fire and Marine Insurance Company for \$2,000 on his stock. The second story was occupied by Col. Denny as a law office, in which he kept his books and a considerable amount of office furniture. His books were fortunately saved, but his furniture and some valuable papers were burned. No insurance.

The first story of the next building was occupied by Messrs. Charles Semple & Co. as a drug store, in which they had a very complete stock of drugs, etc. We understand that only about \$500 worth of their stock was saved, as the oils, etc., in the rear of their store burned very rapidly. They are insured in the New York Home Insurance Company for \$2,500.

The second story of the building was occupied by Mr. Charles Semple as a dwelling. He succeeded in saving all his furniture and household goods, only losing a little clothing. This completes the occupancies of the buildings burned. The above covers the buildings that were burned and their occupancy. In addition to this the stocks were removed from the remaining buildings in the row, and were of course more or less damaged.

W. T. Jackson is damaged three or four hundred on grocery stock. No insurance. The bank moved out their desks and other movable fixtures, but there was no particular damage to them. The liquors and fixtures of John R. Belsher's saloon were all moved out, and in

the effort to take care of them, the liquors were nearly all drank up. He lost nearly all his stock which falls heavy on him. G. W. Taylor's goods were all moved out into the street, and will be damaged to the amount of a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars, covered by insurance. The stoves and hardware of V. B. Calhoun were moved out, but the damage will be slight, as was also the saddlery of A. J. Ferguson, and the stores and hardware of H. P. Hunter. The law books and office furniture of John R. Christian were removed, and more or less damaged, as were those of I. P. Bibb.

The total losses by the fire will not be far from \$20,000, at a very moderate estimate. A number of our citizens worked faithfully to stop the ravages of the fire, among whom none deserve more praise than William and Neal Holman, and R. J. Flourney, also a man named Fowler, from Sedalia, and another named John N. Brison, from Shelbina. The roof on the house of Dr. J. C. Oliver was torn off to stop the fire in case it got that far, but fortunately this was unnecessary.

We cannot close this without saying that a number of ladies who live in town did heroic service in assisting to save the goods, for which they deserve great credit.

There have been other fires in Huntsville, but none perhaps more destructive than the fire above mentioned.

SUBSCRIPTION TO YELLOW FEVER SUFFERERS.

The people of Huntsville, ever generous and alive to the calls of suffering humanity, met at the court-house, August 31, 1878, during the prevalence of yellow fever in the South, and contributed of their substance, as will be seen by the following notice:—

At a meeting at the court-house, on August 31, 1878, to devise ways and means to assist the suffering South, G. H. Burckhardt was elected chairman; Charles Allin, secretary; and W. R. Samuel, treasurer. Committee appointed and following sums subscribed by those present:

W. T. Austin, \$5; G. H. Burckhardt, \$5; J. N. Taylor, \$5; C. H. Hance, \$5; William Smith, \$5; W. H. Williams, \$5; W. R. Samuel, \$5; J. C. Oliver, \$5; Charles Allin, \$5; Dr. Dameron, \$5; I. J. Loeb, \$2; V. B. Calhoun, \$1; John Swetnam, \$2; W. Sandison, \$2; A. J. Ferguson, \$1; J. H. Simms, \$1; Edward Jackson, \$2; A. H. Waller, \$1; V. M. Baker, \$1; R. Flournoy, \$1; C. H. Hammett, \$2.50; W. C. Kirby, \$1; Mrs. Gillis, 25c; total, \$67.75.

Collected by V. B. Calhoun: Thomas B. Reed, \$10; Dr. A. L. Bibb, \$1; J. G. Bibb, \$1; J. D. Head, 50c; T. B. Minor, 25c; J. S. Vaneleve, 25c; total, \$13.

Collected by V. M. Baker: C. D. Vase, 50c; J. D. Oliver, 25c;

J. M. Baker, 50c; G. W. Taylor, \$1.50; Luther Cobb, 50c; total, \$3.25.

Collected by Isaac J. Loeb: William Sims, \$1; A. Doffnir, 25c; M. Heymann, 50c; John Hunt, 25c; L. B. Keebaugh, 25c; H. A. Clark, 25c; J. W. Hammett, \$1; E. H. Hammett, 50c; J. Ashurst, 50c; Henry Burton, 50c; Thomas Herndon, 50c; Charles Semple, 50c; Gray Lowry, 50c; J. D. Moore, 50; John Vaughan, 25c; J. H. Smith, 50c; G. P. Dameron, 25c; Cash, 40c; J. H. Reed, 25c; C. R. Ferguson, \$2; H. L. Rutherford, 50c; J. G. Dameron, 25c; William Cave, 25c; W. G. Lea, 25c; George Malone, 25c; F. M. Hammett, \$2; W. T. Rutherford, \$5; Jo. Kirby, 40c; Robert Rains, 25c; E. E. Samuel, 50c; J. G. Baker, 50; J. Burk, 50c; total, \$21.30.

Collected by Mrs. Elmore and Miss Kiernan: Dr. Kiernan, \$1; Mrs. Eberle, 10c; Mrs. Rebecca Rutherford, 50c; Mrs. Denny, \$1; Mrs. Gillis, 25c; Rev. W. Penn, \$1.50; T. D. Bogie, printing, \$2.50; total, \$6.85.

Collected by J. H. Simms: Edward Stephenson, 50c; S. Harrison, 25c; J. A. Heether, 90c; James Murry, \$1; J. R. Belsher, 50c; G. V. Wright, 50c; W. Boniface, 25c; J. N. Stewart, 50c; W. T. Jackson, \$1; C. B. Shaefer, 25c; G. W. Crutchfield, 25c; William Meyer, 25c; L. M. Hunt, \$1; H. P. Hunt, 50c; A. Jordan, 25c; A. W. Scott, 25c; A. Cox, 50c; G. A. Wright, 25c; N. J. Smothers, 50c; total, \$9.40.

Collected by W. H. Williams: A. P. Terrill, \$5; A. J. Miller, \$1; John Murry, \$1.75; T. B. Kimbrough, \$1; Thomas Elmore, \$1; G. W. Keebaugh, \$1; P. Y. Swetnam, \$5; Jo. W. Taylor, \$1; J. R. Christian, \$1; H. Woodbury, \$1; J. D. Hammett, \$2; A. J. Rambury, 50c; C. Boyd, \$1; James Alderson, 50c; H. Ficklin, 50c; J. R. Terrill, \$1; C. F. Rigg, \$1; W. H. Taylor, \$2.50; John H. Penny, \$1; Joseph Allin, \$1; W. A. Thomas, \$1; W. B. Crutchfield, 50c; W. G. Wilson, \$1; J. R. Hull, 50c; Miss Dunlap, 15c; Mahlon Hix, \$1; James Hardin, \$1; I. P. Bibb, \$1; E. P. Kirby, \$5; total, \$41.90.

Total at court-house, \$67.75; collected by Williams, \$41.90; collected by Calhoun, \$13; collected by Baker, \$3.25; collected by Mrs. Elmore, \$6.85; collected by J. H. Simms, \$9.40; collected by I. J. Loeb, \$21.30; total, \$163.45; deduct printing, \$2.50; total \$160.95. This sum was sent to Howard Association to be distributed where most needed.

G. H. Burekhardt, president; Charles Allin, secretary; W. R. Samuel, treasurer. The I. O. O. F. Lodge sent \$15 in addition to the above.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The first banking enterprise in Huntsville was inaugurated about the year 1866 by William M. Wisdom and Courtney Hughes. It was a private institution, and continued until the death of Mr. Hughes, which occurred in 1867. The bank then did business under the name of C. Wisdom & Co., until December 31, 1874, when it was succeeded by the Huntsville Savings Bank. The bank was again changed in 1878, to the private bank of J. M. Hammett & Co., with the following directors and stock-holders: F. M. Hammett, president; James W. Hammett, vice-president; C. H. Hammett, cashier; B. F. Hammett, J. D. Hammett, W. R. Samuel, M. J. Sears, John R. Christian. The bank is supplied with a time-lock, and is in a flourishing condition, as the following statement will show:—

Official statement of the financial condition of J. M. Hammett & Co., at Huntsville, State of Missouri, at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1883:

Resources—

Loans undoubtedly good on personal or collateral security . . .	\$ 96,409 36
Loans and discounts undoubtedly good on real estate security . . .	24,000 00
Overdrafts by solvent customers . . .	10,095 36
Other bonds and stocks at their present cash market price . . .	3,450 00
Due from other banks, good on sight draft . . .	8,381 00
Real estate at present cash market value } . . .	4,200 00
Furniture and fixtures }	
Bills of National Banks and legal tender United States notes . . .	12,987 00
Gold coin . . .	3,000 00
Silver coin . . .	2,460 42
Total . . .	\$164,983 14

Liabilities—

Capital stock paid in . . .	\$ 15,900 00
Surplus funds on hand . . .	3,341 93
Deposits subject to draft—at sight . . .	145,741 21
Total . . .	\$164,983 14

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF RANDOLPH, }

We, C. H. Hammett and James W. Hammett, two of the partners in or owners of said banking business, and each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

C. H. HAMMETT,
J. W. HAMMETT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-four.

[L. s.] Witness my hand and notarial seal hereto affixed, at office in Huntsville, the date last aforesaid. (Commissioned and qualified for a term expiring March 15th, 1887.)

WILL C. KIRBY, Notary Public.

SECRET ORDERS.

Huntsville Lodge No 30, A. F. and A. M.—Was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Missouri October 8, 1840. The following are the only three names of the charter members that appear upon the records:

Edward Slater, Fleming Terrill, Thomas P. Coates. This lodge owns a hall equal to any similar institution to be found in any town not exceeding 3,000 inhabitants.

Huntsville Royal Arch Chapter No. 13—Was chartered by the Grand R. A. Chapter of Missouri, May 23, 1849. Charter members: Priestly H. McBride, Edward Slater, William B. Giddings, N. B. Coates, — — Halstead, Garland Ried, John Grigler, James Shirley, Milton Bradley and others, whose names could not be obtained, the record having been destroyed by fire.

Randolph Lodge No. 23, I. O. O. F.—Was chartered April 29, 1847, and organized and officers installed June 10, 1847, by Grand Master Isaac M. Veitch, of St. Louis, assisted by Clark H. Green, D. D. G. M. Number admitted to membership since organization, 258. Charter members were: Henry Bagwell, N. G.; Thomas Adams, V. G.; William M. Withers, S.; George Gentry, T.; William Anderson.¹ Present officers: Charles Cartwright, N. G.; William Pool, V. G.; James Farquarson, S.; J. H. Miller, Per. S.; B. W. Malone, T. Term of office expires March 31, 1884.

Huntsville Lodge No. 101, A. O. U. W.—Organized in January, 1879. Charter members: Thomas D. Bogie, Will C. Kirby, H. G. Bourn, Joseph Allin, R. E. Kiernan, August Doffnir, R. F. Polson, Charles H. Hance, V. M. Baker, William F. Meyer, D. T. Gentry. Officers: D. T. Gentry, P. M. W.; T. D. Bogie, M. W.; R. F. Polson, G. F.; V. M. Baker, O. S.; William F. Meyer, Guide; Will C. Kirby, Recorder; Joseph Allin, Financier; C. H. Hance, R.; H. G. Bourn, I. G.; A. Doffnir, O. G.; R. E. Kiernan, M. E. Trustees: R. E. Kiernan, M. D.; T. D. Bogie, W. F. Meyer. The list of officers for 1884 is: W. C. Kirby, P. M. W.; T. M. Elmore, M. W.; J. A. Heether, Gen. F.; August Schunaman, O. V. S.; J. M. Shaefer, Recorder; John R. Hull, Financier; William Meyer, Receiver; E. S. Bedford, Guide; T. L. Haggard, I. W.; Moses Rothchild, O. W.; A. Schunaman, William Meyer and T. M. Elmore, trustees.

Huntsville Lodge No. 2589, K. of H.—Was organized October 24, 1881. The charter members were: J. W. Heist, L. V. Heether, J. P. Hurry, W. V. Hall, G. L. Alexander, J. H. Miller, J. W. Brook- ing, J. R. Belcher, F. T. Payne, W. C. Kirby, W. H. Balthis, S. C. Matlock, William Isles, J. A. Heether, E. S. Bedford, F. G. Parker, A. D. Asbell, F. P. Baird and Charles Sandison. The first officers in October, 1881, were: J. W. Heist, Dictator; W. V.

¹ Father of "Bill" Anderson, the guerrilla chief in the War of 1861.

Hall, P. Dictator; L. V. Heether, Vice-Dictator; J. P. Hurry, Assistant-Dictator; L. G. Alexander, Chaplain; J. Horace Miller, Reporter; J. W. Brooking, F. Reporter; J. R. Belcher, Treasurer; F. T. Payne, Guide; W. V. Hall, D. G. D. Present officers (1884): J. P. Hurry, D.; J. W. Taylor, V. D.; J. L. Chapman, A. D.; E. E. Samuel, Jr., R.; W. E. Wade, F. R.; W. C. Kirby, Treasurer; J. C. Samuel, Chaplain; T. C. Jackson, Guide; Eugene Jackson, Guardian; R. E. Treloar, Sentinel; W. V. Hall, E. S. Bedford, J. H. Miller, Trustees; E. S. Bedford, Rep.; Alternate, J. Heist.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

The Huntsville Building and Loan Association was chartered February 17, 1882. The first officers were William Sandison, President; T. M. Elmore, Vice-President; C. H. Hammett, Treasurer; J. C. Shaefer, Secretary. The same officers were continued at the last annual election until February, 1885. The Association is in a good and flourishing condition. About 15 family residences have been built during its two years' existence by the aid of this association, and it is expected that as many, or more, will be built during the present year — 1884.

PIONEER CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Huntsville Baptist church (Missionary) was organized at the house of Brother Zephaniah Walden, near Huntsville, in August, 1837, with seven constituent members, to wit: Theophilus Eddine, Zephaniah Walden and wife, Mary Thomas, Martha Dameron, Benjamin Terrill and James Terrill. The first church house in the town was erected about 1840.

The first additions to the church were J. C. Shaefer and wife, in September, 1837, on letters of commendation from the Baptist church at Charlottesville, Va. Since then, nearly all the Baptist churches in the county have been organized by members dismissed from the Huntsville church. The present membership is 140. Present clerk, W. R. Samuel; pastor, S. Y. Pitts. The first Sunday-school in the town or county was organized by J. C. Shaefer, in August, 1839, and has been successfully carried on without intermission to the present time. The present superintendent is W. R. Samuel.

SEMPLÉ'S OPERA HOUSE.

This elegant building was finished in February, 1884, and is the property of Charles Semple. The building has a frontage of 42 feet

on Court Square, and a depth of 90 feet, with 19 foot ceiling. The lower story of the building is divided into two store rooms, each 21 by 90 feet. The stage is 42 feet wide and 20 feet deep, and is supplied with drop curtains and fly-wings, which have been gotten up in the best style of the scenic art. The building is a monument to the good taste and liberality of Mr. Semple, and a great credit to the city of Huntsville. The builders of the Opera House were Frank and Jake Walsh, stone builders. The architect was Mr. E. Cook, of Moberly; stage architect, W. O. Thomas; scenic artists, W. O. Thomas & Co., of Kansas City; decorative artist, E. Viets, of Moberly; painter, E. W. Stradley, Huntsville; cornice work, H. Wiles & Co., Kansas City; iron work, Smith, Hill & Co., Quincy, Ill.; plasterer, James Domm, Huntsville; gas fitting, P. H. Nise, Moberly; gas fixtures, Fay Gas Fixture Co., St. Louis and William Sandison, Huntsville; tin work and heaters, Holman & Payne, Huntsville. The carpeting, matting, and chairs were all special orders from St. Louis, and were obtained through the agency of Mr. John N. Taylor, of Huntsville.

HUNTSVILLE BRASS BAND.

This band was organized in November, 1883, and is composed of the following persons: J. P. Hurry, E. W. Taylor, J. W. Taylor, E. E. Samuel, B. E. Treloar, Philip Maniel, J. O. Simms, Eddie Calhoun, Ed. St. Clair, M. A. Cooley, William Skinner, Prof. Jonahan Goetz.

HOME DRAMATIC COMPANY

gave its first public performance in January, 1884. The following are the members of this company: Prof. B. F. Heaton, J. M. Wright, H. L. Ellington, W. R. Smith, J. P. Hurry, Dr. W. B. Abbingtion, B. E. Treloar, Church Brooking, John McClary, D. P. Hall, Eugene Jackson, Mrs. V. B. Calhoun, Mrs. J. M. Wright, Miss Anna Sears, Miss Minnie Sears, Miss Dora Shaefer, Miss Ella Goodding, Miss Maggie Williams, Miss Annie Smith, Miss Jeffie Jones. This company, composed exclusively of home talent, has given two entertainments, which were largely attended and highly appreciated by the citizens of Huntsville. The first earnings of the company are to be used to pay for the town clock.

HUNTSVILLE FLEMING RAKE AND STACKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

was formed in November, 1883, with a capital of \$10,000, held by 22 stockholders. Its present officers are W. T. Rutherford, president; T. M. Elmore, vice-president, and J. A. Swetnam, treasurer. This company, although it has been doing business but a few weeks, has

now 100 agents and 116 sub-agents in different States. Twenty-five men are employed, who make about 16 machines per day.

Huntsville was incorporated March 12, 1859. March 10, 1871, the corporation limits were extended.

L. S. Barrad was the first mayor, and held his office in 1859.

PRESENT MAYOR AND COUNCILMEN.

W. V. Hall, mayor; W. T. Rutherford, J. W. Hammett, Thomas M. Jones, G. M. Keebaugh, councilmen.

CITY OFFICERS.

G. M. Keebaugh, clerk; W. T. Rutherford, treasurer; A. M. Ellington, city attorney; J. C. Shaefer, assessor; T. C. Jackson, marshal.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools were partially organized in Huntsville some little time after the close of the war, but the organization was not completed until 1877, when the new school building was erected. The building and grounds cost about \$3,500; it is a two-story frame structure, and contains eight rooms. In 1877, Prof. M. C. McMellen took charge of the school as principal. The white pupils enrolled at that time numbered 225, and the colored 75.

The present enrollment of white pupils numbers 350, colored pupils 125, showing an increase over the year 1877 of 145. Under the management of Prof. Benjamin F. Heaton, the accomplished and popular principal, the schools, both white and colored, are doing well. Prof. Heaton's aim, from the beginning of his connection with the schools, has been to not only raise them to a higher grade, but to so conduct them that their utility would soon be recognized and acknowledged by all. How well he has succeeded is seen in the interest which is now manifested upon the part of the citizens of Huntsville.

The teachers are Prof. Benjamin F. Heaton, principal; Miss Bettie Reed, Miss Anna Sears, Miss Dora Bibb, Miss Dora Shaefer, Miss Bettie Kiernan.

MOUNT PLEASANT COLLEGE.

In 1853 the citizens of Randolph county, impressed with the need of an institution of learning, and wishing to secure to themselves its benefits, determined to erect suitable buildings at a cost of not less than \$10,000. Acting on the advice of Hon. William A. Hall, to put the institution under the care and patronage of Mount Pleasant Baptist Association, a letter stating the above proposal, signed by William A.

Hall, H. Austin and P. P. Ruby, in behalf of the citizens of Randolph county, was addressed to and accepted by the Association, and the institution took the name of the Association. Under this arrangement the money was secured and the building erected. February 28, 1855, the charter was obtained. In 1857, the building having been completed at a cost of \$12,500, and a school of 170 pupils under Rev. William Thompson, LL. D., President, and Rev. J. H. Carter, A. B., Professor of Mathematics, and Miss Bettie Ragland, Principal of female department, having been taught with gratifying results one year, the institution was formally tendered by the board of trustees to the Association and accepted; the Association at the same time promising to endow the college remotely with \$25,000, and within two years, with \$10,000, appointed Rev. Noah Flood to proceed at once to secure the last named amount, and pledged himself to maintain sufficient and efficient teachers until the \$10,000 endowment was secured. Rev. W. R. Rothwell succeeded Dr. Thompson in the presidency, and the college ran till 1861, filling the most sanguine expectations of its friends. President Rothwell gathered quite an extensive library, provided apparatus for chemical, philosophical and astronomical purposes, secured a considerable cabinet of minerals and fossils, and established the character and reputation of the college. The war in 1861 crippled the resources of the school, by cutting off students, and a deficit of \$580 in teachers' salaries was imposed, which failing to be met by the Association, the trustees of the college let it to President Rothwell, who, at his own risk, and mainly by his own effort, carried the college through the clouds of war into the sunshine of 1868. The school which had hitherto been self-sustaining, or carried by the magnanimity of President Rothwell to 1866, now being cut down by the impoverished and unsettled state of the country, made a move for an endowment a necessity, and the call became imperative. The board of trustees at Mount Gilead church in 1866, with emphasis called upon the Association to redeem her past pledges for endowment.

Y. R. Pitts and Wade M. Jackson were appointed solicitors to raise \$10,000 in twelve months. The next year (1868) the Association at Keytesville, through Y. R. Pitts, reported as endowment: —

In notes	\$ 5,640 50
In cash	200 00
Jerry Kingsberry bequest	2,500 00
Balance unprovided for	1,660 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,000 50

The balance, \$1,660, was raised by subscription at that sitting of the Association.

In 1870, Mount Pleasant Association, wishing further to endow the college, and learning that Macon Association was contemplating building a similar institution of learning at Macon City, in the adjoining county, and within 30 miles of Huntsville, proposed to Macon Association to consolidate upon Mount Pleasant College, offering them first, one-half of the board of trustees, and second, requiring them to raise \$5,000 to be blended with the endowment fund. W. R. Rothwell, Benjamin Terrill, Joshua W. Terrill, W. R. Samuel and W. T. Beckelheimer were appointed a committee with discretionary power to confer with Macon Association. In 1872, Macon Association having canvassed her ability to build, and the proposal of Mount Pleasant Association, agreed by resolution to co-operate with Mount Pleasant Association, in building up Mount Pleasant College, when the committee from Mount Pleasant Association guaranteed them one-half of the board of trustees except one, leaving a majority of the board in Mount Pleasant Association. In 1869, Rev. James W. Terrill succeeded President Rothwell. The war being over, confidence restored, and the times being prosperous and inviting, the college with other enterprises, took new life. Added to this, President Terrill brought to the institution a combination of merit, enterprise and energy, rarely found in one man, and in producing a new, popular and successful method of teaching, carried the college to its highest point of success. The question of repairs, additions and betterments (for the building had been used for military quarters during the war) now arose, and the terms, patronage and success of the school, and the earnest protestations of both Mount Pleasant and Macon Associations, seemed to demand and encourage immediate action in this direction. The trustees concluded to make ample improvement and additions, and to the main building added two wings, running out and back of the main building, giving in rooms, halls, stairways and closets, a building whose size, arrangement, decoration and stability which would rank with any in the State. Added to this the patronage and liberality of the citizens of Randolph county, and especially the citizens of Huntsville to the institution, which had ever been marked, the board of trustees were induced to build a commodious and tasteful boarding-house, three stories, besides the basement. The citizens of Huntsville for this purpose furnished \$3,000 cash, by which with a loan on first mortgage, assisted by a loan of \$3,500 endowment fund, secured by second mortgage on the building, it was completed.

These buildings and additions were completed in 1871, and a considerable debt incurred. In 1873, the financial trouble which had been threatening overwhelmed the country, and a wave more damaging and blighting than war passed over the college. For two years longer, under President Terrill, it stood bravely on its feet carrying the heavy pressure. But the boarding-house was sold under first mortgage, and failing to bring the debt, the second mortgage, \$3,500 endowment fund, was lost and the Jerry Kingsbury bequest, \$2,500, being swept away, when the bank failed, and the parties failing to come to time on their notes, from financial embarrassments, the \$10,-000 endowment was never realized.

In 1876, Rev. M. J. Breaker came to the head of the institution, and like his worthy predecessor, Rothwell, stood by it in a dark hour of peril, and by effort and sacrifice bore her on in her noble mission for three years longer, till March 21, 1879, when a judgment having been obtained against the college for debt, and looking for the execution to be levied in June following, President Breaker resigned and the school closed — the second time in its existence of 23 years; once before after the close of the war in 1869, under President Rothwell; both times at the spring term.

Mount Pleasant College, during her 23 years of existence, had been presided over by Rev. William Thompson, LL. D., one year; Rev. W. R. Rothwell, D.D., twelve years; Rev. J. W. Terrill, seven years, and Rev. M. J. Breaker, three years; it instructed hosts of youths, turned out 109 graduates, blessed the cause of education, elevated the community, and demonstrated the co-education of the sexes, as the fittest and best.

Rev. A. S. Worrell, D.D., succeeded Mr. Breaker, and was president of the college in 1880-81. Rev. James B. Weber succeeded Dr. Worrell, and had charge of the college as its president when the building was destroyed by fire (July 13, 1882). At the time the college building was destroyed there was a debt on it of \$3,000, which was known as the (Wiley) Ferguson bequest. All other debts had been paid by the friends of the institution. The Ferguson bequest was secured by a mortgage on the building and grounds, and in order to pay this, the college and grounds were sold in 1883, and were purchased by the court-house building committee.

There has been no special effort to rebuild the institution, but it is hoped that steps will soon be taken in this direction, especially since the new court-house which was destroyed soon after the college, by fire also, has been completed. The college was one of the best and most

convenient school structures in the State. Besides closets and wardrobes, the entire building contained 14 large, airy rooms. Its working capacity was amply sufficient for 500 students.

The board of directors and faculty at the time the college was burned down in 1882, was: H. T. Fort, President; T. B. Kimbrough, Secretary; W. R. Samuel, Treasurer; J. D. Brown, Stephen Connor, J. F. Finks, P. T. Gentry, J. D. Humphrey, G. W. Keebaugh, R. J. Mansfield, W. A. Martin, W. D. Wilhite, Alfred Coulter, W. F. Elliott, J. T. Fort, W. J. Horsley, W. B. McCrary, S. Y. Pitts, T. T. Elliott, J. C. Shaefer. These trustees held the college for the Mount Pleasant Baptist Association. Faculty: — Rev. J. B. Weber, A. M., President, Professor of Greek, Moral Philosophy and English; Miss Nannie L. Ray, B. A., Assistant in Mathematics and Latin; J. B. Weber, Acting Professor of Natural Science; Mrs. A. E. Weber, Principal Preparatory and Primary Departments; Mrs. M. E. Lasley, Principal of the Music Department.

FEMALE COLLEGE MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Huntsville, held on Tuesday evening, March 8th, 185 —, for the purpose of taking into consideration the building of a Female College, W. R. Samuel, Esq., was called to preside over the meeting, and S. T. Morehead was appointed Secretary.

Aleck Phipps, Esq., was called upon to explain the objects of the meeting, which he did in a brief and appropriate manner.

Col. Barrows, of Macon City, was called upon and made a very interesting and earnest address in behalf of the cause of education, and the necessity of a Female College in this community.

Mr. Overall, of Macon City; G. F. Rothwell and I. B. Porter were also called for, and responded in appropriate speeches.

Capt. W. T. Austin then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted: —

Resolved, 1. That while the Female College, proposed to be erected at Huntsville, by the citizens of Randolph and adjoining counties, is not designed to be sectarian in its government and control, yet we believe that the successful establishment of the proposed college demands that it be placed under the control of some religious denomination.

Resolved, 2. That as the Baptist brethren have their Mount Pleasant College in Huntsville, Randolph county, the Presbyterian brethren their McGee College in Macon county, and the Methodist brethren their Central College in Howard county, we therefore do declare it to be the sense of this meeting that the proposed college would be more

conducive of success by placing said college under the control of the brethren of the Christian church.

A motion was made and carried that a committee of four gentlemen and four ladies be appointed to solicit subscriptions for the proposed college. The chairman then appointed the following named gentlemen and ladies :—

Gentlemen—W. T. Rutherford, M. J. Sears, Charles Allin, J. M. Baker.

Ladies—Mrs. Annie Wisdom, Mrs. Goodding, Mrs. A. J. Ferguson and Mrs. V. B. Calhoun.

On motion the meeting adjourned until the following Monday evening.

W. R. SAMUEL, President.

S. T. MOREHEAD, Secretary.

This college was never erected.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The first fair was held at Huntsville in the fall of 1854. D. C. Garth was president, Wallace McCampbell, vice-president; William D. Malone, secretary; Robert Y. Gilman, treasurer. The directors were: Dr. W. T. Dameron, James M. Hammett, Col. Thomas P. Ruby, Hon. James F. Wright, F. M. McLean, N. B. Christian. The last fair was held in 1876. The officers were: H. T. Rutherford, president; J. M. Summers, first vice-president; F. M. Hammett, second vice-president. The directors were Louis Heether, W. T. Rutherford, James F. Robinson, Capt. Thomas B. Reed, James M. Baker, Neal Holman, G. H. Burckhardt, S. T. Morehead.

The following includes the business and professions in Huntsville: Four dry goods and clothing stores, one newspaper, four groceries, two shoemakers, two meat markets, three tobacco factories, three wagon makers, four saloons, one tailor, one tobacco and cigar store, three carpenters, one furniture store, one barber, three millinery, two insurance agents, one bakery and tobacco, four ministers, one shoe store, five lawyers, two drug stores, five physicians, one bank, two dentists, two hardware, three hotels, one sewing machine, one restaurant and confectionery, two jewelers, three blacksmiths, one harness shop, one livery and feed stable, two flour mills, two saw mills, one woolen mill, one lumber and hardware.

The population of the place is 2,000.

CHAPTER XII.

EARLY BENCH AND BAR.

Introductory Remarks — Judge David Todd — Judge John F. Ryland — Hon. Joseph Davis — Gov. Thomas Reynolds — Gen. Robert Wilson — Gen. John B. Clark, Sr. — Robert W. Wells.

Horace Greeley once said that the only good use a lawyer could be put to was hanging, and a great many other people entertain the same opinion. There may be cause for condemning the course of certain practitioners of the law, but the same may be said within the ranks of all other professions. Such men should not be criticised as lawyers, doctors, or the like, but rather as individuals who seek, through a profession that is quite as essential to the welfare of the body politic, as the science of medicine is to that of the physical well being, or theology to the perfection of the moral nature, to carry out their nefarious and dishonest designs, which are usually for the rapid accumulation of money, although at times for far more evil and sinister purposes, and which are the instincts of naturally depraved and vicious natures. None of the professions stand alone in being thus afflicted. All suffer alike. The most holy and sacred offices have been prostituted to base uses. And it would be quite as unreasonable to hold the entire medical fraternity in contempt for the malpractice and quackery of some of its unscrupulous members, or the church with its thousands of sincere and noble teachers and followers, in derision for the hypocrisy and deceit of the few, who simply use it as a cloak to conceal the intentions of a rotten heart and a corrupt nature, as to saddle upon a profession as great as either the shortcomings of some of its individual members.

By a wise ordination of Providence, law and order govern everything in the vast and complex system of the universe. Law is everything — lawyers nothing. Law would still exist, though every one of its professors and teachers should perish from the face of the earth. And should such a thing occur, and a new race spring up, the first instinctive desire of its best men would be to bring order out of chaos by the enactment and promulgation of wise and beneficial laws. Law in the abstract is as much a component part of our planet as are the elements, earth, air, fire and water. In a concrete sense, as applied

to the government of races, nations and people, it plays almost an equally important part. Indeed, so grand is the science and so noble are the objects sought to be accomplished through it, that it has inspired some of the best and greatest men of ancient and modern times to an investigation and study of its principles; and in the long line of great names handed down to us from the dim and shadowy portals of the past, quite as many great men will be found enrolled as members of the legal profession as in any of the others, and owe their greatness to a sound knowledge of the principles of law, and a strict and impartial application of them. Draco, among the first and greatest of Athenian law-givers, was hailed as the deliverer of those people because of his enacting laws and enforcing them for the prevention of vice and crime, and looking to the protection of the masses from oppression and lawlessness. It is true that many of the penalties he attached to the violation of the law were severe, and even barbarous, but this severity proceeded from an honorable nature, with an earnest desire to improve the condition of his fellow-men. Triptolemus, his contemporary, proclaimed as laws: "Honor your parents, worship the gods, hurt not animals." Solon, perhaps the wisest and greatest of them all, a man of remarkable purity of life and noble impulses, whose moral character was so great, and conviction as to the public good so strong, that he could and did refuse supreme and despotic power when thrust upon him, thus replied to the sneers of his friends: —

Nor wisdom's plan, nor deep laid policy,
Can Solon boast. For, when its noble blessings
Heaven poured into his lap, he spurned them from him.
Where were his sense and spirit, when enclosed
He found the choicest prey, nor deigned to draw it?
Who to command fair Athens but one day
Would not himself, with all his race, have fallen
Contented on the morrow?

What is true of one nation or race in this particular is true of all, viz.: that the wisest and greatest of all law-makers and lawyers have always been pure and good men, perhaps the most notable exceptions being Justinian and Tribonianns. Their great learning and wisdom enabled them to rear as their everlasting monument the Pandects and Justinian Code, which, however, they sadly defaced by the immoralities and excesses of their private lives. Among the revered and modern nations will be found, conspicuous for their great services to their fellows, innumerable lawyers. To the Frenchman the mention of the

names of Tronchet, Le Brun, Portalis, Roederer and Thibaudeau excites a thrill of pride, of greatness, and of gratitude for their goodness. What Englishman, or American either, but that takes just pride in the splendid reputation and character of the long line of England's loyal lawyer sons? The Bacons, father and son, who, with Lord Buryleigh, were selected by England's greatest queen to administer the affairs of state, and Somers and Hardwicke, Cowper and Dunning, Eldon, Blackstone, Coke, Stowell and Curran, who, with all the boldness of a giant and eloquence of Demosthenes, struck such vigorous blows against kingly tyranny and oppression; and Erskine and Mansfield and a score of others.

These are the men who form the criterion by which the profession should be judged. And in our own country have we not names among the dead as sacred and among the living as dear? In the bright pages of the history of a country, founded for the sole benefit of the people, and all kinds of people, who, more than our lawyers, are recorded as assisting in its formation, preservation, and working for its perpetuity?

The American will ever turn with special pride to the great Webster, Rufus Choate, William Wirt, Taney, Marshall, and a hundred others, who reflected the greatest honor upon the profession in our own country. And among the truest and best sons of Missouri are her lawyers, and even in the good old county of Randolph, some of her most highly esteemed and most responsible citizens are members of this noble profession.

The following sketches include only some of the earliest attorneys, who either presided upon the bench or practiced at the bar of the Randolph circuit court:—

JUDGE DAVID TODD.

Judge Todd presided over the first circuit court that was held in Randolph county, in 1829. Few of the early judges of Missouri were better known than him. He was a native of Kentucky, and was born about the year 1790, in Fayette county. He came to Missouri at an early day, and located in Old Franklin, in Howard county, where he had to contend with such men as Judge Leonard, Charles French, Gov. Hamilton R. Gamble, and others no less distinguished as eminent lawyers and jurists. He was appointed judge of the Howard circuit, which afterwards included Randolph county; he was an impartial, conscientious, and upright judge. He died in Columbia, Boone county, Missouri, in 1859.

JUDGE JOHN F. RYLAND.

King and Queen county, Virginia, was the birthplace of Judge Ryland — that event occurring in November, 1797. He also settled in Old Franklin, in the year 1819, and practiced law until 1830, when he was appointed judge of the sixth judicial circuit. In 1848 he was appointed judge of the supreme court. He died in 1873. He was one of God's noblemen, and bore the judicial robe with a dignity suited to the high and responsible position — neither strained nor assumed, but easy, natural, and commanding. Judge Ryland was one of the lawyers who appeared at the Randolph county bar in 1829, the year before he was appointed judge of the sixth district.

HON. JOSEPH DAVIS.

He was born in Christian county, Kentucky, in January, 1804, and came with his parents to Missouri in 1818, and settled near Fayette, in Howard county. He was a clerk in the land office at Old Franklin — pursued the study of his profession a part of the time with Gen. John Wilson, and the remainder with Edward Bates, of St. Louis. He first opened an office in Old Franklin, but afterwards moved to Fayette. He was one of the commissioners to lay out a road from Missouri to Santa Fe, New Mexico. He was made colonel of a regiment in the Indian War, and commanded a brigade in the Mormon difficulties. He served in the Legislature from 1844 to 1864, and died in October, 1871.

GEN. ROBERT WILSON.

In November, 1796, near Staunton, Augusta county, Virginia, Gen. Robert Wilson was born. In the spring of 1820, he located at Old Franklin. After the removal of the county seat of Howard county to Fayette, he located there. He was appointed probate judge of Howard county in 1823. About 1829 he was appointed clerk of the circuit and county courts of Randolph county. He was appointed brigadier-general of militia in 1838. He was a member of the Legislature in 1844-5, and soon after, of the State Senate. He was a member of the Constitutional convention in 1861, and a member of the U. S. Senate in 1862. His death occurred in St. Joseph, Mo.

GEN. JOHN B. CLARK, SR.

Among the many distinguished professional men of the early bar of the Western country was the subject of this sketch, who still survives at his home in Fayette, Missouri, at the advanced age of 82 years.

He was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in 1802, and came with his father's family to Howard county, Missouri, in 1818. He was appointed clerk of the Howard county court in 1823; elected captain of militia in 1823; colonel in 1825; participated in the Indian War in 1829; in the Black Hawk War in 1832; was twice wounded; elected brigadier-general of militia in 1830, and major-general in 1836. In 1849 he was elected to the Legislature; in 1854, elected to Congress, whither he went for three successive terms.

He became brigadier-general in the Southern army in the War of 1861, and was a member of the Confederate Congress and Senate. The General even now (1884) possesses a strong mind and vigorous memory, and were it not for the fact that he is blind, he would still be an active man. During many years of his eventful life, he was one of the most prominent Whig politicians of Missouri, and made in behalf of his party some of the ablest and most aggressive campaigns ever made in the State. He has affiliated with the Democratic party since 1854. As a lawyer, Gen. Clark was very successful, and was always strong before a jury.

ROBERT W. WELLS.

As Mr. Wells was the first prosecuting attorney who appeared before the Randolph county circuit court, we shall present in this chapter a sketch of his life.

We are conscious, however, that any sketch of the early life and career of this able jurist and long tried public servant which may be prepared from the scanty material on hand, must necessarily be very imperfect.

He was a son of Richard Wells, of Winchester, Virginia, and was born there in 1795. The impression that his education was classical and thorough seems to have been generally entertained, but the contrary is true, for the only school he ever attended was an ordinary common-field school, such as prevailed at that early day throughout the Old Dominion. None but wealthy planters and gentlemen of fortune were able to send their sons to a college, and as Richard Wells did not fall within either of these classes, he was forced, from necessity, to deny his son the benefits of a liberal education. But he instilled into his young mind the necessity of self-exertion, and encouraged him by pointing to the brilliant career of many self-made men, who had attained the highest distinction in the various pursuits of life, with no adventitious circumstances to aid them. Young Wells was fond of his books, being a constant reader, and with the assistance

of such translations of ancient authors as fell in his way, he acquired a fair knowledge of the classics. He must have studied Latin under some private tutor — most probably about the time he was preparing himself for admission to the bar — for in after years, in his large library, many Latin works were found, which bore evidences of much use, with marginal notes and references in his own handwriting.

When he reached his nineteenth or twentieth year, he entered upon the study of law with Judge Vinton, of Marietta, Ohio, and nearly completed his studies with that gentleman. He then came to Missouri and commenced his professional life at St. Charles. This was during our Territorial government, and was probably as early as 1818 or 1819, if not before that time, for upon the admission of the State into the Union he had acquired considerable practice, and was appointed prosecuting attorney in the St. Charles circuit, embracing St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Ralls and other counties. Judge Rufus Pettibone was the judge of the circuit, and the first appointed under the State government.

The political trouble growing out of the admission of Missouri, formed one of the most exciting and important epochs in our nation's history, and came very near precipitating us in a bloody revolution. Some of the strongest articles which appeared upon that subject in the Missouri press were attributed to the pen of Mr. Wells. He was certainly a writer of more than ordinary ability. We are unable to state how long he filled the office of circuit attorney, but most probably until the time he was appointed Attorney-General of the State, which was January 21, 1826. This responsible and highly honorable office, which had previously been filled by Edward Bates and Rufus Easton, was held by Mr. Wells for a period of ten years. It was no sinecure, for the Attorney-General was *ex-officio* reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, Prosecuting Attorney for the Cole Circuit, superintendent of common schools, one of the Advisory Board of the Penitentiary, and legal adviser of the Legislature, Governor and all other State officers. The long period for which his services were retained is the best evidence of his diligent and faithful discharge of the complicated and laborious duties of the office.

Upon retiring from the office of Attorney-General he was appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Missouri, and continued in this position until his death, which occurred April 2, 1865, at Bowling Green, Ky., while on a visit to his married daughter. He had nearly reached his seventieth year.

Judge Wells was twice married, the first time in 1832 to a daughter of Major Elias Barcroft, of St. Louis county. Major Barcroft was

State Auditor from 1823 to 1833. By this marriage he had a son and two daughters. A few years after the death of his first wife, in June, 1840, he married Miss Covington, of Lexington, Ky., a very estimable lady, who was living in 1878, and by this marriage he had two daughters. One of his daughters, by his first marriage, married Gen. Monroe Parsons, who was waylaid and murdered by Mexican outlaws. Though a slave-holder during most of his life, Judge Wells became satisfied that the institution became a stumbling block in the progress of this State, and at a very early time advocated a gradual system of emancipation. With him it was a question of interest, for he had no prejudices to encounter in opposition to slavery. He saw no hope for the development of our agricultural and mineral resources except through free labor and capital, neither of which would encounter slave labor. With him, therefore, it was a question of dollars and cents, of local interest, and he was ready to adopt any policy which, in his judgment, would invite immigration, labor and capital.

In 1845 a State convention was called to revise the constitution, and Judge Wells was elected a delegate from the Cole Senatorial District, and upon the reassembling of the convention was selected as its presiding officer. During the session he made several speeches, evincing much knowledge of constitutional law. He was a close, logical reasoner, and always secured the full attention of his hearers, but he had but few of the elements of oratory. His voice was sharp, shrill, and effeminate, and he was anything but graceful in his gestures or delivery. He never spoke without ample preparation, and was happy and effective in his illustrations.

A constitution was framed and submitted to a vote of the people, but, by reason of one or two unfortunate provisions, became obnoxious, and was rejected at the polls. Judge Wells was a consistent Democrat through life, and though not a man who had many warm personal friends, was greatly admired for his general learning and legal erudition. He intended, after completing his visit to his daughter in Kentucky, to spend a few months in the East to recruit his health, but he never left her house alive. As soon as his death was telegraphed to St. Louis a bar meeting was held in the city and appropriate resolutions adopted, eulogistic of his character as a man and as a jurist. These resolutions were spread upon the records of the Federal and State courts held in St. Louis. A committee was also appointed to receive his remains at the depot, on the opposite side of the river, and to escort them through St. Louis on their way to Jefferson City. The bar of Cole county also assembled and paid a suitable tribute to his memory.

CHAPTER XIII.

CRIMES, SUICIDES, INCIDENTS.

First and Second Executions which occurred in the County under Sentence of Law — Melancholy Affair — A Man Shot and Killed near Moberly — The Murder — Peter Casper — Woman Shot and Man Hung — Railroad Collision — The last of Corlew, the Ravisher — James Hayden Brown Pays the Penalty of his Crime — Brown's Wife Commits Suicide — Murder most Foul — Distressing Fatal Accident — James A. Wright Commits Suicide.

There have been but three legal executions in Randolph county. As a community, the people of the county are as law-abiding in their character as the people of any county in the State. Yet there have been many crimes committed within her borders, a full and complete history of which would occupy too much space in our book for record. We have, therefore, recorded only some of the most prominent of these, including a few suicides, believing that a perusal of the same will be of great interest to the reader.

The first man who was executed in the county, under sentence of law, was George Bruce, a slave, for killing his master Benjamin Bruce.

The next person was John Owens, a free negro. Both of the above named persons were hanged between the years 1853 and 1860.

A MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.

[From the Citizen of 1861.]

Perhaps there is no feature more alarming in our social history than the rapid increase of the mania for self-destruction. Within the last few years it has been reaping a rich harvest of victims, and the communities are rare which can plead a total exemption from the effects of this fatal delusion. It becomes our painful duty to chronicle a case which has just occurred in our own county, the facts of which are about as follows: Mr. Robert Trimble, an old gentleman, some 75 or 80 years of age, possessed of a fine property, surrounded by a respectable family of sons and daughters, and enjoying the respect and esteem of all his neighbors, was found dead, on Saturday last, suspended to a limb of an oak tree near a small ravine in a Mr. Baker's field, about two miles south of Darkville, in this county. When found, a rope was twisted tightly about his neck; he was on his knees, and no marks of violence were perceivable.

Coroner Calhoun, on being notified of the sad occurrence, promptly repaired to the scene Sunday morning, and proceeded to hold an inquest. The verdict rendered was, in substance, that the deceased came to his death by his own act by hanging. We append the testimony elicited at the inquest, from which it will be seen that the old gentleman had been laboring under some mental derangement, superinduced, perhaps, by a severe chronic affliction, and had repeatedly meditated self-destruction before the rash act was finally consummated. It is truly a melancholy affair, and the surviving relatives have our deepest sympathy in their great sorrow.

TESTIMONY AT THE INQUEST.

G. W. Chapman, of lawful age, being sworn, said: I went with Mr. Trimble, Mr. Waters and Mrs. Wright to hunt Mr. Robert Trimble. We found him in a branch on the farm of Mr. A. Baker; found him dead with a rope around his neck, and attached to a limb above his head; appeared to have been strangled to death; we found him on his knees; no marks of violence perceivable; I think he came to his death by the rope; it was tight around his neck; I helped to take the body down, and helped to bring him to Mrs. Wright's house.

E. Waters, of lawful age, being duly sworn, said: I was out on the hunt of Mr. Trimble with Preston Wright, E. H. Trimble and George W. Chapman. We found him in a branch in A. Baker's field; he was hanging on a limb; I helped to take him down and put him in a wagon.

E. H. Trimble, of lawful age, being duly sworn, said: My father has been suffering for some years with chronic diarrhoea, and for the last five or six months has shown repeated signs of a deranged mind, more especially in regard to his financial matters. He has lived with me the greater portion of the time since the 15th of May, and on several occasions has talked of putting an end to himself, which gave me a great deal of uneasiness when he was not in my sight. I was with E. Waters, Preston Wright and George W. Chapman. We found him suspended to a limb by a rope around his neck, to a burr oak tree in a small ravine, in A. Baker's field. I have no doubt but that he came to his death at his own hands. I was present when he was removed. I never knew him to attempt to commit suicide before. There were no other tracks discernable about where he was hung. We found him by his tracks.

Mrs. Eliza J. Wright, being of lawful age, and duly sworn, said: My father has been staying with me for the last two weeks. I heard him say several times that he wished he was dead, and that he thought it best to kill himself. Last Wednesday morning he went up stairs and got his pistol and stepped out, and I went up stairs to see if his pistol was gone, and found it was. I saw him up in the field, and I ran and called him, and he answered. I managed to get the pistol away, and locked it up. He slipped out yesterday a little after three o'clock. I was not very uneasy as I knew he had no weapons. I

never thought about a rope. They all hunted, and reported his absence until about twelve o'clock last night. I went with them to fetch him home after they had found him. He did not say what he was going to do with his pistol, but I believe that he was going to kill himself, and if I had not run and called him, I believe that he would have performed the deed then. I have reason to believe he wanted to kill himself. He showed no sign of self-destruction yesterday until he was missing. I have been watching him heretofore, suspecting that he wanted to kill himself, and I believe he came to his death of his own accord.

A MAN SHOT AND KILLED NEAR MOBERLY.

[From the Citizen.]

On Sunday morning last, 1869, near the residence of John A. McDaniel, Esq., in the neighborhood of Moberly, in this county, John Duggan, a laborer on the Hannibal and Moberly Railroad, came to his death under the following circumstances: He had been loitering around Mr. McDaniel's house for several days, apparently crazy, and on Sunday morning his movements were such as to occasion some alarm, and Mr. McD. determined to have him arrested, and started to Moberly for an officer, charging his sons (two little boys) to keep a watch upon Duggan until his return with the officer. The boys went to a neighbor's house and called upon George Boyd, a young man employed in the neighborhood, to come and assist them, telling him to bring a gun, as it might be needed to defend themselves. The boys returned, when Duggan made for them with a stick. The boys ran (McDaniel's sons in front), and Boyd, with his gun, between them and Duggan. The latter continued to gain upon them, when Boyd stopped, and after repeatedly halting Duggan and warning him that he would hurt him, fired upon him, the shot taking fatal effect. Mr. McDaniel heard the report of the gun, when about a half mile on his way, and returned to find Duggan dead. Coroner Calhoun, of this place, was sent for to hold an inquest, by which these facts were elicited. Boyd surrendered himself to a justice of the peace at Moberly and was discharged. Duggan is said to have been indulging strongly in liquor for several days, and his insanity was attributable to this cause. It is reported he leaves a family in St. Louis.

A MURDER.

EDITOR CITIZEN: I feel it a duty I owe to the citizens of Randolph, and perhaps kindred and friends, to give an account of such a scene of horror as never occurred before in our community, to my recollection.

On the 22d of May, 1870, a man was found dead in the neighborhood of Mrs. Betsy Elliott's, in this county. The way in which he was discovered was by the stench that came from his body. Two of Mrs. Elliott's sons walked out from the house to see about something

pertaining to their business, when they were arrested by a very offensive smell, which caused them to examine from whence it came, and upon examination found the body of a strange man concealed in a tree-top. One of the boys immediately repaired to the residence of M. H. Rice, a justice of the peace, and the justice, supposing that the body found was over 10 miles distant from the coroner of the county, issued his writ commanding the constable of Chariton township to summon a jury to hold an inquest on the body of the deceased, and after the jury was sworn and received their charge, they brought in the following verdict:—

“We, the undersigned, a jury summoned to hold an inquest upon the body of an unknown man found dead near the premises of Mrs. Elliott, find that the deceased came to his death by being murdered by some unknown person or persons. As revealed by a *post mortem* examination, his skull had been broken in five different places; no other marks of violence were found on his body, and he is supposed to have been dead some 10 or 15 days.

“Mc. B. Broaddus,

“A. M. Brogan,

“H. F. Dennis,

Henry Brogan,

George Summers,

David Wright,

“Robert Terrill, M. D.”

Since this thing has come to light in the shape that it has, it has caused considerable excitement, from an occurrence that took place in the neighborhood somewhere about the 12th of this month. In the evening of that day a two-horse wagon, with one man in sight (it is supposed there were more in the wagon, but they could not be seen, as it was covered), passed through Darkville about dusk and inquired the way to Macon City. They were directed to that place. The next we hear of them is at Hugh Trimble's, where they stopped and asked him if he could tell them where a man by the name of Frank Davis lived, telling Mr. Trimble that he had sold Mr. Davis a piece of land, and that Davis had sent him word that, if he would come and see him he would pay him (the traveler) some money on the land, and he had heard that Davis lived about 8 or 10 miles from Huntsville, and although coming from the direction of Huntsville at the time, he asked Mr. Trimble if there was not a road east of that, that led to Huntsville. The next we hear of them is at Mrs. Elliott's, between eight and nine o'clock at night. Stopping the wagon before approaching the house, one of the men went to the house and inquired for this same Frank Davis. On being informed that they knew nothing of such a man, he asked if there was a house ahead that he could stay at. They told him they did not know. He then hallooed, “Come on, boys,” when the wagon advanced in the direction of the house and passed by, and about half a mile from the spot where the dead man was found secreted by the side of the road—a road that is but very little traveled. The next account that we have of them is at A. H. Rice's, still later at night, inquiring for this same Davis. They were informed that they knew nothing of such a man, and they passed on.

The next account we have of them was at Silas Wright's, near Darkville, where they asked if they were on the road to Huntsville, when the said Wright directed them the right way, and they proceeded in that direction. On this road that they passed over that night, close to the residence of Jesse Rutherford, a day or two after, it was discovered there had been some things burned, supposed to have been clothes, as a piece of goods was found that was not consumed. A pocket-book was also found, and in addition some plates of ambrotypes, together with the irons of a satchel or trunk. These, Mr. Editor, are the facts in the case as near as could be given under the circumstances, and we hope the citizens of Huntsville and vicinity will take this matter into consideration and endeavor to ferret it out.

Respectfully,

A CITIZEN OF CHARITON TOWNSHIP.

PETER CASPER.

[From the Herald.]

Our readers will doubtless many of them recollect the circumstances of the killing of Clement Jeter, in 1871, by Peter Casper, on the farm of the latter, in Union township, in this county. The death of Jeter was caused by a gun-shot wound, produced by a small single barrel shot-gun in the hands of Casper. At the time the affair occurred, Casper was arrested and taken before a justice of the peace, but as Jeter's wound was not considered fatal, he was released on \$600 bail. Afterward, when it became evident that Jeter would die, Casper were scared into running off from the county rather than stand a trial, and his \$600 bail bond was forfeited and paid. His whereabouts were discovered by Dick Powell, of Moberly, and after the Governor had offered a reward for Casper's apprehension, Dick went over to Illinois and brought him back, the circumstances of which we gave in this paper a short time since.

On a Thursday morning in July, 1875, the day agreed upon, the trial of Peter Casper for murder in the first degree, for the killing of Clement Jeter, was commenced in our circuit court. Messrs. W. N. Rutherford, J. C. Crawley, G. F. Rothwell and W. T. McCanne, all of Moberly, appeared for the prosecution, and William Hinkleman, of Belleville, Illinois, and J. R. Christian, of Huntsville, for the defense.

The following jurors were selected to decide the case:—

M. S. Turner, Joel Rucker, Thomas Stockton, W. B. Hardister, John Hendrix, George D. Brock, M. T. Halliburton, A. L. Miller, W. C. Kirby, P. S. Baker, L. D. Maupin, Charles H. Hammett.

The jury were duly charged and placed in charge of Sheriff Williams, and were not permitted to separate again until after they had rendered a verdict, which they did on Saturday evening, having been guarded by the sheriff three days.

We have not space to give the evidence in detail, but the sum and substance amounts to about this: Casper had an oat field that a mare

of Jeter's had been trespassing upon, and an unfriendly feeling had sprung up between them on this account. Casper went with his gun, accompanied by his wife, to Jeter's house on Sunday morning, a few days before the shooting, and notified Jeter to keep his mare out of his oats, and it is also said he threatened to shoot Jeter. A few days later, Jeter's mare again got into Casper's oat field, and Casper sent for two of his neighbors to come and assess the damage done, but before they arrived Jeter came for the mare. Casper told him he could not get her until the neighbors came and assessed the damage, and ordered Jeter out of the field and off his premises. Jeter started to comply with this order, but when he got to the fence, he changed his notion and again returned for his mare. Casper saw him coming, and endeavored to keep between Jeter and the mare, but Jeter advanced on him, and grabbing the muzzle of his gun with his left hand, struck Casper over the head with the bridle and bridle bit he held in his right hand. After this lick Casper fired the fatal shot. This is as good an account of the evidence as we can give in so short a space.

The evidence was all in, the jury was first addressed by Mr. McCanne, for the prosecution, in an able speech of about an hour's length. He was followed by Mr. Hinkleman, in a speech of one and three-quarter hours in length, which was well delivered and was considered a masterly speech for the defense. He was followed by Mr. Rutherford in a speech of about one hour for the prosecution, which set forth the evidence in some points very clearly, but as a whole was more of an appeal for law and order than a prosecuting speech; then followed J. R. Christian for the defense in the master speech of the whole trial, it requiring two and a half hours for its delivery. John astonished his most intimate friends in the clearness and force with which he brought the evidence and circumstances of the case clearly and vividly before the jury, and we were confidentially informed by one of the jurymen that this speech saved Casper from the penitentiary. Mr. Crawley closed the case for the prosecution, but we had heard so much speech-making that we only remained to hear a portion of his speech. The case was then given to the jury.

The jury returned to court after an absence of about one hour, with the following verdict:—

“We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty.”

GEORGE D. BROCK, Foreman.

After the reading of the verdict, the defendant, as well as the jury, were discharged, and all felt free again.

WOMAN SHOT AND MAN HUNG.

[From the Huntsville Herald.]

We are called upon this week to record a terrible tragedy and its sequel, which followed close after and is no less horrible. John W. Green, a farmer living on the farm of William Embree, two miles north-east of Roanoke, in this county, on Saturday morning last, July 12, 1877, about one o'clock, shot his wife, so badly wounding her that

she died in about 10 hours afterwards. Green claimed that he was trying to shoot a dog, and in passing through a door the gun was accidentally discharged, with the result stated. The *ante mortem* statements of Mrs. Green and other circumstances led people to believe that a foul murder had been committed, and on proper process being issued, Mr. Dameron, the constable of Silver Creek township, arrested Green on Saturday night last. He brought him to the residence of the constable's father, Mr. G. W. Dameron, near Silver Creek church, where he kept him under guard until Monday evening. Having suspicions that an attempt would be made on Monday night to lynch the prisoner, the constable moved him for greater safety to the residence of H. S. Newby. He was right in his surmises, for about twelve o'clock that night a body of men, variously estimated at from 40 to 75, visited the residence of Mr. G. W. Dameron, in search of the prisoner. On being told that he was not there, they searched some barns and outbuildings, and not finding him returned and searched the house. But they were not to be thus baffled, for they immediately began to search the neighborhood, and about two o'clock in the night found him. They were not long in overpowering the constable and guard and soon secured the prisoner. They then issued a written order to the constable not to follow them, and also stating that his body would be found next morning near Silver Creek church. This last statement proved true, for early Tuesday morning Green was found dead, suspended by the neck, where they had stated, his feet not being more than two feet from the ground. He was hung with an ordinary plow line, and in such a manner as to make sure work. Up to this time nothing is known of the men who composed the mob, but it is supposed that they were from the neighborhood of Washington church, in Howard county, as many of the dead woman's relations dwell in that section. The man hung was a son of 'Squire Green, a farmer living near Sturgeon, who is a quiet, well disposed man, much respected in his neighborhood, and the sad fate of his son is much to be regretted on his father's account.

The people of Randolph are peaceable and law-abiding, and while it is the general belief that this mob was from Howard, yet it is painful to us to be called upon to record such a proceeding on our own soil, tho' we doubt not that every man who engaged in hanging this man felt that he was discharging a sacred duty conscientiously and for the good of the community and his fellow man.

It is our hope that Randolph may never again have such an occurrence within her borders.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

[From the Herald.]

Two trains tried to pass each other on the same track, in the south part of Huntsville on Tuesday night, November 28, 1879, about six p. m. One was the regular eastern bound freight train drawn by engine No. 25, with C. Blessing as engineer. The other was a construction

train drawn by engine No. 71, with Engineer Johnson as driver. When the collision occurred the construction train was nearly at a dead stand but the freight train was moving very rapidly. The engineer of the freight train, Mr. Blessing, was caught between the engine and tender and so horribly crushed that he died in a short time. If he had remained on his seat he would possibly have escaped without serious hurt. No other person was seriously hurt, though some workmen on the construction train ran a narrow risk of instant death, as they were on a flat car in the rear of the tender which telescoped with the car. Fortunately they were sitting on a tool-box which was knocked out of the way.

The accident was caused by the freight train passing the depot without orders.

The damage to the trains is much smaller than usual with railroad accidents, as none of the cars were thrown from the track, and none of them damaged beyond the loss of draw heads. The cow-catchers and front portions of the engines were torn up and very much damaged, but we think none of the fine machinery about either engine was seriously damaged.

The wreck was cleared away that night and no trains were seriously delayed by it.

The dead man leaves a wife and probably a family at Kansas City.

THE LAST OF CORLEW, THE RAVISHER.

[From the Moberly Headlight of July 29, 1880.]

Another horror has been added to the list possessed by Moberly. A deed has been done, which, though just in the eyes of all men acquainted with the provocation, will make the name of our fair city a by-word and a reproach in other States, furnish political capital for unscrupulous politicians, and cause law-abiding men to look with distrust upon the county of Randolph.

This morning about 8:30 o'clock Sheriff Matlock brought the prisoner, Corlew, over from Huntsville, to stand his trial for rape, in the Moberly court of common pleas. The prisoner, guarded by the sheriff and deputies, came from the jail in a light two-horse spring wagon, and just alighted on the corner of Fourth and Reed streets, at the foot of the steps leading to the court-house, and had turned to go up the steps when Mr. Crump, the woman's husband, who had just come across the street with Mr. Waller, the prosecuting attorney, drew a self-cocking revolver and fired at the prisoner. His aim was disconcerted by Mr. Waller grabbing hold of his arm, and the ball passed through the right sleeve of Corlew's coat, setting it afire, burning quite a hole. The thoroughly frightened man ran up the steps into the court-room, pursued by Crump. In the meantime Marshal Lynch and others grabbed hold of Mr. Crump, but the gleam of revolvers in the hands of his friends made them let go. The court-room had but few spectators in it. Corlew ran through, or around the room, and was caught by Esquire Clarkson, who supposed

the man was trying to get away. Corlew broke loose from his grasp and ran again, catching hold of an old man named Trimble, pulling him down on top of him. Rising hastily he ran out of the room, down the stairs and diagonally across the street in the direction of Hance & Hardin's store. While in the street he was shot in the back by Crump, but the ball did not check his speed. He returned and ran up street, through Werries' dry goods store, followed by Crump, who endeavored to shoot him there, but could not get his pistol to work. The prisoner ran into the alley, next to Nise's building, across Reed street, through Harvey's grocery store, across Fourth street and darted up the steps leading to August Nitzsche's shoe shop, over Chris & George's saloon. He ran through the shop into the room adjoining, used as a store room, where Crump emptied his revolver into the poor wretch, finishing him, as he supposed, but he lived for at least half an hour afterwards, wholly unconscious. Crump then went down stairs, mounted his horse and rode off.

From the appearance of the room there must have ensued a desperate struggle, as there were several shots in the ceiling and wall, showing that Crump's pistol must have been struck, and it is probable that he was clinched by Corlew. The last wound, made back of the left ear, was badly powder burnt, and the pistol must have been shoved against his head.

The room was quickly thronged with excited individuals, anxious to catch a glimpse of the miserable wretch who was gasping his life away. He lay upon a lounge, upon the slats only, his feet hanging over the end, his coat rolled up for a pillow under his head, the head of the lounge lifted and resting upon a box. Cold, clammy sweat stood out in big beads over his face and neck; his lips were white, and his eyes had a vacant, wandering look, and not a gleam of intelligence escaped from them; though when he was moved, bystanders could see he was conscious and suffering terribly. His pulse was strong and full almost up to his last breath, which was drawn so quietly that it seemed as if he had gone to sleep; his features were not distorted at all, but bore the calm, placid expression so noticeable in all who die from the effects of gun-shot wounds. Before he died the room was cleared of all except physicians and reporters. An examination showed that he was shot three times in the head and once in the small of the back, near the spinal column, any of which wounds would have caused death.

The excitement attending the shooting was intense, though it seemed to be the general verdict that the fiend met with the punishment he deserved, though all regret that the law was not allowed to take its course, for the man would have undoubtedly been hanged.

The remains were taken in charge by the coroner and an inquest held. The jury returned the following verdict:—

“We, the jury, having viewed the body of Corlew, deceased, find that he came to his death by gun or pistol shots fired by unknown hands to the jury.”

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

The crime for which Corlew met his fate is fresh in the minds of many of our readers, but as there are some who may not be acquainted with the facts a short account of the transaction is given : —

Tuesday night, the 17th of February last, a woman with two children arrived at Moberly from some place north of here, coming in on the north branch of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Road. The train reaches here about midnight. The woman and her children were sitting in the ladies' waiting room at the depot. She was approached by a stranger who told her there was no train going east for some time and that she had better accompany him to a hotel. He said his mother was keeping a hotel just across the street, and that he would take pleasure in giving her and the children a bed free of charge until morning. By such persuasions he induced the woman to accompany him to the Depot Hotel, and, representing to the clerk that the woman was his wife, he secured a room, and taking one of the children in his arms carried it up stairs, depositing it in the room. Immediately locking the door, he drew a pistol and forced the woman to submit to his hellish lust. The woman and children left next morning after telling her story to the landlady of the hotel. A representative of this paper traced the matter up and caused Corlew's arrest, but as nothing could be proven against him then, he was released and went to Huntsville, where he was subsequently arrested and lodged in jail. On the preliminary examination he was identified by the woman, picked out of a number of men, and was bound over for trial, being removed to Kansas City for safe keeping. The case has been postponed again and again on account of the illness of Mrs. Crump.

When Corlew was arrested he gave his name as Burton, and had a woman with him who claimed to be his wife, and probably was; at least she was a wife to him in all that the name implies.

An attempt was made to mob Corlew once, but the jailor was notified in time and removed his prisoner out of harm's way. It has been a conceded fact in the minds of many that Corlew would never have a trial, and they were correct.

It seems the prisoner had a premonition of his fate, for while in the Kansas City jail he was made the recipient of a little Testament, the front fly-leaf of which has the following : —

“ CHAS BURTON :

“ May you take into your heart the words of this precious little book, as they have eternal life through the Son of God.

“ M. M. ROBSON. ”

“ See Luke xv : 17-20.”

On the back fly-leaf and on the inside of the back is the following letter, probably written for his wife :—

“ ARTIE, DARLING : When you read these lines I may be with our little Willie, and I hope you may meet me and him in a better land.

You can if you put all your trust in our great God. Remember Charlie. If anything should happen to me I want my dear wife Artie to have this little book, and may it do her good.

“CHARLIE M. C.”

The letter and inscription are both undated, and there is nothing to tell when they were written. Several poems clipped from newspapers are found between the pages of the Testament, and several pressed flowers. In the poem of Moore, beginning, “Come rest on this bosom, my own stricken dear,” under the line, “Thro’ the furnace thy steps I’ll pursue,” he has penciled, “If, Artie, you’re true.”

A tin type of his wife and a photograph, probably of his mother, were also found in the book. A postal card from his mother, dated July 27th, 1880, is as follows:—

“MY DEAR BOY: Your cards came to hand, but will not try to express my feelings; they are too sad for words. I can do nothing without money—have done all I can. (Name illegible) lied to me. Told me he would go down until the last moment, then refused to go. I knew “Art” was with you. Heard she was in La Plata. I will try if I can come down. Try and keep your trial off as long as you can. At least until I see if I can get there.

“YOUR MOTHER.”

Several letters from his wife while she was at Huntsville are also in his effects. The letters are all full of devotion, but are miserably written and poorly spelled. Among his papers is a letter written June 3d, by himself, to his wife. It is too long to give, but the tenor of it is despair for her desertion of him. A letter from Hade Brown is also found, which is given:—

“KANSAS CITY, June 2, 1880.

“DEAR FRIEND BURTON: You must not give up. You must keep up, and if your wife has gone home, let her go. Mr. Haley says she can’t do you no good if she was here. He says that clerk and the hotel keeper are all the witnesses you want. He says they can’t convict you on her evidence to save the world. Burton, you must not give up; you must keep up in good heart; you will get out all right. Terry Jackson said he was going to see you would get out all right. Burton, if Artie has gone, let her go; she is not true if she has gone home. She ain’t no true wife. I would be glad she was gone, if she was a wife of mine, for that showed she wanted your money, and when your money is gone she leaves you. Ah! I hope she is not gone. I hope she will be true and stand to you while you are in your trouble, is my wishes. Burton, keep up in your spirits, and whenever old Ferald will let my wife come around I will send her around to you. She wanted to go and see you Sunday, but Ferald would not let her go around. Keep in good spirits. You are young and can get another wife if she is gone home. Good night. Your true friend,

“J. H. BROWN.”

Brown's letter is chiefly remarkable from his never once alluding to himself, but it showed he was no true prophet, however good he might be at consoling.

Well, the deed is done. We regret that Moberly was made the scene of such a bloody transaction, but the way of the transgressor is hard, and Corlew deserved death, but not that way. Comments are useless and we will let it rest. We have tried to glean the facts in the case, but not being an eye-witness have to depend on the statement of others, and they disagree in some minor particulars. However, our version of the tragedy will be found to be, in the main, correct.

Corlew's mother came down from Kansas City on the twelve o'clock train. She knew nothing of the fate of her son till arriving in the city. His two brothers, living in Kansas City, have been telegraphed for and will come down on first train. It is not known where he will be buried.

JAMES HAYDEN BROWN PAYS THE PENALTY OF HIS CRIME.

[From the Huntsville Herald.]

On Friday morning last, June the 25th, 1880, the day fixed by the Supreme Court of the State for the execution of James Hayden Brown, the murderer of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Dr. Parrish, the sun rose clear and beautiful — not a cloud was visible in any part of the horizon. All nature seemed to smile approvingly upon the incoming day, as if rejoicing that, at last, retributive justice was about to be meted out to the red-handed assassin and murderer, who had willfully and wickedly violated the laws of God and man. Years had elapsed since the commission of the horrible crime, but justice at last stood ready and determined to demand the full penalty of the law — a life for a life.

On Thursday before the day of execution, Sheriff Matlock, accompanied by L. V. Heether, J. R. Belsher, James Ragsdale, E. L. Duval, Harry Wallace, Henry Herndon and G. L. Alexander, returned from Kansas City with the condemned murderer. A large crowd of men, women and children, attracted by that morbid curiosity that creates in human nature an uncontrollable desire to behold the doomed or the dead, awaited them at the depot, all excited and anxious to feast their eyes upon the poor doomed criminal who was so soon to pay the just penalty of his awful crime. He was taken from the cars pale and trembling, for the first time seeming to realize his true situation. He, however, soon recovered his usual levity, and greeted cordially all whom he recognized. He expressed great anxiety to have all persons whom he had wronged or offended to come forward and forgive him. He was incarcerated in the county jail, and securely guarded to await the hour of his execution.

BROWN'S FIRST REALIZATION OF HIS TERRIBLE POSITION.

At the jail in Kansas City Sheriff Matlock had an interview with Brown, and although he had on many occasions sworn vengeance

against Mr. Matlock, he promised to do all that would be asked of him. He was in a very pensive mood, exhibiting no signs of anger, but on the contrary melting to tears when he spoke with the officer in regard to the execution. He asked the sheriff to forgive him for all the hard things he had said about him and trouble he had given him, and then remarked: "I've got to die and I propose to show the world that I can die like a man. I know it is just, and if anybody had killed my mother I should want him to be hung."

A Kansas City *Times* reporter had the following interview with him the day previous:—

"Well, Mr. Brown, how do you feel to-day?"

"Very well, thank you. I am all right as far as I know."

"You had quite a lively time down here the other night?"

"Yes, I was angry and didn't know what I was doing. One of the men called me a bad name and I didn't like it. If they had asked me for that poison I should have given it to them."

"Did you have any poison the officer did not get?"

"Of course I did. They thought they were very smart, and as soon as they got the stuff out of my mouth thought they had it all but they hadn't," with a sly twinkle of his eye. "I had some more, enough to kill all the men in this jail, in my shoe, and when they went away I took it out and showed it to Hoge, here."

"Have you taken any since that night?"

"Yes. I took some on Tuesday morning, but it was an overdose, and I threw it up."

"How did you get the poison?"

"Some of it was handed to me through the bars when one of the deputies was standing beside my friend but he didn't see it. That wasn't all, either. Some came in here under a plate of victuals, sent by one of my friends."

"Did your wife bring any of the morphine to you?"

"No, sir. She bought it though, and sent it by her friends. She bought it at Dr. Morrison's drug store."

"Did you ever have any other poison?"

"I should say I did. When I came from St. Louis I had a lot of it tucked under the lining of my cap, and the officers searched me but didn't find it. I had enough to kill 100 men — it was arsenic."

"Did you ever use any of it?"

"Certainly, I have a dozen times or more, but every time I threw it up, I couldn't make it stick on my stomach." This with a smile.

"What made you think of committing suicide?"

"Well, I saw in some of the papers that I was to be hanged in a wigwam and that there were tickets being sold for people to see me executed, and I didn't like that, and I made up my mind that I would not hang, but I know that it is all right now and I shall submit and not try to do anything bad."

"You are a Catholic, are you not, Mr. Brown?"

"Yes, I am. The priests used to come and see me before this scrape Monday night, but since that they have kept away. I shall

telegraph to Father O'Shay, of St. Louis, to come and see me before I die. I used to go to church when I was there."

"You won't attempt any more trouble?"

"No, I shall not, I have made up my mind that I am going off like a man." Turning to the marshal, he said: "Mr. Ligget, I want everybody to forgive me, and I forgive everybody that has injured me. I want to go off now without any trouble, and shall go with the officers when they want to take me. I know I have done wrong, but I know I shall be forgiven. If not in this world in the next," and his eyes filled with tears.

THE DAY OF EXECUTION.

At early dawn Friday the eager crowd came pouring into town from every direction and in every conceivable way, until by noon the streets and alleys were completely packed and jammed with one living mass of human beings, all anxious to get a look at the doomed man. Early in the morning Brown swallowed a white powder from a paper supposed to contain morphine. Dr. W. H. Taylor was called in, but found upon examination that the drug had no perceptible effect upon him. Brown sent for Dr. Oliver and gave him a druggist's envelope, carefully folded up, requesting him not to open it until he (Brown) was dead, saying the doctor would then learn the cause of his death. He evidently desired to produce the impression that he had taken poison with the intention of committing suicide. Upon inspection, Dr. Oliver found the envelope marked, "Morphia; Dr. H. C. Morrison, Druggist, 12th St., between Locust & Cherry, Kansas City, Mo," but it contained nothing, having been previously rifled of its contents.

During the morning the little three-year-old orphan child was taken to the cell of his doomed father to bid him an eternal farewell. The meeting was heart-rending and beyond description. The anguish of the father as he clasped to his breast the innocent child whom he had doubly orphaned, covering his face with kisses and tears, was extreme. His brother Frankie, a boy about 15 years of age, was also admitted to the cell. Hade presented him with his breastpin and asked him to wear it for his wretched brother's sake. He also advised Frankie to take warning from his fate, and shun all dissipation and wickedness, they having been the cause of his disgrace and ruin.

His mother, who is a good and true woman, was not present to witness the sad fate of her wayward and undutiful son. Had he heeded her nurture and admonitions this sad fate would never have befallen him.

His last night on earth was a restless and sleepless one, spent principally in conversation with the guards and a few friends and acquaintances who were permitted to visit him. His mood was extremely versatile — sometimes joking and laughing, telling anecdotes, relating his exploits before and since the commission of his crime; but when the subject of his wife and child was mentioned he became unmanned, and gave way to feelings of grief and despair.

About nine o'clock Rev. W. T. Ellington, of the Methodist church, was sent for, and administered to the criminal the rite of baptism. The scene was one that impressed the audience with great solemnity, which was made manifest by the free effusion of tears from the eyes of all who witnessed it. The doomed man seemed to be exceedingly penitent, and expressed faith in Jesus.

A few minutes after twelve, shackled and accompanied by armed guards, Brown came out and climbed into the wagon, taking a seat on his coffin, which was lying on the bottom of the open wagon. The vehicle did not start for some minutes, during which a number of Brown's old acquaintances came up and shook hands with him. He received them pleasantly, betraying little or no emotion but showing a firmness that betokened the great change that had recently taken place in his disposition. Slowly the procession marched to the place of execution along a dusty road crowded with vehicles of all kinds, horses ridden by eager spectators, and still more eager men on foot walking to the place of death.

Arriving at the scaffold, which was erected in a woodland pasture, distant about one mile east of the court-house, on the Moberly road, Brown ascended to the platform with a firm step and seated himself on a bench placed at the north side. He was accompanied by Sheriff Matlock, Deputy Sheriff William Matlock, Sheriff Glasscock, of Audrain county, Rev. W. T. Ellington, and a number of reporters. Brown looked about him at the vast crowd, which is estimated to have numbered 15,000, and seemed to search the vast concourse for faces that he knew. His countenance was that of a person deeply interested but fearless. He looked like he had been contending with himself, and had conquered. After prayer by Mr. Ellington, the sheriff asked Brown if he had anything to say, to which the condemned man answered affirmatively. He stepped to the railing and said:—

“If you all will keep still a few minutes I will say a few words in regard to myself, to both young and old, men, women and children. I was a free man once, and never thought to be hung as I am to-day. As I was on my way out here awhile ago, I noticed several young men I used to know and was raised with, riding along near the wagon, coming to my—funeral, so to say, reeling on their horses. I was sorry to see them, and it made me shudder, for it was this that brought me where I am. Oh, God, the trouble it has brought in the world. I feel as though I hadn't an enemy in the crowd. I hope you all have forgiven me, as I have forgiven everybody. My God is the only one who has given me strength to believe this, and I hope it is so. I am going to meet my dear, sweet wife, who died for me. She loved me better than all the world. They say I put her up to it, but as my God in Heaven knows I never did it, and knew nothing of it. I committed a heinous crime, but didn't know it. It was done, and I must suffer for it on the gallows. I hope I have not an enemy here to-day. I forgive everybody and hope everybody forgives me. I ask pardon of Dr. Parrish and all his family. Oh, God! the trouble I caused them.

If Miss Lutie Parrish, Sarah Parrish, Dr. Parrish, Mr. Chris. Parrish, Mr. Henry Fort, or any of the rest of the family are here, won't they please to hold up their hands to show that they have forgiven me? [Here Mr. Chris. Parrish held up his hand.] Thank God! there is one. Are there any others? I see none. If any of you should meet my mother, brother, or darling child, don't snarl at them, but meet them in a nice way. It was the dying request of my wife that we be buried together in the same coffin, in the same grave. I want her family's consent to be buried by my side, and if they object let some of them say so now. I hope every one of you may remember the poor creature who stands here to-day, and I hope none hold malice, for I would die the most miserable of men if I thought so. Now, I have here some flowers that I want placed in my wife's sweet hand. If there is any lady in the crowd who will attend to this for me will she please raise her little hand? [One does.] Thank you. Now here are some others I want put on the breast of my coat. Will some one attend to this for me. Jesus Christ has given me courage to stand here to-day. I want you all to see that I am buried with my dear, sweet wife; and pray God for me, as wicked a man as I am. May God have mercy on every one of you.'

Having finished his remarks, the prisoner took a seat on the scaffold bench and looked around over the immense crowd, while Deputy Sheriff Will Matlock read in a clear, distinct voice the death warrant, after which Brown was asked to take his stand on the fatal trap. He complied with this requirement promptly and like a brave man, and as Deputy Sheriff Will Matlock placed the black cap over his head he remarked, "Now, Will, don't make a botch of it," which were his last words. The noose was adjusted by Sheriff Glasscock, of Audrain county, and at 1:28 o'clock the trap was sprung by Sheriff N. G. Matlock, resulting in instant death from a broken neck. Drs. Taylor, Oliver, Dameron and Aldridge examined the body and pronounced life extinct in 6½ minutes. The body was cut down in 20 minutes, placed in a handsome double coffin and turned over to his relatives, who conveyed it to the depot to await the arrival of the remains of his wife, who committed suicide in Kansas City the Monday night previous, a full account of which appeared in last week's *Herald*. The bodies of the two unfortunates were conveyed on the night express train to Moberly, and at the depot in that city the remains of the two were placed together in the same coffin, according to their dying wish. The most perfect repose rested upon the face of the dead woman, the features wearing a pleased expression and being in a perfect state of preservation. Brown's face wore a look of calmness and presented only slight discoloration. The lady who promised the doomed man on the gallows to place the bunch of flowers in the dead hands of his wife was present and performed her mission faithfully, after midnight, when the vast throng who observed her make the promise were wrapped in slumber. She refused to give her name, but it is said she resides at Higbee. The two bodies were placed in

each other's arms, and the roses lay between them. They were shipped on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road to' Madison, Monroe county, and were buried the following day at a family burying ground three miles from Milton in this county. The coffin, transportation, etc., were paid for out of private subscriptions raised in Huntsville and Moberly, the citizens of each place contributing about \$60.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME, ETC.

James Hayden Brown, the murderer of Mrs. Dr. Parrish, was born in Cairo township, Randolph county, Missouri, July 12, 1856, near the place where the crime was committed. He was a son of the notorious Bill Brown, who murdered William Penny at Jacksonville, in this county, in 1865, and who was afterwards shot and killed by his brother-in-law, young Hayden, for the brutal abuse of his wife. He was endowed with an ungovernable temper, had been an unruly, turbulent, bad boy during his whole life, ever ready to shoot, cut or kill whoever or whatever crossed his path, and always boasted of his ability to whip or kill any one who dared to insult him. At the age of nineteen he married, against the will of her parents, Miss Susan Parrish, the daughter of Dr. J. C. Parrish, a respectable and highly esteemed gentleman of this county. Soon after the marriage Hade's devilish temper and cruel disposition was manifested towards his wife, which resulted in his whipping and otherwise cruelly treating her, all of which she bore with fortitude until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, when she left home and appealed to her parents for protection. They advised her to return home and live with him if possible. She returned, but his cruel treatment soon again compelled her to flee for safety. She naturally sought that protection which is due from loving parents to their children. She appealed to their sympathies, protested against again returning home to be beaten and cursed like a cur. The parents, in their goodness of heart, yielded to her entreaties, and her father carried her off to his son's home in Howard county. When Brown found that his wife had gone out of his reach, he became enraged and threatened to kill his wife's parents for affording her shelter and protection against his cruelty, which threat he carried into execution on the 23d of July, 1877, by shooting the Doctor and killing Mrs. Parrish, the mother of his wife, one of the kindest and most affectionate mothers that ever lived, thus committing one of the most cruel and cold-blooded murders that marks the annals of crime. After the murder Brown made his escape, eluding the most diligent search of the officers of the law, and 11 months afterwards was captured in the distant State of Minnesota, and returned to this county for trial.

Brown's first trial was in February, 1879, and resulted in a hung jury. The case was again set for December, 1879. The jury had been selected and the taking of testimony commenced, when one of the jurymen was taken seriously ill. The judge discharged the remaining jurors, ordered the sheriff to summon another panel of 40

men, and set the case for trial January 26, 1880. The greater part of the first two days was occupied in an effort to get a change of venue. The trial proper commenced Thursday at one o'clock P. M., and by Monday night following the testimony was all in. Tuesday and the early part of Wednesday was consumed in arguing the case. The defense was most ably represented by Messrs. Martin, Priest, Christian and Provine, while the prosecution was well conducted by Messrs. Porter, Hall and Waller.

The case was given to the jury Wednesday morning, and they were only out some 15 minutes when they returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

The Supreme court was appealed to by the defense, with the hope of having the case reversed. But on the 6th day of May, a decision was rendered affirming the finding of the court below. The day of execution was fixed for June 25, 1880.

Below we give a synopsis of the important testimony in the case: —

J. BENNETT.

On the 23d of July, 1877, I was in the lane east of my house; Brown was there in my lane; the old lady Parrish came driving up the lane from the east; Brown said here comes the d—d old b—h now, I'll go and give her a couple of loads; I said Brown you wouldn't shoot an old woman; he said yes I'll finish her; he reached the wagon, and got off his horse; Mrs. Parrish clumb out of the wagon and seemed to try to keep the wagon between Brown and her; he shot her once and she started to run when he shot her again, when she was brought to my house; the middle of the lane running by my house is the line between Cairo and Salt River township; the shooting was in Cairo township.

Mr. Priest here objected to the indictment, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction in Cairo township.

Prior to the shooting of Mrs. Parrish, Brown was at my house, about noon; I didn't hear Brown say anything about the shooting of Dr. Parrish; I didn't see Brown shoot Dr. Parrish; heard the report and saw Dr. Parrish bleeding; it wasn't but a few moments till Brown made the remarks about Mrs. Parrish until he shot her; I was about 300 yards from where he shot Mrs. Parrish; there was nothing to obstruct my view; my eyesight is good; I have never had to wear glasses until the last year.

Cross-examined: The first time I ever saw Brown was the day of his father's sale; have known him for several years; I saw Brown first that day about noon; I was sitting at the table; he drove up to the house and stopped; I told my wife to tell him to come in and eat his dinner; had no conversation with Brown that day, prior to his difficulty with Dr. Parrish; my wife was talking to him but I do not remember any of the conversation; he had a double-barreled shot-gun in his buggy; did not see him just previous to the difficulty; did not see Dr. Parrish before I heard the gun; did not see the shots fired but

heard two shots, and when I went to the lane I saw Brown riding off with his gun in his hand; Dr. Parrish came to my house and ran in; did not follow the Doctor into my house until Brown shot the old lady; the Doctor said nothing to me as he passed me; while Dr. Parrish was in my house I saw no fire arms in his possession.

I stood in the lane until Brown went to his house and returned; his house is in full view of me; he was riding fast; Brown's house and Dr. Parrish's house are in view of each other; do not know what Brown said when he came back to my house, but think he said something about shooting him again for taking off his wife and child; he hitched his horse a little south of my house, went round in the pasture and said he would shoot Parrish again if he had to shoot him through the window; he had just returned from the pasture when he saw Mrs. Parrish coming; he then made the remark: There comes the d—d old b—h; he was walking about, talking about Dr. Parrish taking off his wife and child; did not hear Brown swear, laugh or cry; before she came he picked up a wagon seat and slammed it over the fence a time or two, I cannot recollect what he said; it was Parrish's wagon seat; didn't see him tear off or break any palings; didn't see him load his gun after shooting Dr. Parrish; Lou Patten, Jack Amick, young Jack Amick, George Amick and John Will Smith were in the lane. I think there were but three in the lane when Brown came up. Patten said to him: Hade, leave that old woman alone. He (Brown) then started for his horse with his gun in his hand. When Brown and Dr. Parrish met, I suppose Parrish was going home. I did not state at the former trial that Dr. Parrish was going home and that Brown was going to Cairo with a cow. It was a mistake. I did not say so. When Brown returned from his house he appeared to be out of humor. Did not seem to be excited. He wasn't swearing, at least in my presence. Will Palmer was in the yard. Did not see him in the lane. My wife met Brown at the fence. I think Mrs. Amick met him at the gate. It is prairie in front of my house. There was no wagon in the lane or anything else to obstruct my view. When Brown shot Dr. Parrish it frightened the horses and they ran off. Do not know what speed Brown was going when he left my house to meet Mrs. Parrish. Don't know what speed the wagon was coming. Think a negro was driving. Beatty Clutter was riding horseback behind the wagon. Did not see Clutter stick a rifle through the fence just before Brown met the wagon. Don't know if Clutter was working for Dr. Parrish. Don't know what became of Brown after he shot Mrs. Parrish second time. I saw him no more. Mrs. Parrish was riding on the west side of the wagon and Brown was sitting on his horse on the east side of the wagon. Mrs. Parrish walked towards the heads of the mules in a stooping posture and then walked and raised her head when Brown shot her. George Amick went with Brown to his house from mine. I do not know what he went for. While at my house Brown was talking of some difficulty with Dr. Parrish. I did not pay particular attention to what he was talking about. Saw some of the shot extracted

from Dr. Parrish's face. They were small shot, not the smallest or the largest.

Re-direct: I do not know where William Palmer was when Brown started down to meet Mrs. Parrish. When I went back into the yard he was in rear of my kitchen. Did not see him in the lane at all. He would have had to pass by me had he gone into the lane. He did not pass me. Plat of ground shown.

Objected to by defense, objection sustained. Questions asked as to height of fences and other questions of minor importance.

MISS LUTIE PARRISH.

Am a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Parrish. I was present in the lane near Mr. Bennett's the day mother was killed. I first saw Brown within a quarter mile of Mr. Bennett's. He was in front of Mr. Bennett's. When Brown met us he said, by G—d stop that wagon. Mother said O, go on he didn't want us to stop. He said yes, I do. Get out of the wagon. Ma said don't shoot me. He said yes I will. Ma got out of the wagon on the west side and went toward the head of the mules, then came back and he shot her. After shooting her she came back and rested her head on the wheel of the wagon; I asked her if she was shot and she replied that she was, "right here," pointing to her neck. I said don't shoot any more. His answer, oh, by G—d she ain't dead yet. I told her to run which she did, up the fence, when he fired again. I reached my mother's side and asked her to speak and she tried to and couldn't. There was present in the lane at that time, Mrs. Osborne, my sister, Jack Amick, Beatty Clutter and the negro. That was all there until Mrs. Bennett came. She told me to run to the house, which I did.

Cross-examination: I am a sister-in-law of defendant. They had been married for about two years. They did not marry at home. They ran off and got married. They first visited at our house. There was not very kindly feeling between Mr. Brown and my father. It was at Brown's solicitation that father let him live on the place. I once saw a difficulty between Brown and father, when he attempted to shoot Brown but was prevented from so doing by my brother-in-law. Father always carried a pistol; had one the day he was shot by Brown; never heard him say he would kill Brown; we met Beatty Clutter and he joined us; asked if he had a gun, answered in the affirmative, but the question was objected to and objection sustained. When Brown came up to the wagon he spoke about shooting, nothing else that I heard; said nothing about mother having tried to poison him; if he said anything to Mrs. Osborne about his wife and child I did not hear it. Beatty Clutter and I never talked about what our testimony would be on the trial. When at the wagon he told ma he was going to kill her; my sister asked him not to kill her. He replied: "Hush up, or I'll kill you." The horses to wagon were going in a trot, his horse was walking. I just saw Mr. Brown. Ma made Mr. Clutter put his gun away. Do not know why he had it, it was father's.

Do not know when he got it. When we first met him he had been up towards Mr. Bennett's with the gun, but on turning around to accompany us mother made him leave the gun. Do not remember of mother telling him she would tell him where his wife and child were if he would not shoot her. If I stated at former trial that Brown seemed to be very mad it is correct. Did not hear him say: "I am a dying sinner of the cross, I am going to die and go to hell and want to carry a few passengers with me." I heard Brown tell mother that he had father. I have told all I know. Am not conscious of remembering anything I have not told.

Re-direct: I met Beatty Clutter at the bridge, this side of our house, going towards the house. It was about a quarter of a mile from our house when he put the gun away at mother's request. The difficulty between father and Brown happened at our yard fence two months before mother was killed. Do not know if Brown and father ever met afterwards. Mrs. Brown came to our house. Mother never went there, I and my sisters visited there. Father took Brown's wife away from him the Saturday before mother was killed. She came to our house and left from there with father. Sister Sarah went with Mrs. Brown and father when they left.

MRS. BENNETT.

I was at home on the 23d of July, 1877. I first saw Hade Brown at my house that day. I was on my porch when Dr. Parrish was shot. It was near five o'clock that day. He saw Dr. Parrish and shot him. He came back to the house and tried to shoot him again. When he saw the wagon coming he said, "There they come now." He made no threats. I then left to take Mrs. Brown, his mother, some things, which put my back to him. I met John Will Smith; he told me to go down there as there would be trouble. When in about 25 yards of the wagon I saw Mrs. Parrish in a stooping posture on the west side of the wagon. Brown was on the east side. When she raised her head he fired, she then started to run towards me when he fired again. She fell at the crack of the second barrel. Mrs. Osborne, Lutie and myself reached her about the same time. Lutie first. They were afraid of Brown and ran to my house. I staid with her till she died—about 20 minutes. Mrs. Osborne, Lutie Parrish, Beatty Clutter, Jacky Amick and the negro, Frank, were all that were there in the lane.

Cross-examination: It was about noon when Brown was at my house; there was quite a good many there when he was, his mother, sister and others. I heard at church Sunday that his wife had left him. His mother told me that day that Susan had left him. He seemed in cheerful spirits that day, and said he was going to have his child, that he didn't give a d—d for his wife. When Dr. Parrish was coming up, his mother said, "There comes Hade, and they will meet." Dr. Parrish was in a two-horse spring wagon with his daughter Sarah. When Brown shot the second time, the horses ran away. We took the Doctor in the house and cared for him, as he looked like

he would die. When Hade left, after shooting the Doctor, he left in a hurry, but soon came back. I saw a pistol taken from the Doctor's person; it was a small one. Know it was not a five or six-shooter; do not know what kind of one it was. When he came back, he ripped around, and made threats that he would finish Dr. Parrish; he tried to get in, but did not try very bad; he was prancing around and making threats. I saw him cry once; it was when he said his mother had thrown him away, and his wife and child had been taken away from him. I stated last winter that he acted like a wild fool; I meant a mad fool. He did not act like a crazy fool. Saw him break up the wagon seat, and he said what he could not destroy one way he would another. I went down to see if Hade would not let Mrs. Parrish come and see the Doctor. I was not near enough to hear anything that was said. I did not see him stop the wagon. After he shot Mrs. Parrish, he loaded his gun, got on his horse, and called Lou Patten to him, and told him to see that Frank had his horse, and to kiss his wife and child. He then rode to Mrs. Kunnell's and stopped awhile; rode in a canter when he left. If I said last winter that Brown said give the black horse to Frank Wilson, I don't think I knew the negro's name was Wilson. I said last winter that he acted like a gentleman while at the house; I meant at dinner. I am not an enemy to Brown, only to the crime he has done. He has always treated me gentlemanly. When he was talking about his mother, while on the fence, I saw the spittle flying from his mouth; did not see the slobber running down his mouth; if I said slobber last winter, I meant spit. He said that he meant to kill that many more, throwing up his hand, and then die in the same house old Bill Brown died in, the bravest man that ever lived. I asked him if he was prepared to die; he said, "Hell, no!" I don't know how fast he rode when he left after killing Mrs. Parrish.

Re-direct: When examined last winter I was so hoarse I could not speak, and Sheriff Williams had to interpret what I said. When he came back he called his mother, and she left, saying, "I will have to get away from here." When he called her, she would not go.

JACK AMICK, JR.

I was present on the 23d day of July, 1877, when Mrs. Parrish was killed. I was in Mr. Bennett's field when Dr. Parrish was shot. I then went to Dr. Parrish's house after Mrs. Parrish. I left the house with Mrs. Parrish, the girls, and the driver in a wagon. When close to Mr. Bennett's I met Brown. He stopped the wagon and told Mrs. Parrish he was going to shoot her, and did shoot her. When I first saw Brown he was about 200 yards distant at Mr. Bennett's. When he came to the wagon, he told Mrs. Parrish if she had anything to say to Lutie, she had better say it, as he was going to kill her; told me and the negro man to get out of the wagon. Brown was on the east side of the wagon when he shot. When Brown first shot Mrs. Parrish was standing near the front of the mules; she ran north, and he shot her

again. He walked around to the back part of the wagon to get to her. Before he shot Mrs. Parrish, Brown said to her that she had taken his wife away. She said she would like for them to live together if they could; she begged him not to kill her and to let her go to the house and see Dr. Parrish. I was sitting on the spring seat of the wagon. He told Mrs. Osborne he was going to kill her, too, for giving a couple of dresses to his wife for his child. Mrs. Osborne told him his wife wanted them and she thought she would give them to her. Those present at the time of the shooting were: Mrs. Osborne, Sarah Parrish, Lutie Parrish, Beatty Clutter, Mrs. Osborne's children, Mrs. Parrish, the negro Frank, and myself. After Mrs. Parrish was shot the second time, others came down; Mrs. Bennett was one. Brown, after shooting Mrs. Parrish the second time, went towards the blacksmith shop.

Cross-examination: I testified at former trial. All the part of the difficulty I saw was at the wagon. First saw Beatty Clutter at Dr. Parrish's. Mrs. Parrish asked him to come and go along with us to Mrs. Bennett's. I saw Brown shortly before he shot Mrs. Parrish sitting on his horse in the road, between the blacksmith shop and Mr. Bennett's. When he came to the wagon, he said something about his wife and child; did not ask where they were; do not remember of her telling him she would tell him where his wife and child were if he would let her go to her husband; remember something of the kind. Heard Brown say to Mrs. Parrish that she had tried to poison him, and he could prove it by the doctors at Cairo. She denied it, and he said he was going to kill her; saw Brown laugh; don't remember what he said before laughing; did not hear Mrs. Osborne say she would have Mr. Osborne to whip him for talking; did not see Brown talking with Lou Patten; don't remember of Brown's having any conversation with Mrs. Osborne. I heard him tell Beatty Clutter he believed he was taking the Parrish's part, and threatened to shoot him. I asked Brown to let Mrs. Parrish go to the house. He drew his gun on me and told me to hush or he would shoot me. I don't remember of seeing Palmer; heard Brown say that he had killed Dr. Parrish, was going to kill Mrs. Parrish, and expected to die before sunrise next morning, and that they would be buried together. Did not see Clutter put the gun down; it was a rifle. Saw no revolver in the party. Clutter had the gun when he came to the house; do not know whose gun it was; have not heard since; don't know if I ever saw it before. Miss Lutie Parrish was at home when I got there; don't know whose horse Clutter was riding. I was at Mrs. Bennett's when Brown took dinner; he ate before I did. Had no conversation with Brown that day. Met Brown that day close to Cairo in a buggy; if he had a gun I did not see it. Don't think I saw Brown the day before. I was not at church. Did not see him on Saturday as I remember of.

About the 1st of April last, the Sheriff believing it unsafe for Brown to remain in the county jail, removed him to Kansas City for safe keeping. During his incarceration at Kansas City he kept up the

character he had established, defying God and man, and showing no signs of contrition for his dreadful deeds up to a short time before the day fixed for his execution. When the paper was handed him containing the last decision of the supreme court in his case, he called his fellow prisoners around him, and with curses upon the courts and the officers of the law, read in mock judicial tones the decision that doomed him to die upon the gallows, and made his little child the son of an executed felon. Later, as her letters unquestionably indicate, he conspired with his true and devoted wife to simultaneously commit suicide, thereby doubly orphaning his innocent and helpless child. His never faltering wife, brave little woman that she was, had the courage to fulfill her part of the compact, but he seems to have shrunk from his, and clung to life to the last possible moment, and died an ignominious death upon the scaffold.

BROWN'S WIFE COMMITS SUICIDE.

[From the Kansas City Times, June 22d, 1880].

It was half-past seven o'clock last evening that the report of a pistol shot was heard near the corner of Cherry and Thirteenth streets. Mrs. Fisher, who resides at 1305 Cherry street, was sitting on her front porch at the time. It seemed to her as if the shot had been fired near the rear of her house. Her first thought was of burglars, and she stepped quickly through the hall into her bedroom. From the threshold of the door she saw the sight that explained the mysterious shot. A woman lying dead on the floor, a pistol by her side, a hole in the forehead, and the thin clouds of smoke curling up to the ceiling—that was all, yet it told the story of the last act of a brave, faithful little woman. Hade Brown's wife dead—dead by her own hand, just four days before the time appointed for the execution of her unworthy husband. Hers had been a sad, weary life, full of anxiety, care, excitement, suffering, disgrace and sorrow. For three years past, during all the while her husband had been hunted by the officers of the law, during his trial, during the suspense of waiting for the final decree of the highest tribunal, and during the last weeks of the doomed man's stay on earth, this wife had been true to him, ceaseless in her attentions, tireless in her devotion, unremitting in her love. A more beautiful and touching instance of womanly fidelity and wifely devotion the world never knew.

The story of Hade Brown's crime is familiar to every one. In a fit of passion he slew his mother-in-law. He fled to Iowa and for a year lurked about, pursued by detectives. He was finally captured and taken back to Randolph county, the scene of his crime. He was doomed to death on the gallows. The supreme court was appealed to as a last resort. Pending their decision he was removed to Kansas City. The supreme court refused to interfere in his behalf, and the Governor declined to interpose his executive clemency. The date of the execution was fixed for Friday, the 25th, only three days hence.

When the wife heard that her husband must die, she came at once to Kansas City, bringing with her an only child, a little boy just past his third birthday. The meeting between the doomed man and his family was touching in the extreme. The woman gave vent to her sorrow in heartrending shrieks and a flood of tears. Hade Brown — the careless, blasphemous and scared wretch that they called him — was overcome by emotion. The woman and the child were all he loved. During his trial and when sentence was passed on him he had expressed himself only in oaths and threats. Now the sight of the woman and child unnerved him. He was the braggart no longer. He dropped on his knees and wept and sobbed as though his heart would break.

That was four weeks ago. Ever since that time the woman has been a ministering angel to the man. Each day she has trudged to the jail, through rain or shine, to renew her pledges of devotion and offices of love to the husband already under the shadow of death.

The woman loved the man. He had disgraced her. He had blighted her young life. He had amassed a heritage of shame for her child. He had broken her heart. And yet she loved him, and when the hope that he might be spared was dead, the resolve came upon her that she would die too and sleep in the same grave with him. The end came quickly. A pistol shot — a gasp — a sigh — and the troubled soul was at rest.

THE CONSPIRACY OF DEATH.

Yesterday afternoon Hade Brown was visited in his cell by his wife. What passed between them is not known and probably never will be. It is known, however, that both man and woman had made up their minds to perish by suicide. This plan had been discussed before. All along Hade Brown has, with the most hideous oaths, declared he would never perish on the gallows. These declarations did not particularly impress the authorities, as Brown was supposed to be more expert at threatening than at executing. Nevertheless, as is usual in the case of criminals about to die, he was closely watched, and no means for accomplishing his self-destruction were suffered to come within his grasp. There was no suspicion that the wife would convey to him any weapon or poison by which his threats at suicide might be carried into effect. Sue Brown was regarded as a quiet, modest, shrinking little woman, one who would naturally revolt at any such action, which it now appears she was so ready to perform, and of course was not watched. The visit to the jail yesterday was for two purposes. The first was to bid her husband an eternal farewell, for she had resolved to die. The second was to provide him with means whereby he might end his life and thus escape the gallows. The means she had to offer him were poison — a heavy dose of morphine, which, secreted in the folds of her dress, she had no difficulty in conveying to his cell. Where she obtained the morphine has not yet been developed. That may come out among the dry details of the coroner's inquest, but probably not. Hade Brown took the deadly powder and placed it in

his vest pocket. It was decided between the two that the wife was to die first; she probably told him how she intended to end her wretched life. She was to leave a note for a friend, and the friend was to hasten to the jail and "tell Hade that Sue was dead." That was to be the signal for the husband's preparations for death to begin. He was then to take the poison, retire to his pallet and pass to his eternal sleep. The morning was to find his body dead and stark and stiff in the cell.

When the two parted there was no unusual display of emotion between them. There was not a look nor a gesture nor a word that was calculated to excite suspicion. They kissed each other good-bye, and the wife said: "We will see each other in the morning," and these were her last words to him. She had said the same words many times before, and the guards took no particular notice of them.

At the door she turned and looked back at him, but said nothing. The door closed, the man went to his cell and the woman went to her death.

THE SCENE OF DEATH.

Upon her return to Mrs. Fisher's residence on Cherry street, there was nothing in Mrs. Brown's appearance or actions to convey even the remotest hint of the dreadful purpose she had in mind. She ate her supper with the family and conversed as usual. After supper she took the child over to a neighbor's and left him there to play. She was observed to embrace him and kiss him before she left him. The child went about his play in his bright, nervous way.

She returned to Mrs. Fisher's house and found Mrs. Fisher sitting on the front porch talking to a lady friend. She passed into the house and was not seen alive again. From the evidences at hand, it is clear that upon leaving Mrs. Fisher she went into the bedroom, near the rear of the house, and wrote the two letters found after her death — wrote them in the dim, uncertain light of day, upon two slips of commercial bill-heads, and in very uncertain scrawling chirography. This accomplished, she took a comforter from the bed and with it made a pallet on the floor. In one of the bureau drawers there was a small thirty-eight caliber five-shooter. The woman opened the bureau drawer, took out the weapon, stretched herself out on the pallet, placed the weapon to her right temple and discharged it. The bullet crushed through the bone and lodged in the brain. Death was instantaneous.

When Mrs. Fisher found her lying there dead, the body was turned slightly over on the left side, but the attitude was so natural and easy that the repose might have been mistaken for that of sleep instead of death. Mrs. Fisher was terribly shocked. Her cries soon attracted the neighbors, who came pouring in, and among them the little boy whom his mother had but a half hour previously kissed good-bye for the last time.

What did the child know of death? When he saw the woman lying there, he tip-toed softly back to the staring, frightened group of women

and said softly, "Mamma is asleep — we mustn't talk or we'll wake her up."

Everybody wept — the strong men as well as the weaker women. A lady took the child up and carried him out into the street and there he romped and played as gaily as if he were not indeed the loneliest and most blighted of orphans.

THE TWO LETTERS.

Two letters were found, conveying the last wishes of the unhappy woman. The first was pinned on the bosom of her dress and read as follows: —

"MRS. FISHER. — Please tell my darling husband immediately, will you, that these are my dying words. Please see that Hade's relations take me to Sundell graveyard and bury me with my dear husband, and in the same grave and coffin. These are my dying words, good-bye forever and ever. Please see that my child is raised right no matter who takes charge of him. I forgive every one who has wronged me and ask forgiveness. Good-bye to Chris and his family, and to Moses and those sweet children; also my sister and dear old father and Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, and last of all my dear, sweet child and husband. Oh forgive me, God, is my prayer, for the time draws near when I must die. Good-bye, my dear, darling child and husband. This is written by Sue Brown."

The other letter was found on the bureau and was as follows: —

"TO MY DARLING HUSBAND AND CHILD AND MY FRIEND BELLE FISHER, THE ONE WHO HAS BEEN SO VERY GOOD AND KIND TO ME. — My darling husband and I will both die to-night. My life is a misery to me for I know that James is to hang, and I am very near crazy over my troubles, they are more than I can bear. Oh, how I hate to leave my darling, precious babe. I hope my relations will take charge of him, and raise him right, and always be good and kind to him and for my sake never let him be imposed upon. I love my dear husband better than the whole world, and he can't live and I won't — we will both die together. I want to be buried in my darling's arms, and in the same coffin with him.

"Mrs. Fisher, will you please see to us and not let them separate us in death is my dying wish. That God will forgive me and take me safely home is my dying prayer. I want my sisters, Sarah and Luta, to have my things between them. A farewell kiss to my dear old father, one I love. Mrs. Fisher, will you please for my sake have this published. I want you to take the news to Hade, it makes no difference who says no."

THE SCENE AT THE JAIL.

The discovery and perusal of the two letters left by Mrs. Brown let the authorities into the secret that there was an understanding between the murderer and his wife, and that the murderer himself con-

templated suicide and was probably in possession of the means whereby to accomplish that result. To frustrate any such design, Deputy Marshal Freeman, accompanied by Jailor Farrell, Sergeants Deitch and Snider, officer Barrons and several other patrolmen, made haste to the jail and quietly slipped up in front of Hade Brown's cell.

"Come outside, Hade," said Freeman, in as careless a tone as he could feign.

Brown looked up and saw the squad of officers. In a flash he divined that something deeply affecting him had transpired. He did not know what, nor did he care. As quick as lightning he plunged his hand in his vest pocket, drew out the package of morphine and crammed it into his mouth. Before he could swallow the fatal drug, however, the officers had seized him and powerful hands had fastened their vice-like clutch about his neck. Then ensued a frightful struggle. The baffled wretch floundered and fought with the desperation of a madman. His blasphemies and oaths and imprecations were too terrible for recital in a public print. Alternately he cursed himself and his assailants.

"Kill me, you dogs of — !" he shrieked. "I've got to die anyway next Friday, and I might just as well die here and now."

It was a dreadful scene. The struggle lasted several moments, till absolutely exhausted, blue in the face, his eyeballs protruding from his head and the froth bubbling from his mouth, the miserable wretch lay feebly writhing on the jail floor. As if he had been a beast, his mouth was pried open and the poisonous package dragged forth. Then he was hauled to his cell and placed under heavy guard, and even then, exhausted as he was, he continued to utter the most revolting blasphemies and imprecations.

It was decided not to communicate to him the fact of his wife's death till to-day.

MURDER MOST FOUL.

[From the Moberly Headlight.]

One of the most dastardly, cold-blooded and unprovoked murders on record has just come to light in this county, and speedy justice has already been meted out to the bloody perpetrators by an infuriated mob, composed almost wholly, if not entirely, of colored men.

Some three weeks ago, George Matthews, an old negro man of industrious habits and good character, living four or five miles east of Moberly, suddenly disappeared from his home, and his continued absence aroused the suspicion that he had been foully made way with, and the people of the neighborhood, enlisting the aid of officials, set to work last Saturday to ferret out the mystery, and they were not long in bringing to light one of the most brutal murders on record. On Monday the body of old George was found in Elk fork, a creek close to his late residence, with a bullet hole through the head and the head badly beat up.

Abe Lincoln, a stepson of the murdered man, aged about 20 years, Henry, a negro boy about 17 years old, Alfred Cason, a negro neighbor, the wife of the victim and another negro were arrested and taken to Moberly, charged with the crime. At the coroner's inquest in Moberly, Tuesday, Abe Lincoln, the stepson of the murdered man, confessed to having shot his stepfather, and implicated the boy Henry with him in the murder. According to his confession, they went to the residence of the old man in the afternoon of the day of the murder for the express purpose of killing him. They found him alone, and sat and talked with him for an hour or two, when they arose and set about their bloody work. The stepson put his pistol to the old man's head and fired, inflicting a deadly wound and causing the old man to fall to the floor in a heap. The boy Henry then stepped to the door, gathered a club he had left on the outside, and dealt the dying man several heavy blows on the head with it. The stepson then took the club and proceeded to beat the last spark of life out of the prostrate body, after which the two dragged it from the house into a fence-corner near by, and then went to Cason's and stayed all night. They returned about sunrise the following morning, dragged the body to the creek and threw it in.

No cause whatever is assigned for the brutal deed, but the negro Cason is supposed to be the principal instigator and the planner of the affair, and all the parties arrested and some others are believed to be more or less implicated. It seems that Matthews' wife and his stepdaughters are of a very loose character, and that he protested against feeding and entertaining the worthless characters that this case of affairs drew around him, which, no doubt, led to the bloody deed.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock Tuesday night a body of heavily armed men rode up to the Moberly calaboose and made the guards give up the prisoners — Henry Mitchell, Dick Yancy (Abe Lincoln) and Alfred Cason. They were taken to a trestle bridge, about a mile east of town, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and all three swung up. Cason was let down and then swung up again. He would not or could not confess anything, and was let down and sent back to the calaboose. Mitchell and Yancy were left hanging until the following morning, when they were cut down and an inquest held over them. The jury returned verdicts to the effect that deceased came to their deaths at the hands of unknown parties. The mob was not masked, and a good many are known, but the ones who know will not tell. The negro, Cason, is scared half to death, and will answer no questions. The bodies were taken in charge by an undertaker and buried. Everything was conducted quietly, and few in Moberly knew anything had happened until the following morning.

DISTRESSING FATAL ACCIDENT.

[From the Herald.]

The old tank pond just east of the corporate limits of Huntsville, which contains a large body of water, from 10 to 12 feet in depth, was

the scene of a most distressing accident between five and six o'clock on Wednesday evening of last week, January 13, 1881, whereby one happy home was made suddenly desolate by the loss of its head and protector. Mr. Richard Hotchkiss, an industrious and hard-working coal miner, living in the east side of the town, having finished his day's work in the pit, hitched his horse to his buggy, and with his two little boys drove to this pond for the purpose of washing off the vehicle. Not knowing the depth of the water, and being unable to swim, he unhitched the horse and rode him in to try it before driving the buggy in. He had only got a few yards from the bank when his horse suddenly struck deep swimming water. The first plunge of the animal jerked the rider's hat off, and in attempting to recover it, he fell off the horse and was drowned. The only witnesses to this sad tragedy were the two little boys, who, upon seeing their father sink beneath the water the third time, ran for their home screaming at the top of their voices. As soon as the sorrowful news reached the ears of the unsuspecting wife, she was almost crazed with grief, and rushing wildly to the pond she attempted to plunge into the deep water after the body of her husband, whose face she had looked upon but a few moments before in perfect health; but, happily, a number of persons were attracted to the place before her by the screams of the children and prevented her from becoming a victim of her own rashness. It was only a short time until the banks of the pond were lined with people, and the work of dragging the pond was at once commenced and kept up until between eleven and twelve o'clock, when the body was recovered. The face showed a number of bruises and cuts, and bled freely for hours. It is more than probable that these injuries were inflicted by the horse's fore feet, for it is an established fact that all horses become greatly frightened when they first strike swimming water, and if a rider falls off at such a time the horse will in every instance claw the water desperately to get to him.

The deceased was 31 years of age, and leaves a devoted wife and three interesting little boys to mourn his untimely death; and these have the sincere sympathy of our entire people in this their hour of sad affliction. He was an honest, upright man; was loved by his friends, and respected by all. His remains were buried Thursday evening in the city cemetery by the Odd Fellows, of which fraternity he was an honored member, and were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of people.

Peace to his ashes, and may the good God comfort the bereaved ones.

JOHN H. WRIGHT COMMITS SUICIDE.

John H. Wright, a young married man about 32 years of age, residing with his wife and two children four miles south of Huntsville, on a farm adjoining the one occupied by his father, Mr. James Wright, committed suicide about nine o'clock Tuesday morning, January 29, 1884, by hanging himself to a tree in a woods pasture about a half a mile

from his house. He got up Tuesday morning and dressed himself and walked over to see his father. Finding that his father had gone to see a neighbor, a Mr. Yager, he returned home, told his wife that he was going over to Mr. Hunt's, another neighbor, and started in that direction. He walked down the road over which his father would have to return to a point about half a mile from his house, climbed over the fence, walked about 50 yards to the edge of the woods pasture, tied a comfort around his head and deliberately hung himself with a rope which he had with him, dying from strangulation. Life could not have been extinct very long when his father returned over the road in company with Mr. William Bagby, who noticed the dangling object and called Mr. Wright's attention to it, saying he believed it was a man. Mr. Wright replied, he guessed not—it was only a "scarecrow." But Mr. Bagby kept his eye on the object, and again declared his belief with more firmness, when Mr. Wright thought it might be and that they had better go over and investigate, and they did. Finding that it was a man in fact, but not knowing who it was because of the face being concealed by the comfort tied over it, Mr. Wright suggested that they had better go and get some of the neighbors before interfering with the body, and they each started in different directions for neighbors. Mr. Bagby and his companions returned first and cut the body down and removed the comfort, when they recognized the face, and the body of the dead man was at once removed to the home of his parents. A note found pinned on the coat stated that the deceased was tired of living, asked to be buried in the clothes he had on and that no inquest be held on his body.

The cause is ascribed to physical infirmities. He had been in poor health for several years and a few months before he had a severe spell of sickness, which left him in a still more enfeebled condition. He had been quite despondent for some time, and about a month previous bought laudanum with the view of taking his life, but his wife persuaded him from it. His wife says their domestic relations were the most pleasant and happy, and that he had never given her a cross word.

At an inquest held on the body a verdict in accordance with the above facts was found.

CHAPTER XIV.

War of 1812 — Indian War of 1832 — California Emigrants — Mexican War — Address of W. R. Samuel — The Civil War of 1861 — Officers Commanding Companies — Non-combatants Killed in the County.

“Our heroes of the former days
Deserved and gained their never fading bays.”

Randolph county has never been wanting in patriotism, but, upon the contrary, her citizens have always been among the first to respond to the call of their country when its honor or its liberty were imperiled. Whether they were called to meet the savage Indian at home, or the scarcely less civilized Mexican under the burning suns of a foreign clime, they have responded with the same alacrity, and gone forth to do battle with an enthusiasm and courage that have ever characterized the true soldier.

A few of these men have seen service in four different wars. The veterans of 1812 have all passed away except Durett Bruce, William McCanne and Elijah Williams, who will, ere long, join their comrades on the other side of the river.

THE OLD SOLDIERS OF 1812 HAVE A MEETING.

In answer to a call which had been generally made by the papers of North Missouri, the surviving soldiers of the War of 1812 assembled together at Moberly, October 20th, 1871, and were royally entertained by the patriotic citizens of that place. There were in all about 30 of the old heroes, and they enjoyed the reunion after the good old fashion of the past.

The meeting was appropriately opened with prayer by Elder F. R. Palmer, himself one of the veterans, breathing a spirit of thankfulness that so many of those who had breasted the tide of British invasion in those trying times were permitted to meet and greet each other at so late a period of life, and invoking the blessings of heaven to rest upon the land which they aided in rescuing from the domination of a haughty tyrant. An able, entertaining and beautiful address was delivered by Col. W. F. Switzler, of the *Columbia Statesman*, and the party repaired to the Tate House to partake of a magnificent banquet which the munificence of the landlord in conjunction with that of the good people of the place had provided for their entertainment.

The utmost good feeling and social cheer characterized the occasion, and marked it as one of the most interesting epochs in the history of the county. Following are the names of the glorious old gray-beards who were in attendance, with their ages and places of residence: —

B. C. Wright, aged 85; William McCanne, Sr., aged 76; William Roiltree, aged 76; William Haines, aged 83; Durett Bruce, aged 81, now (1884) resides in Moberly; Elijah Williams, aged 74, now (1884) resides in Moberly; B. Owen, aged 76; Abraham Goodding, aged 76; Robert Boucher, aged 77; S. C. Davis, aged 76; Louis Osburn, aged 82; all of Randolph county. F. R. Palmer, Clay county, aged 82. George Brown, aged 72; William Sulson, aged 76; both of Macon county. William Woodruff, aged 82, Linn county. Abajiah Woods, Grundy county, aged 75. Thompson Hardin, aged 84; F. Herndon, aged 78; William Acton, aged 77; John Davenport, aged 77; Gabriel Parker, aged 77; William Summers, aged 80; Martin G. Buckler, aged 74; Brice Edwards, aged 79; all of Boone county. Robert P. Jones, Callaway county, aged 79. J. M. Chadsey, aged 73; Thomas G. Grant, aged 72; John Adkinson, aged 84; George T. Naylor, aged 84; all of Monroe county.

INDIAN WAR OF 1832.

The following are the names of a number of soldiers who enlisted in the Indian War from Randolph county: Iverson Sears, James Ratcliff, Joseph Holman, James Holman, Capt. Robert Boucher, Joseph Goodding, Capt. Abraham Goodding, Joseph M. Hammett, Thomas J. Samuel, Tarrett Rose, John Dysart, Ignatius Noble, Dr. C. F. Burckhardt, May Burton, Jefferson Hockersmith, Benjamin Hardin, Samuel Hardin.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

The years 1849 and 1850 will be remembered by the old settlers of Randolph county as the periods when the gold excitement in California reached its highest point, and as the years when the people generally throughout the American Union, as well as Randolph county, were alike smitten with the gold fever. The early settlers, like their descendants of to-day, soon learned that

“Gold is the strength, the sinew of the world;
The health, the soul, the beauty most divine;”

and manifested their love and appreciation of the saffron-hued metal by separating themselves from their homes and friends, and taking up their line of march to the gold fields of California.

Randolph county sent forth many of her sons, some of whom were men with gray beards, and others were boys still in their teens, to that far distant region, all animated with the hope that their labors, their sacrifices, and their bravery would be rewarded with an abundance of the glittering and precious ore.

Very few of these gold-hunters ever accumulated anything, and a number lost all they had, including even "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor." The persons who really gained by the gold excitement were those who remained at home and sold their produce to the infatuated emigrants. The rush which had commenced in the spring of 1849 continued until about the first of June, 1850, when the great surging tide began to abate, although belated gold-hunters continued to pass through the country for some time.

But the excitement began to die away, and those citizens who had judgment enough to resist the contagion, now settled down in quiet to pursue the even tenor of their way.

The following list embraces the names of many of the parties who went from Randolph county to California in 1849 and in 1850:—

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

G. W. Taylor, John Taylor, E. T. Owen, Thomas H. B. Owen, James Murphy, Joseph Murphy, H. Lassiter, Thomas J. Gorham, R. T. Gorham, Abraham Lassiter, Tony Fort, Dr. G. T. Fort, A. J. Fort, A. G. Lea, James P. Dameron, James Collins, Granvil Wilcox, Jerry Taylor, E. B. Cone, George Hunt, Milton Hunt, J. B. Hunt, F. M. Hammett, Daniel Hunt, Major Hunt, William Hunt, Charles Hunt, John Gaines, John Dameron, Willis Dameron, Jephtha Baker, Charles Fletcher, F. M. McLane, William Dunn, J. V. Dunn, John Callahan, John Tillotson, William Hardister, Capt. W. T. Austin, J. H. Austin, Felix Austin, Henry Austin, Sr., James Atterbury, Urasmus Atterbury, Asa Fidler, J. A. Brown, Henry Austin, Jr., Joseph Yowell, James Emerson, Sr., James Emerson, Jr., Rufus Emerson, George Pool, J. C. Boney, Hugh McCanne, Charles Ragsdale, Julius Ragsdale, John Maupin, Z. P. Gray, William Gladwell, William Alverson, Robert Brown, Ban Hutchison, Robert Skinner, Samuel Skinner, Randall Sears, James Summers, Doc. Summers, Frank Summers, James Head, Charles Turner, Jesse Summers, Joseph Yowell, Martin Shriver, Gabriel Austin,¹ William Austin,¹ Lewis Austin¹ (colored).

¹ Were given their freedom in California.

MEXICAN WAR.

In July, 1846, upon the call of the President of the United States, a company of men was organized in Randolph county for the Mexican War. The company consisted of about 100 men, and left Huntsville on the first Monday in August, 1846. Before leaving the company was presented with a beautiful silk flag, made by the ladies of Randolph county. This flag was carried by the men through all their long marches and engagements, and when they returned home, in November, 1847, it was, with a list of the names of the men, stored away in the court-house for safe keeping, and, unfortunately, destroyed by fire when the court-house was burned. This list, being thus destroyed, we are unable to give all the names of the men who made up the company; the list, however, is as complete as we can make it:—

Hancock Jackson, captain, dead; Clair Oxley, first lieutenant, dead; R. G. Gilman, second lieutenant, dead; W. R. Samuel, third lieutenant, living; William Ketchum, first sergeant, died in the army; W. L. Fletcher, first sergeant, died in Texas in 1883; L. W. T. Allin, second sergeant, died in the army; Eldridge Cross, second sergeant, died in Adair county; Vincent Barnes, fourth sergeant, died in the army; Isaac Larrick, fourth sergeant, died in the army; Thos. L. Gorham, first corporal, died in Montana; Robert C. Reed, third corporal, died in California; E. C. Montgomery, fourth corporal, died in North Carolina; R. M. Proffitt, first bugler, dead; W. C. Holman, second bugler, dead; Harrigan Barnett, dead; A. Bradigan, blacksmith, Lincoln county; N. B. Briswell, dead; W. P. Baker, dead; John W. Burris, dead; James H. Brown, dead; Francis Condon, dead; George R. Caton, dead; Jeremiah Clarkston, in Macon county; Asa K. Collett, in Adair county; James Cole, dead; Lewis R. Collier, in Randolph county; William Embree, in Randolph county; O. N. P. Flagett, dead; David A. Gray, dead; Samuel P. Gray, dead; William N. Gist, dead; Benjamin F. Heaton, dead; Lewis Haggard, dead; James Heaton, dead; A. O. John; N. T. Johnson, in Randolph county; F. M. Morris, dead; John F. Miller, dead; Daniel C. Moore, dead; E. A. Matney, in Macon county; James N. Marshall, in Macon county; William Murley, Adair county; Monroe Mullion, Monroe county; John F. McDavitt, died in the army; O. P. Magee, died in Texas; A. McDonald; John O. Oxby, dead; F. E. W. Patton, in the mountains; James Phillips, Macon; M. H. Parker; E. W. Par-

sels, Adair; John Roberts; H. H. Richardson, in Chariton county; John W. Richardson, in Texas; W. T. Redd, in California; W. G. Riley, in Randolph county; S. D. Richardson, dead; Martin Riddle; P. M. Richardson; John W. Latta, in Illinois; Harvey C. Ray; James Ramy, in Platte county; James G. Smith, in Randolph county; W. R. Slater; Paul Shirley, in California; E. K. Wilson, in Macon county; G. H. Wilson, in Randolph county; William H. Wilson, in California; O. H. P. Fizell; William Roberts and A. M. C. Donald.

This company belonged to the Second Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers, and was under the command of Gen. Sterling Price, and Lient.-Col. D. D. Mitchell, two as brave and gallant officers as ever commanded a regiment in any war.

The men were in two small engagements, one at Taos, and the other in the Moreau Valley, and like the American forces generally, came out victorious.

Two young men from Randolph county, joined the army away from home. Their names were Chilton B. Samuel, and his cousin, Edmond T. Taylor. The former joined Capt. O. P. Moss' company, Doniphan's regiment, and the latter Captain Barber's company, of Linn county. They were true-hearted and brave; one died with the consumption (Samuel), and the other (Taylor) died from an attack of measles, and was buried far away from home and friends, on the top of a lonely mountain in New Mexico.

September 21, 1877, during the progress of the fair which was then being held at Huntsville, W. R. Samuel delivered the following address to many of the surviving soldiers of Capt. Hancock Jackson's company, who were on that day present:—

FELLOW SOLDIERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR: Thirty-one years ago, the first Monday in August last, after casting our votes as American freemen, for men of our choice to represent us in our State and National councils, we left for the seat of war. Our enlistment as soldiers in the Mexican War was only a few days prior to the close of an exciting contest in the political arena, in which the good old Whig and Democratic parties were the contestants. Our departure was postponed for a few days, in order that we might enjoy this inestimable privilege of voting, which no good citizen, we take occasion to say, should ever neglect. A company of about 100 men, raised and organized principally by Capt. Hancock Jackson, was drawn up in line, mounted and equipped, in the public square of Huntsville, and was presented with a beautiful silk flag by the ladies of Huntsville and vicinity, the presentation speech being made by a handsome young lady, then a resident of Huntsville, now a resident of Randolph county. The lady is now some older of course, but still good looking, and if you have

forgotten her I refer you to Judge Burckhardt who knows every lady, especially the handsome ones, that have lived in this vicinity since he was 10 years old, and that has been, *I guess*, nearly 50 years, but for fear he will not tell you, I will say that it was Miss Harriet Amanda Head, now the wife of our Representative, the Hon. James F. Wight. I being ensign and second lieutenant, was the happy recipient of that flag, and also the bearer of it, and am glad to be able to say that it was never dishonored, trailed in the dust, surrendered or captured. We all made it a point to preserve it and defend it, not only because it bore the stars and stripes, emblematic of the American Union, our native land, but also as a valuable memento of the parting gift of our many fair friends left behind. We brought it back untarnished, it having waved in triumph in all the contests in which we were engaged. We started on our destination, we knew not where, but with strong resolutions to do our duty, and with many misgivings as to whether we would hold out faithful. The whole people, *en masse*, vied one with another in loading us with presents of various kinds, and provisions in abundance, and after many warm expressions of regret at our departure and expressing the hope of our safe return, we were rapidly marched to Fort Leavenworth, then on the western borders of civilization, but now not far from the center of a populated empire. There we found Col. Sterling Price and Lieut.-Col. D. D. Mitchell, both noble men, generous, kind and brave, organizing a regiment of which we were to form a part. We were kept at the Fort drilling, breaking mules and oxen, and doing camp duty in the heat and dust for a week or ten days, which some of us at least considered hard work, still not knowing whether we were destined for New or Old Mexico, or whether we were to embark by land or water, all becoming, in the meantime, restless and anxious to be started to some point. If the order had come to disband and go home, some of us would have rejoiced more than we did when the order was finally promulgated to be ready to march at daylight next morning. It was, however, a great relief to be able to leave the abominable Fort. We were, while there, under the orders of regular army officers, and the discipline was rather severe for raw volunteers, and although we were considered a part of the garrison of the Fort, we were neither permitted to eat or sleep inside its walls, but were to do our eating and sleeping on the bleak hills a mile or so beyond. We started out 1000 strong, our destination proving to be Santa Fe, in New Mexico, whither Col. A. W. Doniphan's regiment had preceded us a short time, and whose place in that country we were to supply. We had a weary march of 1000 miles, harassed occasionally by the wild savages then inhabiting the foot hills of the desert plains. We were frequently short of provisions, and sometimes almost famishing for water, but I can say with sincerity and truth, we had no murmuring, for no company had a better set of men than Co. C. Others may have had as good, none better. It is true that we had a few that were unruly and turbulent, but the good and true so greatly predominated that such hard cases were held in

check. We had but one man in our company that so disgraced the name of a soldier that we had to drum him out of the service, and never permitted him to enter the ranks again. He afterwards, I believe, joined the Mexicans; but the quick dismissal of this one from the ranks by unanimous consent (for he was not court-martialed), only showed how severely any dishonorable act would be condemned and punished.

Although the troops occupying New Mexico never had to fight any such hard battles as were fought at Cerro Gordo, Resaco de la Palma, Buena Vista, Churubusco, and Monterey, and in which it was proven, beyond question, that American soldiers are unrivalled, yet what little fighting we did, though greatly outnumbered, we always came off victorious; and then we were at all times ready to go where danger or duty called, and that was all that could be expected of us. We were constantly exposed to armies larger than ours, and it frequently happened that small detachments were taken prisoners, and notwithstanding the Mexican treachery and the many outrages committed on our men who were captured, and notwithstanding the causes thus given for retaliation, we committed no acts of vandalism, nor punished the innocent for acts of the guilty, but when parties fell into our hands who were proven, beyond doubt, to be the leaders in murdering small detachments of our men, whom they had taken prisoners, you may be sure speedy justice was meted out to them.

While we had many hardships and privations to encounter in this campaign, which were sometimes severe and trying, we enjoyed many seasons of pleasure and satisfaction. Our company was, comparatively speaking, a band of brothers or a family. We were in a foreign land, many miles from home, surrounded on every hand by bitter and relentless enemies. These circumstances, perhaps, knit us together more closely as friends—at any rate we were friends, and fast ones too, and I am truly proud to be able to say on this occasion, that as an officer of the company, I had the unbounded confidence of nearly the entire company; they had mine also. I never called upon any of you, or those who have gone from us, for a favor that you did not cheerfully grant, nor did I ever give an order that was not promptly obeyed, but I was always careful not to make an order that was not necessary to be executed, nor one I was not willing to help to execute myself. In this way mutual confidence was established and fully maintained, and no honors of the war are so gratifying as this reflection to-day. We went forth 100 strong. We came back many short of that number. We buried rudely, though tenderly, some of our noble men on the sandy plains and on the hills around Santa Fe and Las Vegas. Many more since our return have crossed the turbid stream, and gone to that bourne whence no traveler returns. I am the only commissioned officer of the company now living, and of the rank and file not more than 20 now survive. It seems, in imagination, but a short time since we chased together buffalo and antelope on the plains, and Mexicans in the mountains around Moreau and Taos.

But what wonderful events have transpired in the intervening period? I have no idea that five men in our company had ever seen a railroad track or a steam car. Now our country is dotted all over with them, and the whistle of the iron horse has echoed in the mountains of the Far West, and the two oceans are brought apparently in close proximity, when in reality they are 3,000 miles apart. And as for telegraphing, they had never dreamed of such a thing. And now the Atlantic cables enable the Old World and the New to communicate in an instant of time, and from the signs of the times it is thought conversation can actually be carried on by two persons thousands of miles apart, orally, by means of the telephone.

Since that time the great Civil War raged in our own hitherto happy and united country. Its results and consequences are well known to us all. But to enumerate all the wonderful events and changes that have taken place even in our own land and country, would occupy too much time, and weary your patience, hence I will pass on to say that those of us who were fortunate enough to reach our old homes were given a hearty welcome. A grand barbecue was given in our honor, attended by a vast concourse of the good people of Randolph, for which we are still thankful. In behalf of you all, I tender our sincere thanks to the Fair Company for so kindly remembering us so long after the events to which I have referred. But it is right to honor men who have thus gone forth to battle for their country's honor or their country's rights. It has been the custom of all nations to do so, especially when the benefits resulting from the war in which they have been engaged are of such magnitude as were the events resulting from the Mexican War. And if the benefits resulting from the war with Mexico were to be paid for in dollars and cents, and if the soldiers who did the fighting were to receive the pay, it would make them all rich. Whatever was the primary cause of the war and whether right or wrong to wage, the American armies were everywhere victorious, and on the 13th of September, 1847, the frowning citadel of Chapultepec was carried by storm, and in the darkness of that night Santa Anna and his officers fled, and on the morning of the 14th, the regiments of Gen. Scott filed through the streets of the beautiful City of Mexico, and at six o'clock the flag of the United States floated over the halls of the Montezumas, and as history tells us, so ended one of the most brilliant campaigns known in modern history. The United States acquired, as the result of this war, 1,000,000 square miles of territory, including within the boundary California and the fertile valleys and mining country of the Pacific slope as well as New Mexico. Mexico was also severely chastised for its barbarity to Texas, and taught them a lesson which they will doubtless long remember; that she must respect American rights as well as American citizens. And while the moral sense of the world should be shocked by war, it sometimes seems to be the least of two evils; let us hope such was the case in the Mexican War. Notwithstanding the great expanse of territory, rich, not only

in minerals, but also in agricultural resources, and now settled up by many thousand pioneers, belonged to us by right of conquest, yet the General Government, in its generosity and magnanimity, paid to the Mexican government over \$18,000,000 for it, thus indicating that in this case, at least, the ordinary sense of justice was not altogether quenched or smothered. And while this magnanimity to a conquered foe was all right and highly commendable, the government ought also recollect that it ought to be magnanimous to the soldiers who did the fighting, and to their widows and orphan children at least, and give to each surviving soldier of that war, or to his widow or children under 16 years of age, not less than eight dollars per month. This would be a great help to many who are old, and some of them, doubtless, quite poor. And we should urge upon our Congressmen and Senators the justice of our cause. Let Congress pass a law taxing government bonds as other property, which should have been done long ago, and also making silver and greenbacks legal tender for all dues, whether to bondholder or the government, and enough money would be saved in one year to pension all the surviving soldiers and widows of soldiers of the Mexican War as long as one of them are left in the land of the living. These measures are demanded by the great mass of the people; and they ought to be proclaimed in thunder tones to the ear of the nation's representatives, until the servants of the people obeyed the voice of their masters. If there ever was a time in the history of our nation when the great truth, uttered by the immortal Washington, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," should be remembered and obeyed, it has come.

And now, fellow-veterans of the Mexican War — so many of us and yet so few — may never have the pleasure of all meeting together again this side of the grave, let us hope and pray that we may meet in a brighter clime and a more glorious home, where war nor rumors of war are neither heard of nor seen, and where happiness will last forever.

THE CIVIL WAR OF 1861.

When the first gun was fired upon Fort Sumpter (April 12, 1861), little did the citizens of the remote county of Randolph dream that the war which was then inaugurated would eventually, like the simultaneous disemboguing of a hundred volcanoes, shake this great nation from its center to its circumference.

Little did they then dream that the smoke of the bursting shells, which hurtled and hissed as they sped with lurid glare from rebel batteries upon that fatal morning, foreboded ravaged plains —

"And burning towns and ruined homes,
And mangled limbs and dying groans,
And widows' tears and orphan's moans,
And all that misery's hand bestows
To fill the catalogue of human woes."

Little did they dream that the war cloud which had risen above the waters of Charleston harbor would increase in size and gloom until its black banners had been unfurled throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Little did they imagine that war, with all its horrors, would invade their quiet homes, and with ruthless hand tear away from their fire-side altars their dearest and most cherished idols.

Could the North and the South have foreseen the results of that internecine strife, there would be to-day hundreds of thousands of happier homes in the land, hundreds of thousands less hillocks in our cemeteries, hundreds of thousands less widows, hundreds of thousands less orphans, no unpleasant memories, and no legacies of hatred and bitterness left to rankle in the breasts of the living, who espoused the fortunes of the opposing forces.

All that transpired during that memorable struggle would fill a large volume. Randolph county, as did the State of Missouri generally, suffered much. Her territory was nearly all the time occupied by either one or the other antagonistic elements, and her citizens were called upon to contribute to the support of first one side and then the other. However much we might desire to enter into the details of the war, we could not do so, as the material for such a history is not at hand. Indeed, were it even possible to present the facts as they occurred, we doubt the propriety of doing so, as we would thereby reopen the wounds which have partially been healed by the flight of time and the hopes of the future. It were better, perhaps, to let the passions and the deep asperities which were then engendered, and all that serves to remind us of that unhappy period, be forgotten. We have tried in vain to obtain the number and names of the men who entered the Confederate army from Randolph county. No record of them has ever been preserved, either by the officers who commanded the men, or by the Confederate government.

Among those who commanded companies which were partially or entirely raised from Randolph county for the Southern army were Col. H. T. Fort, Col. John A. Poindexter, Capt. Frank Davis, Capt. John W. Bagby, Capt. Benjamin E. Guthrie, and Col. C. J. Perkins. Some of the above named officers were from adjoining counties, but recruited portions of their companies from Randolph county.

Among those who raised companies for the Union army were Capts. T. B. Reed, C. F. Mayo, W. T. Austin, N. S. Burekhartt, W. A. Skinner, M. S. Durham and Alexander Denny. The number of men

entering each army was about the same — numbering between 600 and 900.

During the war a few non-combatants were killed in the county: James Harris, Martin Green, James K. Carter, Andrew J. Herndon, and two or three colored men were shot to death at their homes or in the county.

The above statement, in reference to the number of men entering the two armies, does not in any manner indicate the political complexion of the county at the breaking out of the Civil War.

There was among the people a strong Union sentiment, which was retained by them until Fort Sumpter was fired upon, and until the call for 75,000 men was made by the government to suppress the insurrection. After that call was made, the people of Randolph county, as did the people of Missouri generally, became the friends of the South, and so strong was the sympathy of the people with their Southern brethren that the number in favor of the South was about as twenty to one.



CHAPTER XV.

RAILROADS.

Man is so constituted that in order to make any appreciable progress in prosperity and intelligence he must live in a state of civil society. One's wants are so diverse and innumerable, and the physical conditions of the country in which he lives so varied, that he cannot possibly supply his needs, either by his individual exertions or from the products of any one district of country. Hence, trade and commerce become necessities. One, with given talents and aptitudes, in certain territorial conditions, produces to the best advantage a particular class of commodities in excess of what he needs, whilst he is able to produce only at great disadvantage, or not at all, other commodities quite as needful to him as the first; another produces these needed commodities in excess of what he personally requires, but none of those which the industry of his neighbor yields. Thus springs up trade between the two, and to the advantage of both. As with individuals, so with communities and peoples. Nations cannot live and prosper independent of each other, any more than families can live independent of their neighbors and prosper. So that, as prosperity constitutes the foundation of human progress and civilization, and since this cannot be attained except by means of trade and commerce, these become the indispensable conditions to advancement in material affairs and in intelligence.

But neither trade nor commerce can flourish without practicable, efficient means of transportation. Products must be carried to the place of demand at a cost that will leave the producer just compensation for his toil after they are delivered and sold and the cost of carriage paid. Hence, an adequate means of transportation, means sufficiently cheap and expeditious, becomes a matter of the first importance. Without some such system communities cannot be built up or be made to flourish. So we see that in earlier times and even yet, where regions of country were and are not thus favored, they have been and still are either uninhabited, or peopled by semi-civilized or barbarous populations. Take the map of the Old World and scan it; it more than justifies what is here said. In the past most and, indeed, all of the more advanced nations inhabited regions

of country washed by the seas or drained by navigable rivers or other inland waters. Navigation afforded and still affords to such countries, to a measurable degree, at least, the means of transportation required for their prosperity and advancement. But the interior, or regions far removed from navigation, remained either unpeopled or in a savage or tribal state. So such regions, not penetrated by railways, remain to-day, as for instance, the non-navigable districts of India and Russia and other countries.

The problem of meeting this *desideratum* of transportation into non-navigable regions, which constitute a large portion of the best lands of the globe, came to be looked upon in early times as, and continued up to our own time, one of the greatest with which mankind had to deal. In every country were vast regions with every other advantage for supporting prosperous and enlightened communities which, on account of their want of transportation facilities, were valueless, or worse than valueless — the homes of wild and warlike tribes. As more enlightened and progressive peoples sought to extend themselves into those regions, the effort was made to supply their want of transportation facilities by means of canals, which were constructed on quite an extensive scale in some and, indeed, in most of the leading countries of Europe. But the districts of country through which canals could be constructed were, of course, comparatively small, and the great problem of interior transportation, so far as non-navigable regions were concerned, continued open and to attract the thought and experiment of the best minds of all countries and of every age. At last Stephens' experiment, in 1825, solved the great problem.

It is beyond question that no invention of the present century, and perhaps of all time, has proved so beneficial to, and mighty in its influence upon the material affairs of mankind, if not for the general progress of the human race, as that of land transportation by steam, as represented in our present railway system. An eminent French writer has said that "the railway trebled the area of the inhabitable globe." It has not only brought and is bringing vast regions hitherto valueless under the dominion of civilized man, but has quickened and is quickening every movement of humanity in the onward march of civilization. Wonderful as have been its results in the development and civilization of our own continent, results at which the world stands struck with astonishment and admiration; wonderful as have been its results elsewhere, and wherever it has penetrated, its achievements in the past compared to what it is destined to accomplish in

the future, are as the dust that floats in the air to the suns that people the infinity of space.

The railway has been chiefly instrumental in transforming the wilds of this country into great and prosperous States, and in placing the American Union in the front rank of the great nations of the earth. Speaking of this, in an article in the February number (1884) of the *Nineteenth Century*, in which he strongly urges the establishment of an extensive railway system in India, as the surest means of developing the natural resources of that magnificent country, Hon. William Fowler, Member of Parliament for Cambridge, says: "But if encouragement be needed, it is well to consider what has been done on the other side of the Atlantic. Before the railway came to Illinois, it was little more than a prairie. In a very few years its produce doubled, and now it stands as one of the first producing States of the Union, and can point to Chicago as an evidence of its progress. It is difficult to imagine what would have been its present condition had not the railway come to its aid. Missouri had much facility of water carriage, but its progress was very slow until railways traversed it. Nebraska, now a most flourishing young State, has been *created* by the railway. Its vast agricultural wealth must have been locked up indefinitely but for the locomotive. The same remark applies to Kansas, now advancing with rapid strides.

"Shareholders may grumble at competition in America, and bondholders may tremble, but the producer flourishes in low rates of carriage, and no economical facts are so wonderful as those presented by the progress of the United States since the development of the railway system. The experience of Canada is hardly less remarkable, for I am informed by Mr. Macpherson, of Ottawa, that during last year 25,000,000 acres of land were allotted by the Dominion Government to settlers or companies. The great temptation of those who settle in that severe climate is the excellence of the wheat land, but it is obvious that without cheap carriage no such settlement would be possible, for the produce would be unsalable." Thus, the railway is rapidly peopling and developing this continent. What it is doing here, it can do elsewhere—in India, Australia, Interior Russia, South America, and everywhere, where the physical conditions of territory and climate render possible the abode of man. It is the great civilizer of modern times, and wherever the headlight of its locomotive gleams out or the shrill echo of its whistle is heard, barbarism falls back as the darkness of ignorance before the light of knowledge. .

By the railway communities and States, separated from each other by thousands of miles, are made neighbors and the populations of whole continents are not only enabled to intermingle and thus benefit by association and interchange of ideas, but trade and commerce between them, the life-blood of all prosperity and advancement, are reduced to a perfect system and to the minimum of expense. Under its influence the nations of Europe have been brought more nearly under the government of common interests and ideas — in fact, are nearer one people, — than the shires and manors of England were under the feudal system. And its influence in this direction, as in all others for the betterment of the condition of mankind, will go on and on, as the ages roll away, until ultimately the dream of the noblest philosophers who have comed the affairs of men shall have been realized — the universal brotherhood of man.

By the railway space is already practically obliterated. To illustrate this, a fact or two will suffice: The present rate on a bushel of wheat from Huntsville, Missouri, to St. Louis is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents; the rate on to New York is $10\frac{1}{2}$; and from New York to Liverpool, or Glasgow, 4 cents — thus making the rate from Huntsville to Great Britain about 22 cents per bushel, or about \$7.25 per ton. This is but little more than it cost, before the era of railroads, to haul the same amount of wheat from Randolph county to Glasgow, Missouri; so that, practically, the market at Glasgow, Scotland, and, indeed, the markets of the whole world have been brought nearly as close to the farmers of this county as the market at Glasgow, "on the Missouri river, only twenty or thirty miles away, was in former times. What is true of wheat is true, in a greater or less measure, of other products and of merchandise, and of everything that ministers to the comfort and happiness of man.

But without this system of railway transportation the present vast products of agriculture in the interior would have been impossible, and population would still have been compelled to hug closely to the coasts of seas and to the shores of inland navigable waters. "Had one been asked ten years ago," says Mr. E. Atkinson, of Boston, in his paper, in 1880, on "The Railroads of the United States and their Effects on Farming and Production," "Can 150,000,000 bushels of grain be removed from the prairies of the West 5,000 miles in a single season, to feed the suffering millions of Europe, and prevent almost a famine amongst the nations?" he who answered 'Yes; it is only necessary to apply the inventions already made to accomplish that,' would have been deemed visionary. It has been accomplished." And,

illustrating the same point, a writer, under the caption "The Railroad and the Farmer," in the *American Agricultural Review* for August, 1882, speaking for Oregon, says: "Our export of wheat to Europe had hardly begun ten years ago for lack of cheap transportation to the ship. * * * Before the advent of railroads the nominal price of farm land was from \$5 to \$10 per acre, yet its average productiveness was from 25 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre. * * * When railroads were built, or since 1873, improved farm land sells readily at from \$15 to \$100 per acre. Wheat has become the principal product. The export of wheat and flour, mostly to Europe, has risen from zero to about 5,000,000 bushels per annum, with regular yearly increase."

It is this means of getting the products of the interior to market that renders the land of non-navigable regions valuable, and indeed inhabitable, by civilized man. Ten years ago Oregon exported no wheat, for want of railway facilities of transportation. In 1880 she exported \$5,000,000 worth, and her exports will continue to increase until her vast wheat lands, hardly touched yet with the plow, are covered with rich harvests, and all her territory is filled with a prosperous and enlightened population. Who can be found, then, bold enough to say that that great Commonwealth will not owe its greatness more directly to the railway than to any other and all other physical causes combined? What is true of Oregon is true of all the States of the West, and, in only a less measure, of the other States of the Union. Missouri, though essentially a river State, has been built up almost alone by the railway since the war. Her vast area of grain and stock lands and her other resources have been opened up by the railway to industrial development, for by it the markets of the world have been brought to her very door. So of Kansas and Nebraska, and of Arkansas and Texas. Texas, although with a vast extent of sea-coast, has been developed by railway transportation, and there is hardly a parallel, even in the history of the Great West, to the wonderful progress that State has made in material development, and in population, and in wealth and in intelligence.

No people under the sun have shown the enterprise, even by comparison, shown by the people of this country in railroad building, and no people have increased in population and in every measure of advancement in a ratio even approaching the progress made by the United States. But for railroads this could not, of course, have been done, for the regions accessible by navigable waters would long since have been taken up and overcrowded. This country, or rather, the

people of the country, saw at a glance the importance of railway transportation to their material prosperity and general interests. Every community, wherever settled, turned its attention to railroad building in order to open up the territory tributary to it. The result was that railroads were pushed in all directions, and are still being extended, so that the whole land is rapidly being warped and woofed with a perfect labyrinth of railway tracks. Speaking of this, a recent English writer says: "The American, confident of the future, pushes forward the railway into the wilderness, certain that the unoccupied land will be settled, and that he will get his reward in the increased value of this land, as well as in the traffic on his railway." At first, in order to make his road self-sustaining, on account of the sparseness of population (indeed, there is often no population at all in large regions through which his road passes), and the consequent lightness of business, he is compelled to charge high rates of traffic and of travel, and often these rates do not save him, for it is the experience of most roads through new States and Territories that in their early years they pass into the hands of a receiver. But soon the country tributary to them settles up and the volume of business increases, so that they become prosperous enterprises.

And it is a remarkable fact that, although railroads in this country have had more to contend against and more to discourage them than those in any other, they have shown a degree of public spirit and a regard for the interests of the communities through which they pass unequaled by any other roads on the globe. To those who get their information from the average politician, anxious for an office or solicitous to retain one, and who has been refused a pass, this statement may sound strange. To begin with, the rates of traffic on railroads were higher here than those on the roads of any country in Europe, as it would seem they ought to be, for wages and everything else are higher, and in most of this country traffic is much lighter than it is in Europe. But to-day railway freight rates in the United States are lower than the rates in any other country.

And it is this fact that has proved the salvation of the American farmer and, therefore, of the prosperity of the whole country. But for the high railway rates in India and Russia and in Australia, American wheat would long since have been driven from the markets of Europe. "It costs considerably more," says a recent writer, "to carry a ton of wheat 600 miles over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway than it does to carry the same quantity 1,000 miles over an American line." There labor is incomparably cheaper than it is in

this country, the lands are quite as fertile and cheap, and the ship rates to Europe are nearly or quite as favorable as ours. But here wheat can be carried from Iowa to New York by rail so cheap that the Indian grower, with his present railway rates, cannot compete to advantage with the American farmer in European markets. In the United States rates have been reduced to less than one-fourth of what they were in 1865. This reduction is still going on, and with the improvements constantly being made in the railway system, it will doubtless continue to go on until rates are far below what they are to-day. The following table, in which are given the average passenger and freight rates of six leading Western roads since 1865, shows the steady reduction in tariffs:—

TABLE OF RATES.

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Passenger Rates Per Mile, Cents.</i>	<i>Freight Rate Per Ton Per Mile, Cents.</i>
1865	. . . . .	4.81	4.11
1866	. . . . .	4.58	3.76
1867	. . . . .	4.32	3.94
1868	. . . . .	4.17	3.49
1869	. . . . .	3.91	3.10
1870	. . . . .	3.80	2.82
1871	. . . . .	3.58	2.54
1872	. . . . .	3.46	2.39
1873	. . . . .	3.38	2.30
1874	. . . . .	3.15	2.18
1875	. . . . .	3.09	1.97
1876	. . . . .	3.01	1.89
1877	. . . . .	2.94	1.63
1878	. . . . .	2.89	1.61
1879	. . . . .	2.63	1.47
1880	. . . . .	2.56	1.32
1881	. . . . .	2.49	1.20
1882	. . . . .	2.41	1.07
1883	. . . . .	2.33	.97
1884	. . . . .	2.35	.89

These are the general averages of rates of Western roads, the different classes and the relative amounts of each class considered, and both through and local rates computed. Similar estimates for Eastern roads would of course show much lower rates, as would estimates of through rates from the West to the East, as, for instance, grain is now being shipped (April, 1884,) from St. Louis to New York at 17½ cts. per 100 pounds, and from Chicago to New York at 15 cts. These are the present pool rates, which show a ton-rate per mile of about .33 of a cent, instead of .89, as given above. Surely, when a

ton of grain can be hauled three miles for a cent, rates ought to be satisfactory to the producer. It is not, therefore, surprising that American farmers are the most prosperous class of agriculturists on the globe. If, on account of the cheapness, fertility and abundance of land they can raise produce at a comparatively nominal cost, and, by the cheapness of transportation rates, they are placed almost as near the markets of Europe as the farmer of France, England or Germany, why should they not prosper? The saving to the producer and consumer in this country in a single year from the reductions of freight rates made between 1865 and 1879, according to Mr. Poor, an American statistician recognized as authority in both America and Europe, amounted to over \$35,000,000. During the same period the rates from Chicago to New York were reduced over \$13.50 on the ton.

Nor does it follow that because these reductions have been made, freights could have been carried at lower rates than were previously charged. As has been said, the increase of population and traffic and the improvements made in the railway system have made these reductions possible. Freights can now be carried at little more than, if indeed not half the rates charged ten years ago. Explaining this, a prominent Eastern railroad official recently said: "The economies that are being introduced in the management of the railroads of this country are very poorly appreciated by the public. With the introduction of steel rails, with which all the leading lines are now equipped, the improved condition of rolling stock, the enormous increase in the strength and power of the locomotives and the solidity of road-beds, that can only be attained after many years' use, together with a multitude of economies that cannot be learned without many years' practical experience, where so many men are employed as are required to handle one of our trunk lines, the actual cost of transportation has been reduced far below the point at which a few years ago the most sanguine advocate of railroad transportation, as the economical successor of all other means of moving freight, did not dream."

The people of the country are rapidly coming to understand and appreciate the importance the railway is to their highest and best interests. The old prejudice against railroads is rapidly dying out. States and communities, — counties, towns and townships, — and the National Government showed commendable public spirit in assisting in the construction of railroads in the infancy of the development of our railway system, and because the roads, when constructed, were compelled for a time to charge what seemed high rates of traffic, much wrath was

visited upon the railway, or rather upon railway management. But whether these rates were necessary is shown by the result. More men of means have been bankrupted by railway investments, — not from mismanagement of the roads, only in exceptional cases, but because, by the best management they could not be made to pay at the rates charged, — than by any other class of investments. More roads have gone into the hands of receivers than any other enterprises have in the country, numbers and importance considered, and fewer fortunes have been made by railway investments. True, a few great fortunes have been accumulated, for the interests involved were of the greatest magnitude, so that, if one fails, he fails as Villard did, but if he succeeds, he succeeds as Gould has.

But, however much railways have cost the public generally, who is there to question that they have been of greater public benefit than their cost, a thousandfold? Missouri's railways cost her in State and municipal bonds (county, city, etc.), about \$29,000,000. In one year alone, 1883, her taxable wealth increased \$63,349,625, not including the increase in the value of railway property; and the increase of the present year will probably carry the aggregate up to \$800,000,000. No one will claim that this would have been possible without the railway, for Missouri is an agricultural State and to her, efficient practicable transportation is everything. So far as the railroads are concerned, they are of far greater benefit and profit to the public at large, and especially to the farmer and business man, than to their owners. A fact or two will illustrate this: The net earnings of Missouri railroads in 1882, after deducting operating expenses, were in round numbers \$11,000,000, which was about \$2,444 a mile, or less than four per cent on the capital they represent. This is a fair average of the profits of the roads generally throughout the country. Where is the farmer or business man whose profits are no more than these who would not feel outraged if his customers were to denounce him for extortion or overcharges? The more one looks for the reasons of the late outcry against railroads, the more unreasonable he finds it to have been.

Whilst, in common with all human enterprises and institutions, it cannot be claimed that railways have always been an unmixed blessing, it may be safely said of them that they have been productive of less harm to humanity and have resulted in less injury in proportion to the good that they have done than any other influence in material affairs. They have done more to develop the wealth and resources, to stimulate the industry, to reward the labor, and to promote the general comfort

and prosperity of the country than any other, and perhaps all other, mere physical causes combined. They scatter the productions of the press and literature broadcast through the country with amazing rapidity. There is scarcely a want, wish or aspiration they do not in some measure help to gratify. They promote the pleasures of social life and of friendship; they bring the skilled physician swiftly from a distance to attend the sick, and enable a friend to be at the bedside of the dying. They have more than realized the fabulous conception of the Eastern imagination, which pictured the genii as transporting inhabited palaces through the air. They take whole trains of inhabited palaces from the Atlantic coast, and with marvelous swiftness deposit them on the shores that are washed by the Pacific seas. In war they transport armies and supplies of Government with the utmost celerity, and carry forward on the wings of the wind, as it were, relief and comfort to those who are stretched bleeding and wounded on the field of battle.

As a means of inland transportation the locomotive has exceeded the expectations of even those most sanguine of its usefulness. Since its introduction canals have been practically abandoned and river transportation has become a matter of comparative unimportance. Missouri has a river outlet to the sea, but only an insignificant percentage of her products transported to the Atlantic is carried down the river. While a few large shippers of heavy freights in the cities, here and there, and the politicians are agitating interior water transportation, the vast body of the people are shipping by the railroad. In this age "time is money," and the time occupied by freight shipped by river is generally of more consequence to those interested, than the small difference of rates between river and railway charges; and in most instances *this* alleged difference is more imaginary than real. The railroads from St. Louis make the same rates on freights for New Orleans that are charged by the steamers, and the difference of rates from St. Louis to the latter city, and from the former to New York, are merely nominal.

By the railway the shipper, informed what the prices are at the wholesale markets to-day, may have his products delivered at those markets in twelve, twenty-four, or thirty-six hours, and thus feel reasonably safe in the estimates of the prices he expects to get. And by abolishing space and uniting the communities of a whole continent in one confederacy of trade and interests, regularity and stability are given to prices, for the supply of one section, if that of another fails, tends to regulate the general demand. This fall the

farmer may sow his wheat and this winter fatten his stock with an intelligent and safe estimate of the approximate returns he is to receive the succeeding year. Nor does a rich harvest in one State glut the markets and depreciate the prices to ruinous figures, for the markets of the whole world are almost equally accessible, so far as the cost of carriage is concerned. The farmer of Missouri is practically as near to London, England, to-day as was the farmer in the vicinity of Cambridge less than half a century ago, and all Christendom is reduced to narrower limits, so far as time of transit is concerned, than the limits of this country prior to the era of railroads. Galveston, Texas, is nearer to New York by railway travel to-day than Kansas City was to Huntsville a few years ago. In making Texas a neighbor to New York State and Missouri to Massachusetts, in penetrating the great West, the railways have opened up this mighty region to the flood-tides of immigration from the East and all the world which have poured into it and are still pouring in, establishing here the greatest and most prosperous commonwealths in the Union.

Foremost among the railway systems of the West, and, indeed, the greatest combination of railway systems on the globe, is that of Gould's Western System, which include the Missouri Pacific, or South-Western system, the Wabash, and the Union Pacific systems, aggregating, in all, over 15,000 miles of main track. The lines of these systems penetrate every State of the West and nearly every Territory, and aggregate more miles of track than are laid in any country in Europe except Germany, France and Great Britain, each of which they closely approach in mileage. These three systems are run in harmony with each other, and the last two, the South-Western and the Wabash, are practically under one management, or, in other words, constitute virtually one system of railways. Together they aggregate over 10,000 miles of road, and include lines of travel in twelve of the great States of the Union and in the Indian Territory. The South-Western and Wabash systems constitute one of the most valuable and prosperous combinations of railroads in the United States. They were built up of many independent lines in the different States, and the Missouri Pacific proper and the old Wabash were taken for the bases of the systems. The original roads, of which these systems were finally formed, were in many instances in financial and business embarrassment, and some of them were in the hands of receivers. Largely by the genius of one man, through the assistance of the able men he drew around him, they were gathered up, one by one, and were united and made to prosper, so that we have seen

built up in a few years the greatest combination of railroads of the age, a work that has been accomplished with such success that one cannot but view it with mingled admiration and surprise. We cannot go into the details of the history of these roads at this time, but must confine ourselves to an outline of the respective systems, the South-Western and the Wabash.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

This system includes and operates 5,983 miles of railroad, which lie in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, the Indian Territory, Louisiana and Texas, and is composed of the old Missouri Pacific proper, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, the International and Great Northern, the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, and the Texas and Pacific. The following table shows the miles of each division in operation:—

MILEAGE.	
Missouri Pacific Division	990
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Division	1,386
International and Great Northern Division	826
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Division	906
Central Branch of the Union Pacific Division	388
Texas and Pacific Division	1,487
Total	5,983

As has been said, the Missouri Pacific forms the basis of this system. The charter for this road, or, rather, of its predecessor, the Pacific Railroad Company, was granted by the Missouri Legislature by act approved March 12, 1849. The Pacific Company was authorized to build two lines of road from St. Louis, one, the main line, to Jefferson and on to the western boundary of the State, and the other, a branch, to the south-western part of the State. The capital stock of the company was fixed at \$10,000,000, and the road received aid from the State to the amount of \$7,000,000. To aid in the construction of the Southwest Branch, as the branch was called, Congress also made a grant to the company of 3,840 acres of land to the mile, which amounted in all to 1,161,204 acres. Construction of the main line was commenced July 4, 1851, but its progress was slow. It reached Jefferson City in 1856 and Sedalia in 1861, but was not completed to Kansas City until the fall of 1865. The construction of the Southwest Branch was even slower, but was finally completed to the State line, by way of Springfield. In 1866, however, the Southwest Branch was taken possession of

by the State for non-payment of interest on the State subsidy and, with its lands, was sold to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, which company, in 1872, leased the lines of the old company, or Kansas City trunk road. The two roads were then operated under one management until 1876, when the Pacific was sold under foreclosure and conveyed by the purchasers to the present Missouri Pacific Company. This company, with a capital of \$3,000,000, was incorporated October 21, 1876. In the meantime, in 1868, \$5,000,000 of the State subsidy had been back-paid to the State. The amount of indebtedness the new Missouri Pacific assumed when it bought the road was \$13,700,000.

Since the completion of the road to Kansas City, it has successfully competed with all its rivals for the traffic of the Great West and, besides its numerous tributary lines, its connections with other roads are such that cars run to and from St. Louis to every point in the West and South-west without break of freight-bulk. Its career since it became the property of its present owners has been one of unparalleled success, and it has grown from a single line across Missouri to one of the most important trunk lines in the Union, with its thousands of miles of feeders extending in every direction west of St. Louis and in the South-west. In 1880 the St. Louis and Lexington, the Kansas City and Eastern, the Lexington and Southern, the St. Louis, Kansas City and Arizona, the Missouri River and the Leavenworth and North-Western were consolidated with it. This was on the 11th of August, and the authorized share-capital of the consolidated company was fixed at \$30,000,000. The amount issued to carry out the consolidation was \$12,419,800. The debt of the company after this consolidation was \$19,259,000.

On the 1st of December, 1880, the Missouri Pacific leased the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for a period of 99 years, the consideration paid being the net earnings of the road. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas was organized April 7, 1870, by consolidation of the Southern branch of the Union Pacific, the Tebo and Neosho, the Labette and Sedalia, and the Neosho Valley and Holden. The St. Louis and Santa Fe Railroad from Holden, Missouri, to Paola, Kansas, was purchased by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas in 1872, and the Hannibal and Central Missouri, from Hannibal to Moberly, was purchased in 1874. This is the division of the road which passes through Randolph county, and is about 20 miles in length. It was chartered February 13, 1865. The line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas was opened from Junction City to the southern boundary

of Kansas in 1870, and from Sedalia to Parsons in 1871. From the southern boundary of Kansas to Denison it was opened January 1, 1873, and from Hannibal to Sedalia, in September of the same year, thus completing a continuous line from Hannibal, Missouri, to Denison, Texas.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas received large grants of land under act of Congress, both in Kansas and in the Indian Territory, and also important grants from the State of Kansas. The lands in the Indian Territory, however, are subject to the extinguishment of the Indian title, and have not therefore become available to the company. This road has been mainly instrumental in settling up and developing South-west Missouri and Southern Kansas. By it, also, Texas was given an outlet to the North, and over its line a perfect stream of trade and commerce, and of travel, flowed to and from that great State. Probably no road on the continent has been of so much value and importance to a State or section of country, as the Missouri, Kansas and Texas has been and still is to Texas. Over it population has pushed into the State and settled up all of its northern counties, a section of country nearly as large as the entire State of Missouri. Hundreds of thousands of people have been added to its population, and millions of property have augmented its wealth. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas has been to Texas what the Missouri river was in pre-railroad days to Central Missouri — the main artery of its population and wealth, and of its general advancement and prosperity.

In 1882 the Missouri, Kansas and Texas acquired the International and Great Northern by the exchange of two shares of its own stock for one share of the latter. This exchange increased the share-capital of the company by \$16,470,000. By the International and Great Northern, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas also acquired a land grant in Texas of about 5,000,000 acres. With the acquisition of the International and Great Northern and other tributary lines, a continuous route was given from Hannibal and St. Louis to Galveston, Texas, and to Laredo, on the Rio Grande. At Laredo, connection is made with the Mexican National, which will lead into the city of Mexico, when the present gap in its line shall have been filled up. However, by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas a through rail route is already opened to Mexico, by connection with the Texas Pacific and the Mexican Central, which latter is completed to the capital city of the Montezumas.

Early in 1881 the Missouri Pacific acquired the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, issuing to the latter's stockholders three

shares of the Missouri Pacific stock for four shares of the Iron Mountain, the object and effect of the purchase being the consolidation of the two companies. The Iron Mountain and St. Louis extends from St. Louis to Texarkana, a distance of 490 miles, with branches from Bismarck, in Washington county, Missouri, to Columbus, Kentucky, on the Mississippi, a distance of 121 miles, and from Knob to Helena, Arkansas; also from Jonesborough on the Helena branch to Memphis, Tennessee, and from Poplar Bluffs, Missouri, to Cairo, Illinois, besides numerous minor branches. At Texarkana, on the line of the Arkansas and Texas, connection is made with the Texas Pacific, which latter leads south-east to New Orleans, west to El Paso (where it connects with the Southern Pacific for California), and due south to Longview, Texas, where it connects with the International and Great Northern for Galveston, on the Gulf, and for Laredo on the Rio Grande; or rather, the Iron Mountain, the Texas and Pacific and the International and Great Northern form one continuous line either to New Orleans, Galveston, Laredo, or El Paso, for all are members of the South-Western system.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern is a consolidation of four original roads, or organizations — the St. Louis and Iron Mountain, the Arkansas Branch of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain, the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas, and the Cairo and Fulton. This consolidation was effected May 6, 1874. But long before either of these companies was incorporated, away back in 1837, an act of the Legislature was passed incorporating the St. Louis and Bellevue Mineral Railroad, the object being to reach the rich mineral regions of Southeast Missouri, from St. Louis. That Company was finally merged into the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Company, which was incorporated March 3, 1851. The capital stock of the Iron Mountain was fixed at \$6,000,000. Various subsequent acts of the Legislature were passed to expedite the construction of the road, and the State issued its own bonds to assist in the construction, to the amount of \$3,500,000, for which the State took a mortgage on the road. Work was commenced in the fall of 1853. It was completed to Pilot Knob in May, 1858. Under the act of March 21, 1868, the Arkansas Branch was built to Texarkana, Arkansas, the capital stock of the Branch being \$2,500,000. The road was completed to Texarkana in the fall of 1872. In the meantime, however, the Iron Mountain had failed to acquit its liability to the State, and it was sold under the State mortgage, Messrs. McKay, Simmons and Vogel becoming the purchasers. They transferred it to Mr. Thomas Allen and his associates, who reorganized the Iron Moun-

tain Company and conducted the road under that name until 1874, when the name of the road was changed to the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, on account of the consolidation of the other roads with it.

The Cairo, Arkansas and Texas, which was consolidated with the Iron Mountain and Southern in 1874, was an independent organization and was chartered May 16, 1872, with authority to build a line from Greenfield, opposite to Cairo, to Poplar Bluffs. This road had a grant of 65,000 acres of land. The Cairo and Fulton was also an independent organization, incorporated in 1853. It had a grant of 6,400 acres, which became the property of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern at the time of the consolidation.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern is justly regarded as one of the most important sections of road in the great South-Western system. It is a trunk line from St. Louis to Texas, and, by connection with the Mexican National, soon to be completed, it will become the main line to the City of Mexico. At St. Louis it connects with the great Wabash System, which extends north-east to Chicago, to Toledo and to other points. At Toledo and at Detroit also, connection is made by the Wabash with the Canadian trunk lines and with leading lines to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, etc. The Iron Mountain opens up the magnificent mineral regions of Missouri, and passes diagonally through Arkansas, making the Great Arkansas River Valley tributary to its traffic. It not only taps the cotton regions of Arkansas and the north-western parts of Louisiana and Mississippi, but also those of Texas, and, by the Texas Pacific, of the whole Red River Valley.

The Texas Pacific, the longest line of the great South-Western System, being 1,487 miles long, or 101 miles longer than the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, was organized under an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871, and also under the general laws of Texas. It acquired the property of the Southern Pacific, the Southern Trans-Continental, the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific, and the New Orleans Pacific. The Southern Pacific was a consolidation of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas, and the Southern Pacific. The building of the Texas Pacific was characterized by wonderful vigor and rapidity of construction. It is one of the new railroads of the country, but is rapidly becoming one of the great trunk lines of the Southwest. It now extends from New Orleans up the Red river to Shreveport and on through Texas by way of Ft. Worth to El Paso, in the

extreme western corner of the Lone Star State, where it connects with the Southern Pacific for California. Also a branch from the main line extends from Marshall, in Harrison county, Texas, to the junction of the Iron Mountain, and from there to Whitesborough, on the line of the Missouri Pacific, in Northern Texas, or the extension of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; and it has other branches, among the most important of which is the Ft. Worth and Dency, extending from Ft. Worth, in the direction of Colorado, or toward the north-western Pan-Handle of Texas, being completed now as far as Wichita Falls, about 100 miles. This road, also, has a land grant which entitles it to 10,240 acres to the mile in Texas, under the laws of that State, and it has already had set apart to it over 10,000,000 acres.

The Central Branch of the Union Pacific, which now forms a part of the South-Western System, extends west from Atchison through the northern part of Kansas to Lenora, a distance of nearly 200 miles, which, with its branches, aggregates 388 miles, as stated above. This road was originally chartered on the 11th of February, 1859, under the name of the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company. A large part of the road was opened in 1867. It became a branch of the Union Pacific under one of the acts of Congress relating to that company, and received a grant of 187,608 acres of land from the government and bonds, the latter at the rate of \$416,000 per mile for 100 miles. It became a part of the Missouri Pacific in 188—.

Although included in the lines already named, special attention should be called to the line of road in the South-Western System extending from Joplin north to Kansas City and on up the Missouri river to Omaha. For, besides the value which the Joplin end of this line is to the system as a feeder, the Omaha extension is of great importance. This extension passes up to the Nebraska side of the river and gives a through line by the Missouri Pacific from Omaha to St. Louis, both for passengers and freight, without change of cars for the former or break of bulk of the latter. It also forms a part of a continuous line *via* Kansas City and Denison, Texas, from Omaha to either New Orleans or Galveston, or to Western Texas or Laredo, on the Rio Grande. In other words, it is a part of the greatest north-and-south line of railroads in the United States. At Omaha it connects with the Union Pacific, and makes the Missouri Pacific one of the important tributary lines to that great trunk-line across the continent.

AMOUNT OF BUSINESS.

	Missouri Pacific.	Central Branch Union Pacific.	Missouri, Kansas and Texas.	International and Great Northern.	Galveston, Houston and Henderson.	Texas and Pacific.	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.	Total.
No. of tons of f'gt. car'd in 1881	2,712,634	345,279	1,243,491	459,536	.....	1,155,892	1,593,943	7,510,775
No. of tons of f'gt. car'd in 1882	3,194,353	317,434	1,655,103	486,585	.....	1,049,262	1,500,491	8,203,223
No. of tons of f'gt. car'd in 1883	3,270,721	371,556	2,130,894	593,452	189,190	946,219	1,557,954	9,059,986
Increase of 1883 over 1882.....	76,368	54,122	475,791	106,867	.....	.....	57,463	856,758
Decrease of 1883 " 1882.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,043	m	.....
Average distance carr'd in 1881	135 ⁹ m	80 ³ m	232 ⁶ m	222 ⁵ m	.....	156 ⁵ m	194 ⁰ m	1701 m
Average distance carr'd in 1882	125 ⁵ m	85 ⁰ m	177 ³ m	219 ⁹ m	.....	198 ⁰ m	253 ³ m	172 ⁵ m
Average distance carr'd in 1883	136 ⁷ m	133 ⁷ m	197 m	200 ³ m	48 ⁸ m	273 ⁷ m	239 ⁰ m	236 ⁶ m
No. of Passengers carr'd in 1881	1,023,036	124,640	405,956	201,387	.....	347,558	913,755	3,016,332
No. of Passengers carr'd in 1882	1,472,311	145,084	557,035	250,817	.....	392,365	955,787	3,773,399
No. of Passengers carr'd in 1883	1,567,683	164,743	793,808	492,172	91,195	744,745	1,028,943	4,883,289
Increase of 1883 over 1882.....	95,372	19,659	236,773	241,355	.....	352,380	73,156	1,109,890
Average distance carr'd in 1881	57 ⁸ m	48 ⁰ m	79 ³	69 ²	.....	63 ⁴	63 ⁰	63 ³
Average distance carr'd in 1882	54 ² m	44 ² m	94 ²	75 ⁵	.....	81 ⁴	51 ⁵	63 ²
Average distance carr'd in 1883	49 ⁵ m	48 ¹ m	70 ¹	56 ⁶	33 ¹	46 ³	51 ²	59 ⁹

In the tables preceding this one the Galveston, Houston and Henderson statements are included in the International and Great Northern, of which it is now a branch.

EARNINGS. — 1883.

Missouri Pacific.	Gross. \$ 915,731 38 Expenses. 4,978,465 38 Surplus.	\$ 4,175,266 00
Missouri, Kansas and Texas. .	Gross. 7,843,511 61 Expenses. 4,646,503 66 Surplus.	3,197,007 95
International and Great Northern.	Gross. 3,435,968 71 Expenses. 2,481,716 80 Surplus.	954,251 91
St. Louis, Iron Mount. and Southern.	Gross. 7,904,683 47 Expenses. 4,214,563 85 Surplus.	3,690,119 62
Central Branch.	Gross. 1,505,345 71 Expenses. 830,173 01 Surplus.	675,173 70
Texas and Pacific.	Gross. 7,045,652 38 Expenses. 5,597,645 26 Surplus.	1,648,007 12
Total Surplus. . . . .	. . . . .	\$14,339,826 30

CONDENSED FINANCIAL EXHIBIT. — DECEMBER 31, 1883.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

To cost of road and equipment, etc.	\$39,450,939 11	By capital stock (including exchanges for Iron Mountain stock).	\$29,462,125 00
Supplies and material on hand.	1,185,717 92	Funded debt.	20,835,000 00
Investments in stocks and bonds.	22,324,316 02	Interest due and accrued —	
Balances — Uncollected earnings due from agents, conductors, etc.	731,661 18	Due and uncalled for.	\$ 41,195 00
Cash on hand.	779,050 02	Accrued, but not due.	455,238 32
		Vouchers December, 1883, payable January 15, 1884.	496,433 32
		St. Louis Bridge and Tunnel Co., surplus earnings.	2,430,651 09
		Hospital.	57,000 00
		Balance of income acct., December 31, 1883.	65,911 45
			5,064,563 39
	\$64,971,684 25		\$64,971,684 25

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS.

To balance of income account, December, 31, 1883.	\$ 3,910,783 73	By capital stock — Common.	\$46,405,000 00
Cost of railroad and equipment, miles.	66,448,675 62	Capital stock — Preferred.	12,566 93
Investment in stocks and bonds.	18,484,910 63	Funded debt.	\$46,417,566 93
Due from sundry railroads and individuals.	1,465,897 20	Interest due and accrued —	41,560,589 65
Cash in hand of H. B. Henson, Treas.	54,705 41	Due and uncalled for.	\$795,722 13
		Accrued, but not due.	682,255 00
		Net proceeds of operations of Land Department.	
		Miscellaneous accounts payable.	896,676 32
			14,572 26
	\$90,367,382 29		\$90,367,382 29

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN.

To cost of railroad and equipment, 775 miles.	\$27,867,110 11	By balance of income account, December 31, 1883.	\$3,064,783 48
Investment in stocks and bonds.	250,492 70	Capital stock.	9,755,000 00
Cash in New York.	4,663 82	Funded debt.	15,008,000 00
		Interest due and accrued —	
		Due and uncalled for.	\$ 29,245 90
		Accrued, but not due.	217,825 00
		Due to sundry railroads and individuals.	47,412 25
	\$28,122,266 63		\$28,122,266 63

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN.

To cost of railroad and equipment (905 miles).	\$52,705,985 34	By balance of income account December, 31, 1883.	\$ 986,573 26
Advances account surveys.	37,564 41	Capital stock.	22,083,865 00
U. S. Land Grant Lands in Arkansas.	\$2,835,371 13	Funded debt.	35,319,299 46
U. S. Land Grant Lands in Missouri.	187,227 31	Interest due and accrued —	
Investments in Stocks and bonds.		Due and uncalled for.	\$222,371 80
		Accrued, but not due.	644,766 66
		Sundry accounts payable balances.	867,138 46
	\$61,066,815 91		1,796,939 73
			\$61,066,815 91

TEXAS AND PACIFIC.

To balance of income account, December 31, 1883.	\$ 2,040,136 23	By capital stock.	\$32,161,900 00
Cost of railroad and equipment (1390 miles).	62,404,551 84	Funded debt.	41,714,000 00
Interest script issued, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883.	4,110,410 54	Texas school fund loan.	168,335 45
Cash and accounts, collectible balances.	646,057 46	Interest scrip inc. and L. G. bonds (redeemable only in land or capital stock).	2,112,330 00
Investments in stocks and bonds.	7,536,720 39	Interest scrip, old land grant bonds.	595 60
Sinking fund, first mortgage E. D. bonds.	95,200 67	Fractional bond scrip inc. and L. G. bonds.	16,357 84
Advance ac. surveys.	24,844 34	Land department frac. scrip.	4,768 18
		Interest due and accrued —	\$ 27,410 00
		Due and uncalled for.	651,225 00
		Accrued, but not due.	678,635 00
	\$76,857,921 47		
	\$319,326,070 55		\$76,857,921 47
Grand Total.		Grand Total.	\$319,326,070 55

These facts show that the South-Western System is on a solid basis and is doing a flourishing business. The various bonds of the different roads are sought after in the markets as safe and remunerative investments, and most of them are above par. The Texas and Pacifics are quoted at about 1.06, as an average, and the Missouri Pacifics range from 1.01 to 1.16, according to the issue to which they belong. The International and Great Northern (first mortgage) range from 1.05 to 1.11, whilst the Missouri, Kansas and Texas consols (7s) sell from 1.04 to 1.10. In 1882 the Missouri Pacific paid a dividend of 7 per cent. The figures of 1883 are not before us, but we feel safe in saying that so far as dividends are concerned the stockholders of the entire System have every reason to congratulate themselves.

In character of road-bed and equipments, as well as in every other particular, the South-Western System is without a superior in the West. Most of its main lines are laid with steel rails and, a large part of the System being composed of old roads, the road-beds have become settled and solid and, being kept in the best condition, the tracks are among the best west of the Mississippi and, indeed, throughout the whole country. The bridges of the System were invariably built for safety and durability, without too close an estimate of the cost, and it is a fact that fewer accidents have occurred on the South-Western System from defective bridges than on any other large system of roads during the same period of time. The depots and buildings, and other local accommodations for traffic and travel, are of a superior class, and are fitted up with an eye less only to appearance than to comfort and service. The rolling stock is unsurpassed in the West. It has one of the finest stocks of passenger cars and sleepers, including reclining chair cars, in the Union. No expense or pains are spared to make the journey of passengers both pleasant and expeditious. Run in connection with the Wabash System, the owners and managers of the two now being practically the same, the South-Western and the Wabash afford to the travel and traffic throughout the interior of the Union unrivaled facilities. All trains on both systems are run so as to make sharp connections with each other, thus making unnecessary delays or lay-overs hardly possible, from any fault of the road. Any point on the entire 10,000 miles of lines may be reached from any other point at the rate of from 20 to 35 miles per hour, and without missing connections. Besides, these systems are run in connection with the Union Pacific system, and they

also have advantageous running arrangements with all the other leading lines throughout the United States.

As has been observed above, several of the roads included in the South-Western System have received valuable land grants from the Government and from some of the States in which the lines of the System are located. The following table shows the extent of these grants and the operations of the System with regard to the disposition of its lands during the last fiscal year:—

LAND STATEMENT.

	MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS.	ST. LOUIS, I. M. & S. R'y.		TEXAS AND PACIFIC.
		Missouri Div	Arkansas Div	
Total number of acres originally granted and purchased . .	663,709	139,375	1,368,798	4,931,702
No. acres unsold Dec. 31, 1882.	30,053	119,357	994,763	4,729,042
No. of acres sold during 1883.	32,756	4,159	66,840	205,693
Average price per acre 1883. .	\$2.37	\$3.71	\$2.88	\$2.68
No. acres unsold Dec. 31, 1883.	5,500	115,644	928,498	4,523,349
Total amount of sales, including town lots, during 1883. .	\$ 78,230 81	\$ 15,700 18	\$ 195,988 31	\$ 646,006 59
Cash received during 1883. .	112,240 07	17,739 02	171,879 68	135,388 99
Notes received during 1883. .	54,118 48	5,290 55	101,589 40	173,328 72
Gross receipts of Department since commencement. .	2,020,219 75	127,421 55	1,145,457 62	1,204,471 17
Gross expenses of Department since commencement. .	1,128,935 47	60,536 78	391,264,73	575,256 42
Notes receivable, outstanding Dec. 31, 1883.	250,783 83	27,013 12	701,554 21	217,801 55

By the above statement it is shown that the Texas and Pacific division has 4,729,042 acres of land still undisposed of. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern has 994,753 acres in Arkansas and 119,357 in Missouri, while all of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas lands are disposed of except 30,053. The following table shows the location of the lands of the Texas Pacific Railroad by counties and the number of acres in each county:—

TABLE.

COUNTIES.	ACRES.	COUNTIES.	ACRES.
Bowie.	21,843	Jack.	1,280
Red River.	6,456	Palo Pinto.	2,338
Lamar.	795	Stephens.	18,628
Fannin.	13	Eastland.	5,000
Rains.	2,452	Comanche.	700
Van Zandt.	1,710	Brown.	47,000
Collin.	89	Callahan.	64,105
Denton.	2,769	Taylor.	30,509
Cooke.	1,920	Jones.	12,216
Wise.	1,593	Baylor.	2,040
Clay.	14,080	Wilbarger.	13,320
Tarrant.	1,627	Fisher.	23,674
Parker.	9,732	Nolan.	56,298
Mitchell.	94,603	Howard.	216,861
Martin.	200,192	Scurry.	5,156
Briscoe.	20,928	Hall.	41,782
Childress.	26,880	Motley.	13,851
Floyd.	240	Stonewall.	6,260
Kent.	1,925	Tom Green.	1,113,171
Borden.	170,088	Dawson.	106,176
Andrews.	42,373	Edwards.	10,180
Crockett, in S. E. Cor.	5,180	Dimmit.	44,800
Pecos.	553,150	Presidio.	368,114
El Paso.	1,307,254	. . . . .	.

A large proportion of these counties are on or near the line of the Texas and Pacific Railway and other railways, and the lands therein are therefore afforded the advantage of good railroad and market facilities. Many of them are near new and rapidly growing towns, which have generally been started within the past two or three years, or since the advent of the railroad in that section of the State.

The lands of this Company range in price generally from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per acre, and are offered for sale on cash, five-year, and ten-year credit terms. The ten-year terms are one-tenth cash, and one-tenth annually, commencing the second year from date of purchase. The deferred payments bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, which is payable annually. The five-year terms are one-fifth cash, and one-fifth annually, commencing the second year from date of purchase. The deferred payments bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, which is payable annually. There is generally a difference of 30 per cent between cash and ten-year terms, and 20 per cent between cash and five-year terms. When the lands are bought for cash, the Company issues its deed to the purchaser at once, but when bought on credit terms a contract of sale is issued, and for this contract a deed is substituted when final payment is made. More particular descriptions, as well as maps of many of these coun-

ties, have been published by the Company, for free distribution, and can be had on application to W. H. Abrams, Land Commissioner, Texas and Pacific Railway, Dallas, Texas.

The only satisfactory course for purchasers to pursue, is to come and see the country and make their own selections. The Company's land has been carefully examined, and in both the main office of the land department at Marshall, and at its branch office at Baird, can be found plats and descriptions of the land, which are open to the inspection of all inquirers. At both of these offices are experienced men, who are personally familiar with most of the lands, and will give any needed information. In nearly all counties in which the available lands of the Company are located, local agents have been appointed, who will cheerfully show lands and render purchasers every reasonable assistance in selecting homes. These agents are reliable men, furnished with plats and prices of all the lands in their vicinity, and will cheerfully render all reasonable facilities to prospective purchasers. Their duty is to show the lands and state prices, and when a tract has been selected, to fill out the necessary application and attest the same. Blanks for such purpose have been furnished them. The applicant will then forward the application, with the necessary payment, to W. H. Abrams, Land Commissioner, Dallas, Texas. Here all applications are subject to approval or rejection. All applications are approved if made on a basis of existing prices, unless the land applied for has been previously sold. If accepted, immediate acknowledgment is made, and the necessary title papers are furnished, as explained on the application blanks, with the least possible delay.

Nature has been extremely lavish in making Texas one of the most varied in her products of all the States in the Union. Such is the adaptation of her soil and climate to the production of cotton — ranking in staple the finest in the world's markets — that one-fifth of her territory could produce an annual crop greater than is now gathered from all the cotton fields on the globe.

The lands of this State are equally productive in the growth of all the cereals; and the region especially adapted to the growth of wheat is larger than the great States of Missouri, Illinois and Indiana combined. Of the 168 organized counties, 68 are capable of producing 18 bushels to the acre, which is below the average product. The wheat of this State is drier, more dense, and the heaviest known, weighing from 64 to 66 lbs. per bushel.

Sea Island cotton grows well along the entire coast, and sugar-cane and rice thrive in all that part of the State south of the 30th parallel

of north latitude. Corn, barley, oats, rye, sorghum, millet, castor-beans, broom corn and potatoes — both Irish and sweet — are raised in great abundance and perfection. Peaches, pears, apples, apricots, figs, pomegranates, strawberries and raspberries of the finest quality have been grown successfully wherever they have been tried. Grape-growing is destined to become an important industry; the vines grow vigorously, and the fruit is large and delicious; wild grapes of excellent quality grow in great profusion in all of our forests.

The soils of Texas are admirably adapted to the growth of nearly every kind of vegetable in use by man, and her climate and seasons admit of their being brought into market both earlier and later than in any of the Middle or Northern States.

According to the annual report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1881, a year remarkable for its drouth, particularly so in Texas, it is shown that the value of farm crops per acre is much greater than in most other States and Territories of the Union. The following are the figures for eight staple crops:—

	Value.								
Corn	\$11 78	Greater than in	8	other States and Territories.					
Wheat	17 78	"	29	"	"	"	"	"	"
Rye	16 80	"	35	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oats	16 35	"	34	"	"	"	"	"	"
Barley	17 37	"	20	"	"	"	"	"	"
Potatoes	39 20	"	3	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tobacco	54 72	"	20	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hay	13 75	"	11	"	"	"	"	"	"

Adding the prices per acre and dividing by the number of staples shows \$23.47 to be the average value per acre of produce, exceeded only by Nevada and Colorado, where irrigation is necessary. In regard to the hay crop it must be stated that the cattle are on the range all year, very little hay being required for their maintenance; but in sections where attention has been paid to the production of hay, large crops of the finest quality are easily produced.

In accordance with the same authority, the average yield per acre and price per bushel, ton and pound, are greater in Texas than in the majority of States and Territories.

Crop.	Yield.								
Corn	11.9 bushels	greater than in	6	States.					
Wheat	12.7	"	"	"	26	"			
Rye	14	"	"	"	30	"			
Oats	26.8	"	"	"	17	"			
Barley	19.3	"	"	"	15	"			
Potatoes	40	"	"	"	8	"			
Tobacco	304 pounds	"	"	"	18	"			
Hay	118 tons	"	"	"	25	"			

<i>Crop.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	
Corn	\$ 99	greater than in 24 States.
Wheat	1 40	" " 23 "
Rye	1 20	" " 31 "
Oats	61	" " 25 "
Barley	90	" " 14 "
Potatoes	98	" " 20 "
Tobacco	18	" " 36 "
Hay	11 65	" " 7 "

Owing to the great drouth of 1881, the crop fell far below the usual yield. The total yield, acreage and valuation, as compiled by the Department of Agriculture, are as follows : —

<i>Crop.</i>	<i>Yield.</i>	<i>Acreage.</i>	<i>Valuation.</i>
Corn	33,377,000	2,803,700	\$33,043,230
Wheat	3,339,000	263,200	4,674,600
Rye	42,000	3,000	50,400
Oats	8,324,000	311,100	5,077,640
Barley	106,000	5,500	95,400
Potatoes	277,440	6,936	271,891
Tobacco	217,950	716	39,231
Hay	62,684	53,122	730,269

The total value of the principal crops in Texas was estimated for the year 1881 at \$43,982,661, which was more than was produced in any of 22 other States, though the cotton crop in the Southern States fell short over 1,000,000 bales, and corn, wheat, and other cereals were greatly reduced in their yield.

For the year 1882, no complete statistics are before us. The estimates however are as follows : Corn, from 20 to 40 bushels per acre ; wheat, from 12 to 28 bushels per acre ; oats, from 28 to 35 bushels ; potatoes, from 70 to 150 bushels per acre ; sweet potatoes, 100 to 200 bushels ; tobacco, about 650 pounds per acre ; millet, two tons per acre ; cotton, three quarters to one and one-quarter bales ; sorghum, from 100 to 200 gallons per acre.

The crops of corn, wheat, and cotton, raised during the year 1882, were enormous, as the following figures will show : Cotton, 1,280,000 bales, estimated at \$45 per bale, are worth \$57,600,000. The corn crop was 98,000,000 bushels, valued at 40 cents per bushel, worth \$38,200,000. Of wheat, 13,218,000 bushels were produced, valued at \$13,000,000. The oat crop amounted to 30,000,000 bushels, valued at \$14,000,000.

It is estimated that 5,500,000 head of cattle are owned in Texas, valued at \$137,500,000 ; horses and mules, 1,305,000, valued at

\$36,000,000. The number of sheep is estimated at 7,000,000, and valued at \$17,500,000.

Texas has increased in population and wealth with greater rapidity during the last ten years than any other State in the Union. Her population in 1850 was 212,000; in 1860, 600,000; in 1870, 818,000; in 1880, 1,654,480, an increase of over 100 per cent in the last ten years; such has been the flow of immigration into Texas the past year that her present population is believed to number nearly 2,000,000. The tide of immigration into the State is immense, and there is every prospect that during the present it will exceed largely that of any previous year.

The taxable property of the State in 1850 was \$51,000,000; in 1860, \$294,000,000; in 1870, \$174,000,000; in 1875, \$275,000,000; 1880, in round numbers, \$325,000,000, and at the present time largely in excess of \$400,000,000. During the past few years the annual value of a few of her leading articles of export has been as follows: Cotton, \$30,000,000; cattle, \$6,000,000; hides, \$1,800,000; wool, \$1,500,000; fruits and other exports, \$3,000,000. By the last census, Texas ranks as the second wool-producing State in the Union.

With the completion of the many new railroads in Texas, immense tracts of land have been made accessible and opened to settlement. Since 1876 an enormous current of immigration has poured into the State. Hundreds of new towns have sprung into existence, and thousands of new farms have been opened in places entirely uninhabited two or three years ago.

One very decided advantage which Texas has over most of the other States in the Union, is that taxes are very low, and will continue so, as her present debt is comparatively small, and such wise provisions have been engrafted in her State Constitution as will effectually prevent reckless running into debt, on account of either the State, her counties or cities, as have been witnessed in so many of the Northwestern States in the past few years. Most of these States now have similar constitutional provisions; but, in most instances, they have been adopted after heavy debts have been contracted, while Texas, with the exception of a very few of her counties and cities, has been fortunate in that she has secured exemption before the burden has been placed upon her. There are but very few counties in Texas in which the levy for taxes of all kinds exceeds the rate of one per cent per annum on the total valuation, and this valuation in Texas, as in most other States, is seldom more than one-half or three-fourths of the actual value. In many counties in the State the total levy for

the purposes of taxation does not exceed one-half of one per cent per annum.

Article XIII., section 9, of the Constitution, provides that the State tax on property, exclusive of the tax necessary to pay the public debt, shall never exceed 50 cents on the \$100 valuation (the levy at the present time is only 30 cents on the \$100 valuation), and no county, city, or town shall levy more than one-half of said State tax, except for the payment of debts already incurred, and for the erection of public buildings, not to exceed 50 cents on the \$100 in any one year.

The lands of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway in the State of Arkansas are situated on both sides of that road which runs diagonally from the north-east to the south-west corner of the State of Arkansas, crossing six navigable rivers, and running through many fine improved districts, having many thriving towns.

These lands were selected more than twenty years ago, but were not salable until the completion of the railway. It presents the advantages of good climate, varied surface, different soils, high lands, bottom lands, many products, fine timber, good water, free range, rich mines, water power, choice of markets, and the conveniences of transportation. The streams are tributaries of the great Mississippi river. This grant is said to be in the middle of the country, because it is located between the southern and the northern tiers of States; because there is fully as much of the wheat of the United States grown west of a line which passes north and south through this grant, as in the country east of it; because a north and south line drawn very near the eastern limit of this land grant divides the population of the United States into two equal parts; and because it is convenient to markets, and is the land grant nearest to old settlements. It is far enough West to have cheap and good land in abundance, while the South, the North and the East are not distant for commercial intercourse, either by rail or by water. Some do not wish a life too remote from the busy world; this is the spot where easy terms are yet to be obtained for the homeseeker without traveling to the outer edge of civilization. This country offers inducements to honest and enterprising immigrants which cannot be equaled in any part of America. The dangers of pioneer life are passed. Rail and river communication, the comforts of social life, mails, churches, schools are firmly established, and law and order prevail.

The natural resources of Arkansas are of such nature that employment can be had all the year round by those with limited means.

Splendid forests of pine, white oak, ash, cypress, hickory, etc., cover many portions of the State, and are located convenient to Kansas, Nebraska and other States which have no timber, and must be supplied from this source. Hundreds of saw-mills and wood-working establishments are already in operation, and many more are being erected. Mines of silver, iron, lead and zinc of various qualities are being opened in different parts of the State. Coal is found in various places. Quarries of granite and sandstone are worked, and porphyry, banks of clay, kaolin, ochres and white sand for the manufacture of glass and queen's-ware are available. Water powers may be obtained easily, and many towns will be brought into existence and will afford great increase of values to people who will combine to pursue branches of manufactures in such locations.

All the raw materials for manufacturing and fuel and water are abundant in Arkansas. Three thousand miles of navigable water, and railways running in every direction, enable this State to manufacture everything that can be needed for home consumption, and markets for everything that can be grown or manufactured are convenient. The elevation of the high land is about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the highest points attain greater altitude. In these districts of the Ozark range of hills, consumptive and other invalids have relief and extension of life. The atmosphere is most excellent, and not so rarefied as to be severe on delicate organizations.

A milder and more equable climate than that of Arkansas can not be found anywhere. The summer is of longer duration than in Michigan or Manitoba, and but rarely will the heat be as great in Arkansas in summer as it is in Nebraska, Michigan, Minnesota, Manitoba, or any part of Canada during July and August. Cases of sunstroke are rarely heard of in Arkansas, but are very common in all the Northern States. Here gentle breezes are blowing night and day. The nights are cool in the midst of summer, and the farmer wakes up refreshed in the morning, ready for his day's work.

The winters are short and mild, enabling the people to work in the open air nearly every day in the year. Snow falls but rarely, and remains on the ground not longer than a day or two. Lung diseases, throat diseases, chronic colds, rheumatism and diseases caused by climatic influences, are of rare occurrence. Thousands of cases of chronic diseases caught in the Northern States have been permanently cured by the health-giving waters at Hot Springs, Warm Springs, Searcy, White Sulphur Springs, Ravenden Springs, and the many other health resorts of Arkansas.

The soils are of various kinds, such as black sandy loams, clayey loams, and sandy and clayey mixtures of different combinations in the lower lands, all very productive and well adapted for corn, cotton and general farm products. In the upland flats and hills the soils are similar, not quite so rich, but splendidly adapted for fruit and grape growing and cereals. In some parts of the State black, waxy land of surprising fertility is found, changing into red lands of equal fruitfulness. The prairie land is located mostly along the Memphis and Little Rock Railway, but the greater portion of the State is covered with timber. In our strong soils and good climate small spaces grow great crops, and as they are planted early and the frost is late, well applied industry will cause surprising results, and a succession of crops may be produced upon the same ground in one year. This region, devoted to many crops, can produce everything for its own use at home, and needs to import nothing.

The wheat produced here is considered the best carried to St. Louis. Proofs displayed at the Centennial Exposition, and at other exhibitions and fairs, have secured great favor among the people, and voluntary mention from many newspapers. The corn and cotton taking the highest premium at the Atlanta Exposition were grown in Arkansas. The cotton crop is always certain, always salable, and does not injure by keeping or in transportation. A small per centum of its value takes it to a market, which can always be found at the nearest town or steamboat landing.

Root crops, melons, peas, beans, potatoes, and other like vegetables are grown successfully in all respects. The grains and grasses are produced very profitably without much labor. Tobacco is grown with remarkable success, and is now become another great source of prosperity. Well authenticated experiments have fully proved the red uplands — so closely resembling the red soil of Cuba — capable of producing a fine quality cigar leaf. By first-class cultivation in the bottom lands, on natural soils, without fertilizers, there can be raised per acre, from 60 to 80 bushels of corn, 15 to 30 bushels of wheat, 40 to 100 bushels of oats, 1,200 pounds of tobacco, 75 bushels of peanuts, 200 bushels of sweet potatoes, more than one bale of good cotton. Grass grows abundantly, and hay is excellent. Cotton is grown here as a regular crop. Arkansas produces wheat equal to the best in the world. Where wheat and cotton flourish and the peach crop rarely fails, the moderation of the climate is assured. Great tracts of beautiful and useful timber convince one of fertility. These rich bottoms are as productive as the Delta of Egypt, and farms

worked for many years without the application of fertilizers are yet rich and profitable. The country has the highest record for the best wheat in the world. The boasting made by other States is about the great number of acres producing wheat.

Both in Missouri and Arkansas the Iron Mountain Railroad lands are sold from \$2.50 upwards, with a general average of from \$3 to \$5 per acre for good farming land. The terms of sale are as follows:—

1st. When one-sixth of the purchase money is paid down, a discount of 8 per cent from the old approved prices.

2d. When one-fourth of the purchase money is paid down, a discount of 16 per cent; and

3d. When all the purchase money is paid down, a discount of 25 per cent.

To those purchasing land of the company a rebate of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent on freight paid on the immigrant's movables over its line will be allowed. To settlers purchasing land adjoining that of the company a rebate of 20 per cent. Proof of purchase and settlement must be made to the Land Commissioner, at Little Rock, within ninety days, accompanied by receipted freight bill. To those purchasing 80 acres of land from the company, and paying one-fourth cash, one-half the purchaser's fare; and to those purchasing 40 acres, and paying all cash, the whole of the purchaser's fare paid over its line, will be deducted from amount of purchase money.

Terms No. 1. At time of purchase, and in the year following the payment, is 6 per cent interest on principal; and in the third and each year thereafter, one-ninth of the principal, with 6 per cent interest on the remainder until all is paid, giving a credit of 10 years.

Terms No. 2. At time of purchase and in each year thereafter, one-sixth of the principal and one year's interest on the remainder, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum until all is paid, giving a credit of 5 years on deferred payments.

Terms No. 3. At time of purchase, and in each year thereafter, one-fourth of the principal and one year's interest on the remainder, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum until all is paid, giving a credit of 3 years.

Terms No. 4. The whole purchase money down at time of purchase, and deed given to purchaser.

Arkansas is increasing in population with wonderful rapidity. From 1860 to 1870, on account of the war, it increased but 11.2 per cent, but from 1870 to 1880 it increased 65.6 per cent, and now has 1,000,000 inhabitants, its rate of increase being surpassed by few

States in the Union. It has an area of 34,464,000 acres and is destined to become one of the great States of the West. Its lands are advancing in value with unprecedented strides. The department of the Iron Mountain Road reports that in a single year, 1883, its lands advanced in value no less than 40 per cent, or rather that their sales showed an increase of price per acre of 40 per cent over the price of 1882. In 1870 it produced 117,784,800 pounds of cotton; but in 1882 it produced 315,100,000. So the increase in the corn production is hardly less remarkable. In 1870 it was 13,382,145 bushels; but in 1882 it was 34,485,000. The crops of wheat show a steady and substantial increase. In 1883 it aggregated 1,416,400 bushels. Of oats there was produced in 1870 528,777 bushels, and in 1882 3,131,500. In 1870 there were but 265 miles of railway; but on the 1st of May, 1883, there were 1,747 miles. Of merchantable timber standing in the different States of the Union in 1880, Arkansas surpassed even Michigan and Wisconsin, having 41,315,000,000 feet. So in almost every other measure of natural wealth and of progress Arkansas stands among the foremost States of the West and South. Surely when the best lands in such a State can be bought for \$2 or \$3 an acre on small cash payments, long time and low interest, lands that are advancing in value 40 per cent annually, as shown by official reports, why should one ask or desire a better investment? The lands of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, in Missouri, are equally as desirable as those in Arkansas, and may be had on the same terms.

We have now reviewed briefly the history of the great South-Western System, including that of the several roads of which it is composed, as well as their location and mileage, their business and financial condition, their land grants and so forth. The various lines of this magnificent system palmate a region of country which includes more than a fourth of the entire Union — the great Southwest, one of the fairest and most fertile regions on the continent. The advantage to a county from being situated on such a system of railways cannot be overestimated. It places such county at once on the great lines of traffic and travel throughout a vast section of the country and, by the connections of the railway system on which it is situated, gives the county ingress and egress into and out of all railroad points, from the frozen regions of the North to the perennial flower-lands of the Montezumas, and from the quays of New York to the golden coast of the Pacific. It brings the same currents of civilization that course through the most favored communities through all the counties and localities

which it penetrates, and gives Missouri equal advantages with those of the oldest States in the race of development and prosperity. Ideas and efforts are thus given the same opportunities to assert themselves, wherever the track of the railway is laid.

The following are the general officers of the South-Western System:—

Jay Gould, President, New York City.

R. S. Hayes, First Vice-President, St. Louis, Mo.

A. L. Hopkins, Second Vice-President, New York City.

H. M. Hoxie, Third Vice-President, St. Louis, Mo.

A. A. Talmage, Fourth Vice-President, St. Louis, Mo.

D. S. H. Smith, Fifth Vice-President and Local Treasurer, St. Louis, Mo.

A. H. Calef, Secretary and Treasurer, New York City.

John C. Brown, General Solicitor, St. Louis, Mo.

James F. How, Assistant Secretary, St. Louis, Mo.

C. G. Warner, General Auditor, St. Louis, Mo.

George Olds, General Traffic Manager, St. Louis, Mo.

W. H. Newman, Traffic Manager Lines South of Texarkana and Denison, Galveston, Tex.

G. W. Lilley, Freight Traffic Manager Lines North of Texarkana and Denison and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific System, St. Louis, Mo.

R. Andrews, Consulting Engineer, St. Louis, Mo.

H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

F. Chandler, General Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Like the Wabash System, the great South-Western has been built up of fragmentary roads situated here and there, each running independently, with little or no profit to itself, and to the great inconvenience of business and travel. But at last a master mind appeared on the scene and brought order and system out of chaos. As Byron says of the sailor, —

“Once more upon the waters! yet once more!
And the waves bound beneath me as a steed
That knows his rider,” —

so the great railroad manager of modern times took hold of the roads now composing this splendid system and in a short time, they became successful roads and valuable members of the finest system of railroads on the continent. The name of this man it is unnecessary to mention, for he is known as well without being named as is the great Captain of the age. A man of transcendent ability himself,

he had the insight and wisdom to discover and call around him to aid him in his work associates worthy to share with him the great achievements he and they have accomplished. No history of the great South-Western and the Wabash Systems would be complete which failed to reflect something of the lives and characters of the men who have been identified with, and instrumental in building up those great railway enterprises. In the sketch of the Wabash System, which follows this, will be found short biographical notices of several of the leading men connected with that road, including Mr. Gould, Capt. Hayes, Col. Hoxie, Col. Howe, Col. Blodgett, Mr. Townsend and others, most of whom are, and have long been, identified with the South-Western System. But prominent among those identified with the latter system are Mr. Talmage and Gov. Brown, and for that reason short sketches of their lives are given here. It should be remarked, however, that other officials are hardly less worthy of mention, which would certainly be made but for the want of data from which to prepare sketches. This will be attended to afterwards.

ARCHIBALD A. TALMAGE.

The practical operation of the great South-Western System is confided to the experienced and skillful hand of the Fourth Vice-President, Mr. Talmage. Archibald Alexander Talmage was born in Warren county, New Jersey, April 25, 1834. His father, an Englishman by descent, was pastor of a Presbyterian congregation, and was assisted in his responsible duties by a noble wife, in whose veins flowed some of the purest blood of Scotland. Born under these favorable auspices, he enjoyed every opportunity for acquiring a sound rudimentary education, and improved his advantages so well that at the comparatively early age of 15 he had passed through the curriculum of the high school and the academy with more than usual credit. Desiring to be independent, he then left home and spent three years in a country store at Goshen, New York, where he became somewhat familiar with the routine of general business and obtained his first glimpse of active commercial life. The lessons learned in this capacity no doubt proved invaluable in molding the future character of the man and in giving him habits of method and organization, which qualified him in an eminent degree for performing the duties of freight clerk in the freight department of the New York and Erie Railway, on which he entered when 18 years of age, and where he remained for one year, displaying during that brief period a precocious talent and an adaptability

for railroad work which were highly satisfactory to his superiors. He next spent some months in a wholesale hardware establishment in New York City, but the business hardly suited him, and in 1853 he removed to Chicago and obtained employment with the Michigan Southern Railroad as freight clerk. Within 60 days, however, he was transferred to Monroe, Michigan, and soon after to Toledo, Ohio, where he remained until August, 1858, during the last two years in the responsible position of train-master, directing all trains on the Toledo Division of the road, and having charge of all employes at that point.

In his 25th year he removed to St. Louis and engaged as passenger conductor on the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, displaying the same force of character, the same energy, and the same ready tact which characterize his present management, and his superior abilities in the transportation department being generally conceded by all with whom he was brought in contact. In April, 1864, he was appointed assistant superintendent of the road between East St. Louis and Terre Haute, and infused into the management new energy and method. But, in consequence of a want of harmony between himself and his chief, he resigned in October, 1864, and accepted a position as master of transportation of the military roads controlled by the United States government east and south of Chattanooga. Within 30 days he was appointed superintendent of the same lines, and remained in absolute charge of them until, at the close of the war, the government turned them over to the civil authorities. He was then appointed general superintendent of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, and remained busily engaged in its reorganization and reconstruction until the fall of 1868, when he was invited by Mr. Herkimer, general superintendent of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railway Company (which had leased the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad), to resume the assistant superintendency, which he had resigned in October, 1864. Here he displayed such marked ability that in October, 1870, he was appointed Mr. Herkimer's successor, the late Col. Thomas A. Scott asserting that "A. A. Talmage was the best railroad manager in the West." In this position his abilities became more widely known and recognized, and hence it was not surprising that in March, 1871, he was requested to transfer his sphere of operations to the west side of the Mississippi river, and to become general superintendent of what was then known as the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, running from Pacific to Vinita. In December of the same year the general super-

intendence of the Missouri Pacific was intrusted to him, and for a period of over 11 years, with the exception of a few months in 1876, he has remained in active charge of what may be truly considered the most valuable railroad property west of the Mississippi river. In this position he enjoys the implicit confidence of those who are recognized as being among the shrewdest and most far-seeing railway managers in the United States. His retention in so responsible a position as that of general transportation manager of the Missouri Pacific Railway and its comprehensive system, covering about 6,000 miles of railway, for so long a period, is the best possible evidence of his success. He certainly occupies a foremost place among those truly great and public-spirited men who have been instrumental in building up that unrivaled transportation system west of the Mississippi river. There can be no question as to the indomitable energy, versatility and executive ability of one who, in the prime of physical and mental strength, has raised himself to a standard of influence incomparably superior to that which is occupied by any operating executive officer in the Western States. March 1, 1884, he was appointed Fourth Vice-President and his jurisdiction was extended to include the Wabash System, his success with the Missouri Pacific having been so great that he was called to take charge of the Wabash. He now has more miles of road under his management than any other general manager on the globe.

In 1868 Mr. Talmage was married to Miss Mary R. Clark, the accomplished daughter of the Rev. James Clark, D.D., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D.D., the brilliant pulpit orator of Brooklyn, New York, is his cousin.

GOV. JOHN C. BROWN.

Gov. Brown was born January 6, 1827, in Giles county, Tennessee, and was the son of a farmer in moderate circumstances. His parents were of Scotch blood, and he was the youngest of nine children. He received his earliest training in the old-field school-house of that day, and later received the best education which the times afforded, at Jackson College, in Columbia, Tenn. He finished his course in 1846, and then engaged in teaching, while preparing for the bar, to which he was admitted in October, 1848. He opened an office in Pulaski, where his diligence, integrity and ability secured him a large and lucrative practice, to which he mainly devoted himself until the Civil War. His devotion to his profession did not interrupt his private studies of

general literature, and having the means and the leisure, he supplemented his studies with a journey abroad in 1858-59, visiting the country of his forefathers, and then making the tour of the continent, Egypt and the Holy Land.

Up to 1860, Mr. Brown had strictly devoted himself to his profession. He never sought office, and although a zealous and pronounced Whig, avoided politics as a pursuit. In 1860, however, he was chosen an elector on the Bell and Everett or Constitutional Union ticket. As a consequence of Mr. Lincoln's election, the Southern States determined to secede from the Union. The State of Tennessee was in a condition of intense political excitement, during which Mr. Brown took the stump, and made a vigorous and fearless canvass in favor of the Union and in opposition to secession. But when the proclamation of President Lincoln required the State of Tennessee, in common with other States, to furnish her quota of troops for the coercion of the seceding States, John C. Brown, with the great body of citizens of his State, felt that they owed it to their duty and their manhood to refuse to yield obedience to the call of the Government, which sought to compel them to bear arms against their brothers and their own blood. When Tennessee separated herself from the Union, and began organizing her troops for the Confederacy, as a son of the South, Gov. Brown did not hesitate, but joined the Confederate army as a private, was elected captain of his company, and became colonel of the Third Tennessee volunteers; and as senior colonel he commanded a brigade, and participated in the defense of Fort Donelson. When the fort surrendered, he became a prisoner of war. After his exchange in August, 1862, he was promoted to be brigadier-general, and was assigned to duty with Gen. Braxton Bragg. In the campaign in Kentucky, he participated in the battle of Perryville and other actions. After the battle of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and the actions incident to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's retreat (in all of which he participated), he was promoted major-general. He finished his active military career at Franklin, Tenn., where he was so severely wounded as to be unable to rejoin his command until a short time before the surrender of Johnston's army at Greensboro', N. C., where he was assigned to the command of one of Johnston's best divisions. In his relations with the army, he was a strict disciplinarian, and always at the post of duty. No trespassing on private property was tolerated, and marauding was severely and promptly punished. He was several times severely wounded. In 1864 he was married to Miss Childers,

an accomplished lady of Murfreesboro, Tenn., and a niece of Mrs. James K. Polk, widow of the ex-President. Mrs. Brown has contributed a woman's share in promoting her husband's fortunes, and has borne him an interesting family of children. At the close of the war, Gov. Brown returned to the practice of his profession at Pulaski, and continued in full practice till 1869, when he was elected delegate to the convention and later president of that body which, in January, 1870, met and passed the present Constitution of Tennessee. In 1870, he was unanimously nominated by the Democrats of Tennessee for Governor. The issues in this canvass were of a character that seriously affected the honor and prosperity of Tennessee. The war had greatly wasted the resources of the State. An enormous public debt had accumulated, and default had been made in payment of interest. The public credit was low and the resources for current expenses almost exhausted. Gov. Brown took the statesmanlike ground that the public debt could be and must be paid. He was elected by 40,000 majority to the office of governor — an office to which his eldest brother, Neill S. Brown, now of Nashville, had been chosen, in 1847, over Aaron B. Brown, one of the most popular Democrats of his day. The influence of Neill S. Brown, who was a central figure in State and National politics, was sensibly felt in the Presidential campaign, which resulted in the election of Gen. Taylor, and Mr. Brown was subsequently tendered the post of minister to Russia, which he accepted.

In 1872, Gov. John C. Brown was unanimously re-elected, and during his administration (1871-5) the bonded debt of the State was reduced from about \$43,000,000 to a little more than \$20,000,000, a large floating debt was paid, and the State re-established its credit by resuming the payment of current interest after funding its past-due obligations at par. He retired from office, having won the general approval of the people of the State. In November, 1876, a new career opened to him with the office of the Vice-Presidency of the Texas and Pacific Railway. This great highway from the Atlantic seaboard, through Texas and Mexico to California, a route unexposed to snows and frosts, was projected before the war. Such a system of railways, connecting the Mississippi with the Pacific slope, was intended to attract the trade of California and the trans-Cordilleras to the great water-ways of the United States, and, at the same time, open a too long neglected commerce of the Republic of Mexico to our enterprising merchants. This Texas route, south of the isothermal line of snow blockades, had been projected, a small part of it built, and valuable

franchises secured, before the war. An immense grant of land from the State of Texas, which owned her own public domain, had been secured, and favorable treaties with Mexico for the right-of-way were in progress of negotiation, when the secession of the Southern States stopped the work. When the war was ended, the Southern States found their Mississippi river commerce destroyed, and their great trans-continental railway still a scheme upon paper, while the North and West had made rapid progress in building the Northern and Central Pacific Railroad towards the Pacific slope.

Gov. Brown accepted the office of the Vice-Presidency of the Texas Pacific with the enlightened views of the statesman and publicist. He clearly saw, if the South was to have her *ante-bellum* river traffic, there was in the projected railway through Texas and Mexico, with its liberal franchises and its landed subsidies, a ready means of reaching the trade of California and the sister Republic, and he entered heartily into the project. As Vice-President of the company he issued an appeal to the people of the South, elaborating his views in relation to the enterprise in a statesmanlike, sagacious and practical pamphlet, which deserve a leading place in the railway literature of a period that was prolific of great enterprises. He also delivered numerous addresses in which he appealed to the people of the South to lay aside all questions of sectional strife and urged them to address all their efforts to the improvement of their country, the fostering of education and the creation of wealth-producing facilities. For three years he remained at Washington, appearing before congressional committees and pressing upon them the claims of this great work. His labors were onerous and difficult, but owing to the opposition of rival interests they were not fully successful. Nevertheless, he performed them to the eminent satisfaction of Col. Thomas A. Scott and the capitalists who were interested in the enterprise and who, pending the appeal to Congress, had gone on with the work. Ultimately Gov. Brown was authorized by Col. Scott to go on to New York and effect negotiations which had been invited by Jay Gould and other capitalists. These negotiations were satisfactorily accomplished in January, 1880. Gov. Brown was then continued in his confidential position and in September, 1881, accepted the position of General Solicitor for the consolidated system which includes the Missouri Pacific Railway, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, the Iron Mountain, the Texas Pacific, the New Orleans and Pacific and the International and Great Northern. He continued to have superintendence of the construction

of the Texas Pacific from Fort Worth to El Paso, with headquarters at St. Louis, until the line was completed in the winter of 1881-82.

Gov. Brown's identification with the interests of St. Louis was heartily welcomed. His knowledge of the law and his abilities as a speaker, trained in the sharp school of exciting debate and in the calmer method of inquiry, his experience in the command of men and in the management of the most important affairs, his careful examination and knowledge of the carrying trade and its auxiliary interest, eminently combine to fit him for leadership in the gigantic schemes that are radiating from St. Louis into the undeveloped regions of the Great Southwest.

THE WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC SYSTEM.

Various railroad enterprises were discussed and advocated in this State as early as 1835, and two years afterwards charters were granted by the Legislature to the St. Louis and Bellevue Mineral, and the Louisiana and Columbia Railroad Companies. These were afterwards merged into the charters of the Iron Mountain and Hannibal and St. Joe Companies. After the close of the Mexican War, the building of a railroad to the Pacific coast began to be agitated, and the people of Missouri, and particularly of St. Louis, were among the first to advocate the enterprise. The policy of St. Louis was to build three grand trunk lines from that city, one directly west up the Missouri into Kansas and to the Pacific; another toward Arkansas and the South-west; and the third towards Iowa and the great Northwest. For these roads charters were granted by the Legislature, and they ultimately became the Missouri Pacific, the Iron Mountain and the North Missouri, respectively.

The North Missouri Railroad was chartered on the 1st of March, 1851. The company was authorized to build, equip and operate a railroad from St. Louis *via* St. Charles, thence on the dividing ridge between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers through this State to the Iowa line and in the direction of Des Moines. The road was completed to St. Charles in August, 1855; to Warrenton in August, 1857; to Mexico in May, 1858; to Moberly in November of the same year; and to Macon in February, 1859.

The St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Company was organized under the general laws of Missouri, and in 1872 became

the owner by purchase of the old North Missouri Railroad. Financial embarrassments having overtaken the North Missouri in 1871, it was sold out under foreclosure, and M. J. Jessup, of New York, became its purchaser. In February of the following year he sold it, as stated above, to the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Company. This company operated the road with marked ability and success until the 7th of November, 1879, when it consolidated with the Wabash Railway Company east of the Mississippi, forming the present Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway, the third largest system of roads in the United States.

This company owns and operates in Randolph county, including the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, about 64 miles of road.

At the time the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad was constructed, the individual and county subscriptions to it amounted to \$175,000. This amount was paid within four years after the subscription had been made.

As has been said, the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway is the product of the consolidation of the old Wabash east of the Mississippi, and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern. The general offices of the consolidated road are at St. Louis. Of these mention will be made further along. For convenience of management the road is divided into two grand divisions known as the "Western Division" and the "Eastern Division." The former, being that part west of the Mississippi, aggregates over 1,300 miles; the latter, that part east of the river, on the old Wabash Railway, has a total mileage of over 2,300 miles.

The old Wabash Railway originated in the Toledo and Illinois Railway, which was organized April 25, 1853, under the laws of Ohio, authorizing the company to construct and operate a road from Toledo to the western boundary of that State. On the 19th of August, following, the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company was organized under the laws of Indiana to build a road from the east line of the State through the valleys of the Little river and Wabash river, to the west line of the State in the direction of Danville, Illinois. The road from Toledo through Ohio and Indiana was constructed under these two charters. On the 25th of June, 1856, the two companies were consolidated under the name of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company. This organization having become financially embarrassed in the panic of 1857, its property was sold in October, 1858, under foreclosure of mortgage and purchased by

Ozariah Boody, who conveyed it to two new companies under the names, respectively, of the Toledo and Wabash, of Ohio, and the Wabash and Western, of Indiana, the two being consolidated October 7, 1858, under the style of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company. This company operated the road through the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, until 1865, when all interests between Toledo and the Mississippi river at Quincy and Hamilton were consolidated under an agreement between the Toledo and Wabash, the Great Western, of Illinois, the Quincy and Toledo, and the Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad Companies, under the name of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company. The Great Western Railroad Company of this combination was organized in 1859, and its road extended from the Indiana State line to Meredosia in Illinois, with a branch from Bluff City to Naples. The road from Meredosia to Camp Point was owned by the Quincy and Toledo Company, and the road from Clayton, Illinois, to Carthage, Indiana, was owned by the Illinois and Southern Iowa Company.

In 1870 the Decatur and East St. Louis Railroad Company constructed and equipped a road between Decatur and East St. Louis, which in the same year came under the management of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, and in 1871 this road was opened to St. Louis. The Hannibal and Naples Railroad, including its branch from Pittsfield to Maysfield, was leased to the Toledo, Wabash and Western Company in 1870, and the following year the same company obtained control of the Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad. In 1872 the Lafayette and Bloomington was added to the lines of the Toledo, Wabash and Western. But in 1874, when so many railroads were forced to the wall by the stringency in the money market, the Toledo, Wabash and Western was forced to go into the hands of a receiver, and John D. Coe was appointed by the court to conduct the affairs of the road. He retained control of it until 1877 when a reorganization was effected under the style of the Wabash, Railway Company. While the road was in the hands of the receiver the leases of the Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur, and the Lafayette and Bloomington Railroads were set aside as well as that of the Quincy bridge, which it had previously secured. In 1879 the Edwardsville branch passed under the control of the Wabash, and in 1879 the consolidation between the Wabash and the Kansas City and Northern was effected, as stated above.

The capital stock of the consolidated company — the Wabash, St.

Louis and Pacific — was \$40,000,000, and in addition to this it had an indebtedness of \$35,469,550, making the capital and bonded debt of the company \$75,464,550. The present system includes twenty-one originally distinct and independent lines of road. Previous to the consolidation the Wabash proper extended from Toledo to St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy and Keokuk, with a branch from Logansport to Butler, Indiana, or a total length of 782 miles. But by the consolidation these roads were united with the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern and its branches, which gave the new company a through line from Toledo to Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha, making the total at that time 1,551 miles. The same year of the consolidation entrance was made into Chicago by its purchase of the Chicago and Paducah, extending from Effingham and Altamont to Chester, Illinois, and by the construction of a branch from Strawn, ninety-six miles northward. Subsequent acquisitions were the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, a distance of 246 miles, and before the close of the year the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific, the Champaign, Havana and Western, the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska, and the Centreville, Moravia and Albia, all connecting at different points with the main line. On the 1st of January, 1881, the system embraced 2,479 miles of road.

The lines built and acquired during the year 1881, were the Detroit, and Butler, an extension of the Logansport and Butler division to the city of Detroit, 113 miles; the Indianapolis, Pennsylvania and Chicago, 161 miles in length; the Cairo and Vincennes, the Danville and South-western, the Quincy, Missouri Pacific, the Des Moines, North-western, and the Attica and Covington, making the total mileage at the close of the year 3,384 miles. The Butler and Detroit roads, in connection with the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, completed the second independent trunk line of the system from the Mississippi river to Lake Erie, besides securing new and important connections upon its entrance into Detroit.

In 1872 several extensions and branches were finished, the most important of which were the Shenandoah and the Des Moines divisions. The former continued the Detroit trunk line from the Mississippi to the Missouri. The latter, which now extends to Spirit Lake, in the north-western part of Iowa, opened up that great State to the traffic of the Wabash System. The total length of the system in 1882 was 3,670 miles, as follows: —

EASTERN DIVISION.

	<i>Miles.</i>
Toledo to St. Louis	435.7
Decatur to Quincy	150.7
Bluffs, Illinois, to Hannibal, Missouri	49.8
Maysville, Illinois, to Pittsfield, Illinois	6.2
Clayton, Illinois, to Keokuk, Iowa	42.3
Logansport, Indiana, to Detroit, Michigan	213.8
Edwardsville, Illinois, to Edwardsville Crossing, Illinois	8.5
Indianapolis, Indiana, to Michigan City, Indiana	161.0
Havana, Illinois, to Springfield, Illinois	47.2
West Lebanon, Indiana, to Le Roy, Illinois	76.0
Vincennes, Indiana, to Cairo, Illinois	158.0
Danville, Illinois, to Francisville, Indiana	115.1
Hollis, Illinois, to Jacksonville, Illinois	75.3
Toledo, Ohio, to Milan, Michigan	34.0
Attica, Indiana, to Covington, Indiana	14.5
State Line, Indiana, to Buckingham, Iowa	214.8
La Harpe, Illinois, to Elveston, Illinois	20.8
Hamilton, Illinois, to Warsaw, Illinois	5.9
Chicago, Illinois, to Altamont, Illinois	215.5
Streator, Illinois, to Streator Junction, Illinois	29.6
Shumway, Illinois, to Effingham, Illinois	8.5
Warsaw, Illinois, to Havana, Illinois	102.2
White Heath, Illinois, to Decatur, Illinois	29.7
Bates, Illinois, to Grafton, Illinois	74.4
Champaign, Illinois, to Sidney, Illinois	14.0
Total	2,307.6

WESTERN DIVISION.

St. Louis to Kansas City	276.8
Brunswick, Missouri, to Council Bluffs, Iowa	224.4
Rosebury, Missouri, to Clarinda, Iowa	21.5
Moberly, Missouri, to Ottumwa, Iowa	131.0
North Lexington, Missouri, to St. Joe, Missouri	76.3
Centralia, Missouri, to Columbia, Missouri	21.8
Salisbury, Missouri, to Glasgow, Missouri	15.0
Ferguson, Missouri, to St. Louis, Missouri	10.0
Quincy, Missouri, to Trenton, Missouri	135.9
Keokuk, Iowa, to Shenandoah, Iowa	244.0
Relay, Iowa, to Des Moines, Iowa	91.3
Des Moines, Iowa, to Fonda, Iowa	115.0
Total	1,363.0

RECAPITULATION.

Eastern Division	2,307.6
Western Division	1,363.0
Total	3,670.6

During the year 1883 considerable additions were made to the road, including the extension from Fonda, Iowa, to Spirit Lake, Iowa, a distance of about 80 miles, and others of importance, but the official figures are not before us.

The controlling stockholders in the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific are also the leading stockholders in the Missouri Pacific and in the

Iron Mountain, or the "South-Western System," as the two last named roads, with their tributary lines, are called, so that virtually the Wabash and the South-Western constitute a single system of railways. Indeed, in April, 1883, the Wabash was leased to the Iron Mountain, of the South-Western System, so that the whole 10,000 miles of road are now practically under one management, making by far the largest railway system in the world. These roads all traverse magnificent territory, and, looking at them from the standpoint of the future development of the country, they are without doubt among the most valuable railroad properties on the globe. This is particularly true of the Wabash System. Where are there five States in the Union equal to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, the States in which the Wabash roads are located? Their elements of agricultural, mineral and forest wealth make them now, even under partial development, a region of unsurpassed value. In 1882, although constituting but nine per cent of the total area of the United States, they produced 196,244,100 bushels of wheat of the 502,798,600 bushels raised in the whole country, or over 39 per cent of the total crop of the Union. Of the 740,665,000 bushels of corn, they yielded 340,705,900 bushels, or 46 per cent of the total crop. Their other farm products were proportionately large. In manufactures they are also of the first importance. Of the \$5,369,677,706 worth of manufactured products turned out in 1880, these States produced 20 per cent, or products valued at \$1,147,606,405. Bituminous coal is found in inexhaustible quantities in each of the five States named, and other minerals, particularly in Missouri, are found in great abundance. With a population of only 12,000,000 in 1880, what may we not expect the value of their products to be when they contain 60,000,000 inhabitants, as they are certainly destined to do? With such a territory to draw from, the Wabash Railway has little to fear in the future, so far as volume of traffic is concerned.

In point of management the Wabash is conceded to be one of the ablest conducted roads on the continent. The men who are now at the head of its affairs are men who have risen to eminence in railway management by their own ability, enterprise, and personal worth; men who, amid the failure of thousands, and in the most trying times in the history of railroads the country has ever seen, have built up one of the greatest railway systems in the world — gathering up the wrecks of roads here and there where others had left them, and confining them in a harmonious, successful whole — a display of executive and business ability, of enterprise and far-sighted sagacity, with

but few parallels in history. No man in the management of the road but that holds his position because of his success in railroad affairs; because of his success where others had failed, a success achieved upon a very sea of disasters. Look back ten years ago at the condition of the roads which now constitute the Wabash System! Then there were not more than a score of them, scattered here and there over the great prairie States, the fairest and most fertile region under the sun, yet all of them tottering on the very brink of bankruptcy, and many of them practically dead as business investments. First one was taken from the hands of a receiver, a piece of dead property, and put on its feet and made to stand, not only to stand, but to become self-sustaining and prosperous. Then another was taken under the protection of the first and put through a little course of resuscitation—and still another, and another, until the present magnificent system has been formed. It is an unrivaled distinction of the Wabash System that it has been built up of roads mainly which had before proven failures—that it is the product of the brain and energy of men who have shown the genius and to force success where others have failed.

To-day the Wabash is one of the best roads in the United States. Its main lines are all laid with steel rails, and its road-beds, bridges, culverts, depots, and other improvements, are not surpassed in the West. The rolling stock of the road has long been regarded as among the best in the country. Having always had sharp competition, the management has made it a fixed policy to afford the public the best of accommodations, whether in passenger travel or freight shipments. As a result, their coaches, sleepers, and dining cars are perfect triumphs of art, not only in point of comfort, but of elegance and good taste, and their accommodation for freight, both merchandise and live stock, are all that could be desired. In one important particular the Wabash is without a rival in the West—in *time*. It runs through cars daily, including elegant chair-cars, sleepers, and dining-cars, direct from St. Louis to New York and Boston, making over thirty miles an hour on the through trip, and on all main lines its through rates of speed are approximately as great. Not only in passenger travel is it ahead of any of its rivals as to speed, but in freight transportation also. Less than four days are required to land its through fast freights in New York after they leave the depot in St. Louis.

With regard to tariffs it would be suppressing the truth not to say that the Wabash is among the most liberal of roads. In fact, in railroad circles it is not as popular as some roads, for the very reason that

it has so often led the way in reducing passenger and freight rates. Recognizing the fact that low tariffs increase travel and transportation, its policy has always been to reduce the cost of carriage to the lowest possible figures.

We give the official figures of the Wabash freight rate per ton per mile, since 1875:—

<i>Year.</i>											<i>Average rate per ton per mile in cts.</i>
1876	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.10
1877	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.87
1878	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.75
1879	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.63
1880	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.79
1881	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.68
1882	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.64
1883	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.58

These figures verify what was said above that the Wabash has led the march of Western roads in the direction of freight rates.

The following are the general officers of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific:—

Jay Gould, President, New York.

R. S. Hayes, First Vice-President, St. Louis, Mo.

A. L. Hopkins, Second Vice-President, New York.

H. M. Hoxie, Third Vice-President, St. Louis, Mo.

A. H. Calef, Treasurer, New York.

D. S. H. Smith, Local Treasurer, St. Louis, Mo.

James F. How, Secretary, St. Louis, Mo.

O. D. Ashley, Second Secretary and Transfer Agent, 195 Broadway, New York.

Wagner Swayne, General Counsel, New York.

Wells H. Blodgett, General Solicitor, St. Louis, Mo.

D. B. Howard, Auditor, St. Louis, Mo.

Morris Trumbull, Assistant Auditor, St. Louis, Mo.

George Olds, Freight Traffic Manager, St. Louis, Mo.

Robert Andrews, General Superintendent, St. Louis, Mo.

K. H. Wade, Superintendent Transportation, St. Louis, Mo.

W. S. Lincoln, Chief Engineer, St. Louis, Mo.

M. Knight, General Freight Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

F. Chandler, General Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

George P. Maule, General Baggage Agent, Union Depot, St. Louis, Mo.

R. B. Lyle, Purchasing Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

George F. Shepherd, Paymaster, St. Louis, Mo.

C. P. Chesebro, General Car Accountant, St. Louis, Mo.

C. Selden, Superintendent Telegraph, St. Louis, Mo.

George C. Kinsman, Assistant Superintendent Telegraph, St. Louis, Mo.

Jacob Johann, General Master Mechanic, Springfield, Ill.

U. H. Kohler, General Master Car Builder, Toledo, Ohio.

I. N. McBeth, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Most of these gentlemen are well known to the general public. As has been said, there is not a man connected with the management of the road who has not risen to his position by his own ability, energy and worth. The whole world is familiar with the career of the president of the company,

MR. JAY GOULD,

certainly one of the most remarkable men of this or any other age. A New York farmer's son, self-educated, and starting out in life for himself without a dollar, by dint of his own exertions and character he has risen to the position of the first railroad manager on the globe. A great deal has been said for and against Mr. Gould. A great deal has been said for and against every man who has made a distinguished success in life. It is one of the conditions of success to be criticised and slandered as well as honored and esteemed. But if men are to be judged according to the general results of their lives, Mr. Gould has nothing to fear for his reputation in history. He has given to the country the finest systems of railway and telegraph the world ever saw, and if the people do not seem to appreciate

"What manner of man is passing by their doors,"

the time will come when his services and character will receive the homage which is their due. Mr. Gould became the president of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific on the organization of the company in 1879. Personally, however, he does not direct the affairs of the road, but is directly represented in its management, as he is in the management of all his other Western roads, by

CAPT. R. S. HAYES,

the first vice-president of the company. Capt. Hayes was originally from New York. By profession he is a civil engineer. His first prominent connection with Mr. Gould's Western roads was as the builder of the Texas and Pacific. That road was constructed with amazing rapidity, and its affairs were managed with such ability and success that Capt. Hayes became at once recognized as one of the

ablest railroad men in the country. The construction of the road was commenced in 1881, and on January the 15th of the following year it was ready for traffic to El Paso, on the Mexican border, thus opening up the route *via* the Southern Pacific to San Francisco. Following this, Capt. Hayes was placed at the head of Mr. Gould's whole South-Western System, or, in other words, was made first vice-president of the roads embraced in that system, and on the lease of the Wabash to the Iron Mountain in May, 1883, he became first vice-president of the Wabash company.

Personally, Capt. Hayes is a quiet, unassuming gentleman. He is one of the few men whom position does not change in their bearing toward those around them. True manhood is superior to any position, however exalted, and this quality distinction cannot add to nor make less. It is only the weak and vain — those whose positions are above their merits — who make their importance and authority conspicuous. From no word or action of Capt. Hayes, outside of his official duty, would it ever be discovered that he is at the head of the greatest combination of railroad systems in the world. He is the same dignified, unpretentious gentleman now that he was before he became distinguished for his great executive abilities. In his office all who have business with him are treated with the consideration and respect due them. In this particular he is in marked contrast with not a few whose positions are far less prominent. If all were as he is, it could not be said with truth, as unfortunately it sometimes seems to be, that he who becomes a railway official puts his modesty and good manners behind him.

Capt. Hayes' leading characteristics as a railway manager are coolness and caution, united with firmness and great enterprise. No step of importance is taken without a thorough understanding of its results, and of the influence it is likely to have upon all the interests affected by it. But when a measure is once decided upon and approved, it is carried out with a resolution and energy that makes its success a foregone conclusion. He not only directs the general policy of his roads, but personally overlooks the administration of affairs in the several business departments of the service. He sees to it that abuses are nowhere tolerated, and that the business of the different companies is dispatched with promptness and efficiency. The result is manifest, not only in the harmony with which everything moves through the half-dozen great roads over which he presides, but in the superiority of service they have rendered since he was placed at their head, and

in the remarkable financial success they have achieved. Of all others, he is undoubtedly the man for the position he holds, and his selection for the place is but another proof of the remarkable sagacity of the man whose interests, mainly, he represents.

The second vice-president of the company, as appears above, in the roll of general officers, is Mr. A. L. Hopkins. The sketches of several other officers of the Wabash appear on a previous page of this work in connection with the Missouri Pacific, with which they are likewise identified.

COL. H. M. HOXIE,

the third vice-president of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, and of the Missouri Pacific or South-Western System, like many of our most successful men, has risen to prominence and independence by his own energy and intelligence and the indomitable strength of his character. He is a Western man by birth, and started in life poor and without even the favor of influential friends. When a young man he went to Des Moines, Iowa, and there in a few years became recognized for his high character and great enterprise as one of the most progressive and influential citizens of the place. Such was the consideration in which he was held that without his solicitation or even desire he was recommended for and appointed to the responsible office of United States Marshal. This position he filled with great efficiency until the expiration of his term of office, at the conclusion of which he declined reappointment, desiring to devote his whole time and attention to business interests.

On the inauguration of the great Union Pacific Railway enterprise, Col. Hoxie became connected with it as a superintendent of construction; and there he first distinguished himself for great executive ability and indefatigable energy in pushing the work to completion with unparalleled rapidity. The energy and dispatch with which the road was pushed across the continent was regarded as one of the most marvelous pieces of enterprise the world had ever seen, and was commented on by the leading journals of Europe as an evidence of the wonderful spirit of progress prevailing in America. To Col. Hoxie, more than to any other one man, is due the credit resulting from the expedition and success with which the two oceans were for the first time "linked with bands of steel." He personally supervised the work under his charge, and for months was on the ground at day-

dawn, to leave only at dark, directing and pushing the work forward. The ability and success with which he conducted the construction of the Union Pacific attracted the attention of leading railroad men all over the Union, and his services were in great request. On the completion of the road, Col. Hoxie was made its general superintendent — at that time one of the most important and difficult positions to fill in the entire railway service of the country. But the result vindicated the high estimate the board of directors had placed upon his ability and energy. As superintendent of the practical operation of the road, his success was not less brilliant than his success had been as superintendent of construction. His future as one of the great railroad managers of the country was now assured.

From the Union Pacific he was called to Texas to build the International and Great Northern. There he displayed the same qualities he had shown in the construction of the Union Pacific. The International and Great Northern was built with amazing rapidity. Of this he also became superintendent, and later along was appointed vice-president of the company. As soon as the Texas and Pacific passed into the hands of Mr. Gould he became superintendent of that road also. On the formation of the South-Western System he was appointed general manager of the International and Great Northern and of the Texas and Pacific, and was also appointed third vice-president of all the consolidated roads. Afterwards when, in May, 1883, the Wabash was leased to the Iron Mountain, thus becoming practically a part of the Missouri Pacific, or "South-Western System," as it is called, that road also came under his control, so far as the third vice-presidency is concerned.

As third vice-president of these roads, Col. Hoxie has the management and superintendence of the entire freight traffic of the combined lines. These roads aggregate nearly 10,000 miles, and together constitute the most extensive system of railways under one management in the world. To have the control of the freight interests on this vast system is a responsibility which but few men could safely undertake, a responsibility perhaps not equaled by that of any office, civil or military, in the government. The freight business on a railroad, as every one knows, is to the prosperity of the road what the advertising business of a newspaper is to the success of the paper — the very lifeblood of its existence. The main support of every prosperous road comes from its freight business; this is the source of its greatest revenue, and on the success of its freight management everything else

depends. Nor is any other department of railroad management so complicated and difficult. The interests to be considered are innumerable and often conflicting, but all must be consulted and harmonized to the best possible advantage. It requires not only a broad comprehension of the general principles of transportation and trade, but an intelligent and thorough knowledge of practical business affairs, and of the best methods of conducting business transactions. Not only must general interests be looked to, but details also must be closely regarded. Nothing will wreck a road quicker than bad freight management. It is, therefore, one of the most important departments, if not the most important, of railway management.

The success that has attended Col. Hoxie's administration of this department of railway service, as official figures show, is gratifying in the extreme. The receipts from freight transportation have been unprecedentedly large — out of all proportion, in fact, to former years, even allowing for the growth of the country — and notwithstanding this, rates have been steadily reduced. These facts, though perhaps not so conspicuous as his construction of the Union Pacific Railway, speak hardly less for his ability as a railroad manager. Indeed, it is at least questionable whether it required a higher exercise of ability to gain the applause of the world by linking the two oceans together, than it does to successfully conduct the diversified, complicated and extensive business of 10,000 miles of railway traffic.

Col. Hoxie is now somewhat past the meridian of life, but his energy, resolution and force of character seem only to have been strengthened by his ripening years. A man of prodigious capacity for work, he superintends, directs and personally inspects every branch of the service in his charge; and he seems to be as active and as ambitious of the future as he was before he had achieved either reputation or fortune. Personally he is highly esteemed. Having risen from the people himself, there is nothing of the aristocrat either in his manners or thoughts. He weighs men according to their character and intelligence, and respects rank and fortune in the individual only so far as he makes himself worthy of respect. A man of generous impulses and a kind, sympathetic nature, he is a warm, true friend to those who gain his confidence, and there is nothing, not dishonorable, within the bounds of reason that he would not do to serve them. Those who have known him for years speak of him as one of the truest hearted and best of men.

One of the oldest general officers of the Wabash, or rather one

among those longest at the head of the affairs of that part of it, west of the Mississippi, is

COL. JAMES F. HOW,

the present secretary of the company. Col. How is an old St. Louisan and comes of one of the best families of the city. He commenced his railway career in the ticket office of the old North Missouri Company, but rapidly rose by promotion to one of the general officers of the company. Prior to the organization of the present Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, he was the vice-president of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, the predecessor to the Wabash west of the Mississippi. The St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern was the successor to the old North Missouri, and was one of the most successful, enterprising and progressive railways ever operated on this side of the river. It not only brought the affairs of the old North Missouri out of embarrassment, but improved the road in every particular and added hundreds of miles of track to its original lines. It built and opened the line to Omaha and increased the service, both passenger and freight, on all the lines of the road. Its financial success was unequivocal and most gratifying; so much so that it became one of the most valuable pieces of railway property in the country. Its management was characterized by unusual ability and vigor, and to no one was it more entitled for its rapid and brilliant success than to Col. How. A man of a high order of ability and of extensive experience in railway affairs, young and full of energy and ambitious to make the road a success, he infused into its management a new life and vigor, and urged it forward upon a policy that soon placed its success beyond the shadow of a doubt. Looking back upon the record the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern road has made, he has every reason to feel satisfied with the influential and leading part he took in its management. Col. How now has much to do with the finances of the road, so far as its practical operation is concerned, and has entire control of its tax department. In these departments of railway management he has already established a high reputation. His success in the tax affairs of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern was particularly conspicuous. He saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the company annually by defeating exorbitant and erroneous levies. He is in every sense a worthy member of the present brilliant management of the Wabash.

COL. R. ANDREWS,

the general superintendent of the road, was originally from Philadelphia, and was superintendent of the old Wabash, east of the Missis-

ssippi, for a number of years before the consolidation. The success of that road was largely due to the able and energetic manner in which he conducted the affairs of the superintendent's office. Having established a wide and enviable reputation while with the old Wabash, when the consolidation took place he was naturally placed at the head of the same department of the new company. Col. Andrews is not only a railway official of high standing, but is possessed of the qualities, to a marked degree, that challenge the respect and esteem of all men. He is a man with whom it is a pleasure to have business relations, and who adds much to the popularity and patronage of the road with which he is connected.

H. C. TOWNSEND,

the general passenger agent of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific and Missouri Pacific System, is distinguished for being one of the most popular and efficient general passenger agents in the United States. His rise in the railway service has been unprecedentedly rapid. Possessed of a quick, active mind, and of stirring energy, in each position he held he comprehended the scope of his duties almost at a glance, and discharged them with so much spirit and success, that his advancement was assured and rapid. That he is the general passenger agent, though still a young man, of the most important railway system in the United States—a system in which none but the ablest and best men are permitted to hold important positions, is, in itself, the highest indorsement of his character and ability that could be given. And he is worthy in an eminent degree of the prominence to which he has risen. With qualifications far above the position he holds, although it is one of the first in prominence and responsibility, he brings to the discharge of his duties that ability and dignity, that clear and intelligent grasp of the influence and effects of measures upon the difficult interests of the road, and that self-respecting, manly bearing, which not only make him a marked success, but elevate and dignify the position he holds. Personally Mr. Townsend is a man of wide and genuine popularity. Of an open, frank nature, well disposed toward the world, and full of life, he always has a pleasant word for every one, and apparently, without effort, wins the good opinions and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact. His personal popularity was by no means the least consideration that influenced his promotion to his present office. In business affairs he is courteous, polite and affable, and no one leaves his office with an unpleasant incident to remember. His chief clerk,

MR. H. A. FISHER,

is also comparatively a young man, and is highly esteemed both in railroad circles and by the general public. He commenced life for himself by learning the printer's trade, and having the qualities for a successful man in almost any calling, he of course succeeded as a printer. He became an artist in his trade — one of the finest printers throughout the country. Subsequently he was called into the service of the Wabash Railway to superintend its fine advertisement work, of which he since has had charge. It has doubtless been noticed by every one who has traveled in the West that the Wabash has the handsomest, most artistic and unique advertisements of all the Western roads. This of course is the result of Mr. Fisher's control of its advertising department. And he has made the distribution of his advertisements as judiciously as he has made their appearance attractive. Indeed, he has been remarkably successful in advertising the road, and its rapid increase of business is proof that the industry and good judgment he has shown in his work has not been without their reward. In the entire service of the road no one is more popular and more deservedly so. He is as accommodating and gentlemanly as if it was his only study to be pleasant and obliging. Personally the writer desires to acknowledge here a favor received at his hands — material assistance in collecting the data for the preceding sketches of the Wabash Railway.

COL. WELLS H. BLODGETT,

general solicitor of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific in all business of a legal character affecting the active management of the road, became connected with the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, the predecessor of the present Western Division of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, as its assistant attorney during the winter of 1873-74. In June following he was elected general solicitor of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern by the unanimous vote of its board of directors. On the consolidation of that company with the old Wabash in 1879, he became general solicitor of the new Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, the position he now holds. Col. Blodgett's career as a railroad lawyer has been one of marked ability and success. Gifted with a legal mind of a high order and of fine administrative ability, industrious almost to a fault, and an inveterate student, of the highest integrity of character and of close, exact business habits,

justly popular with all who know him for his smooth, gentlemanly demeanor, and for his high personal worth, a clear, philosophical thinker and a pleasant, logical speaker, he combines, to an eminent degree, all the more important qualifications, both natural and acquired, for the chief law officer of one of the great railway corporations of the country. Like most men of real merit who have risen to eminence he is essentially a self-made man.

His father, Israel P. Blodgett, now deceased, was a respectable farmer of Illinois, but like most of his neighbors in that then new part of the country, was not a wealthy man. Wells H., therefore, had little or no pecuniary means to assist in establishing himself in life. After acquiring a common school education, supplemented with a few terms of college instruction, young Blodgett went to Chicago and began the study of law under his brother, Hon. Henry W. Blodgett, now Judge of the United States District Court there, but then the general solicitor of the Chicago and North-Western Railway. Of studious habits, a superior mind, and entirely devoted to his chosen profession, he made rapid progress in his studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1860 with expressions from the court highly complimentary to his attainments and promise for the future. He at once entered actively upon the practice of law in Chicago, and was making rapid progress in his profession when the Civil War burst upon the country with all its fury. The life of the nation imperiled, he saw but one duty before him—to go manfully to its defense. He became a private soldier in the army of the Union, and followed the flag of his country with unfaltering devotion until it floated in triumph from the granite-ribbed hills of Maine to the sunlit waters of the Southern Gulf. For meritorious conduct as a soldier he was repeatedly promoted, and rose to the command of a battalion with the rank of colonel. He was twice commended by written reports of the commanding general for conspicuous gallantry on the field. Two honorable scars, the proudest decorations a soldier can wear, attest the patriotic part he took in the war.

After the war Col. Blodgett located at Warrensburg, Mo., in the practice of the law. There he at once took front rank in his profession, and in 1866 was elected to the House of Representatives of the State Legislature. Two years afterwards he was elected to the State Senate. Following this, in 1872, he was unanimously nominated by his party for re-election to the Senate, but was defeated at the polls by a test party vote. Indeed, he ran far ahead of his own party ticket, and was defeated only by a small majority.

In the Legislature his ability and attainments made him a leading member in each of the houses in which he sat. A clear, sober-minded thinker, and a conscientious, upright man, the fact that he supported a measure left but little or no doubt in the minds of others that it was for the best interests of the State; and advocating it in his calm, lucid manner, he seldom failed to carry it to a successful issue.

Though a Republican, earnest and faithful, Col. Blodgett was one of the first prominent men in the State to advocate the enfranchisement of those who had been in rebellion. His record in the Legislature on this question forms one of the brightest pages in the history of his career. With him the broad, vital principle upon which our government is founded — equal and fair representation for all — was of vastly more importance than any temporary party advantage or expedient. Indeed, his conception of true partisanship is that it should strive to keep the party identified with the best interests of the country. The rank and file of those formerly in rebellion he believed to have been honest but misguided; and representing their honesty of purpose and bravery, since they had submitted to the authority of the government and sworn to obey the laws, he believed no good purpose could be served by showing the distrust of their sincerity, and continuing them under the ban of civil ostracism. Hence he advocated earnestly and ardently their restoration to citizenship; and to his efforts, less than to no man's in the State, were the enfranchised indebted for their ultimate right to vote.

By the close of his term in the Senate, such was the high standing he had attained as a lawyer, no less than as a public man, for he had continued the active practice of his profession all the time, that his services as official attorney were sought by various important corporation interests. Indeed, he had already distinguished himself in corporation practice, a department of the profession for which he has a special taste. In the spring of 1873 he accepted the assistant attorneyship of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway as stated above, and was soon afterwards elected general solicitor for the road.

The St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern was the successor to the old North Missouri; and the mere mention of the name of that road suggests confusion, chaos and lawsuits without ending. Its policy was to fight everything and pay nothing — perhaps because it had nothing to pay with. It finally went down under a perfect maelstrom of litigation; and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern inherited from it a very sea of legal entanglements. To straighten out these

and get the new road in proper condition, so far as its law interests were concerned, was the first work to which Col. Blodgett addressed himself, and it was a work which no ordinary lawyer could have accomplished. None with less ability than he showed, none with less industry, less energy and resolution, less system and method in the conduct of business, could have succeeded. But being a thorough business man no less than an able lawyer, he went to work in his office and in the courts, and in a remarkably short time had his dockets practically cleared — clearer by far than railroad dockets usually are — and in almost every case with success to his company. His office, also, became a model of system, order and method; indeed, this — orderly arrangement of everything connected with his legal and business affairs — is one of the chief characteristics, without which the diversified and complicated business of which he has charge could not be successfully conducted.

In the settlement of damage cases against the railroad, and, indeed, of every class of claims, Col. Blodgett inaugurated an entirely different policy from what had before prevailed. He has always made it a rule to compromise every claim on a fair basis in which there is any merit at all, even though the law does not allow the claim, where compromise is possible. This policy, which has since been adopted by the law departments of several important roads, he has found best in every respect. It tends to promote that good feeling between the people and the road so advantageous to both; whilst it saves thousands of dollars legal costs to the company and to claimants. As claimants can afford to compromise their claims at much less than they might ultimately recover by litigation, on account of the great cost and delay attending it, thus, without injury to them, the road saves additional thousands by fair compromises. This policy both good conscience and business sagacity approve.

Col. Blodgett makes it as much to the interest of claimants to compromise as to the interest of the road. He tells them frankly that he will allow what is fair on their claims; but before he will allow the company to be bilked, he will make it cost them more than they can possibly hope ultimately to realize by suit. A railroad lawyer of the first order, he knows beforehand in almost every case what the decision of the courts will be; and when he goes to law against a claim he generally wins the case. Indeed, the frequency with which cases are won by the railroad is often made the subject of criticism unfavorable to the courts. The *fact* lies not in the bias of the courts in favor of the railroad, for that does not exist; but in

that the road scarcely or never goes to the higher courts with a bad case. The attorneys for the road know a good case when they see it, and they know a bad one; the first they carry up; the second they settle. Thus the railroad is scarcely ever beaten in the courts.

Col. Blodgett, although he has long stood in the front rank of lawyers in the West, is still comparatively a young man, being now only forty-four years of age. Considering his age and the position he occupies in his profession, it is not too much to say that his career has been a most successful and brilliant one. Nor has he yet nearly approached its meridian. With little less, if not quite a score of years more of professional activity before him in the ordinary course of nature, years, too, usually of the greatest advancement in the legal profession, his future promises a degree of eminence to which but few men can hope to attain.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD.

This road was originally known as the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad, and was completed through Randolph county in 1871.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company was organized October 16, 1862. The following table will show the number of miles of road now owned and operated by this company:—

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Joliet to East St. Louis	243.50
Coal City Branch	29.76
Dwight to Washington and branch to Lacon	79.80
Roodhouse to Louisiana	38.10
Upper Alton Line	7.40
Joliet and Chicago Railroad (Chicago to Joliet)	37.20
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad (Bloomington to Godfrey <i>via</i> Jacksonville)	150.60
Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad (Louisiana to Cedar City <i>via</i> Mexico)	100.80
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad (Mexico to Kansas City)	162.62
Total	849.78

Of this number 586.36 miles are east of the Mississippi river, while 263.42 lay west of that stream.

This road is now one of the most deservedly popular railroads in the West. It is especially popular along the line of its route through Missouri; popular, because of the courtesy of its officers and employes, and because of its speed, safety, and the prompt arrival and departure of its trains upon schedule time. Its passenger coaches are not only neat, but elegant in design and construction. Each train is supplied with reclining chairs, which are always so highly esteemed by the traveler, whether his journey be long or short.

The Chicago and Alton owns and operates about 18 miles of road in the county. Altogether, there are 82 miles of railroad in Randolph county.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS OF RANDOLPH COUNTY.

* 6 six per cent bonds of \$1,000 each, payable in from one to seven years, issued July 10, 1880, to fund floating debt, interest payable annually on 1st day of July, at office of county treasurer	\$6,000 00	
16 ten per cent bonds of \$100 each, due in from 1 to 10 years, issued January 1, 1871, for ditching and draining swamp lands, interest payable annually on 1st of January, at office of county treasurer	1,600 00	
Money borrowed from school fund upon which the county pays 10 per cent interest on the 1st day of January of each year	22,693 00	\$30,293 00
Interest promptly paid; interest and sinking fund tax of 15 cents on \$100 valuation. Taxable wealth \$4,412,657.		
SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.		
69 six per cent 10 year bonds of \$500 each, and 155 do. of \$100 each, issued July 14, 1879, under act of April 12, 1877, in compromise and redemption of bonds issued to the Tebo and Neosho Railroad Co., interest payable 1st of April and October, at Exchange Bank, Moberly, Mo.	. . . . .	50,000 00
Interest promptly paid; interest tax on \$100 valuation 50 cents. Taxable wealth \$1,086,075.		

The bonded debt of Sugar Creek township was incurred in aid of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.

* The county indebtedness has been reduced to about \$22,692.18



CHAPTER XVI.

THE PRESS AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

History of Printing and first Newspapers — Huntsville *Recorder* — *Independent Missourian* — Advertisements and Professional Men of that Day — *Randolph Citizen* — *Randolph American* — *Randolph Vindicator* — *North Missouri Herald* — *Huntsville Herald* — *Higbee Enterprise* — *Moberly Herald and Real Estate Index* — *The Monitor* — *Moberly Daily Enterprise* — *Enterprise-Monitor* — *The Headlight* — *The Chronicle* — *The Moberly Fortschritt* — Public Schools.

The press, the great luminary of liberty, is the handmaid of progress. It heralds its doings and makes known its discoveries. It is its advance courier, whose coming is eagerly looked for and whose arrival is hailed with joy, as it brings tidings of its latest achievements. The press prepares the way and calls mankind to witness the approaching procession of the triumphal car of progress as it passes on down through the vale of the future. When the car of progress stops the press will cease, and the intellectual and mental world will go down in darkness. The press is progress, and progress the press. So intimately are they related, and their interests interwoven, that one cannot exist without the other. Progress made no advancement against the strong tides of ignorance and vice in the barbaric past until it called to its aid the press. In it is found its greatest discovery, its most valuable aid, and the true philosopher's stone.

The history of this great discovery dates back to the fifteenth century. Its discovery and subsequent utility resulted from the following causes in the following manner: Laurentius Coster, a native of Haerlem, Holland, while rambling through the forest contiguous to his native city, carved some letters on the bark of a birch tree. Drowsy from the relaxation of a holiday, he wrapped his carvings in a piece of paper and lay down to sleep. While men sleep progress moves, and Coster awoke to discover a phenomenon, to him simple, strange and suggestive. Dampened by the atmospheric moisture, the paper wrapped about his handiwork had taken an impression from them, and the surprised burgher saw on the paper an inverted image of what he had engraved on the bark. The phenomenon was suggestive, because it led to experiments that resulted in establishing a printing office,

the first of its kind in the old Dutch town. In this office John Gutenberg served a faithful and appreciative apprenticeship, and from it, at the death of his master, absconding during a Christmas festival, taking with him a considerable portion of the type and apparatus. Gutenberg settled in Mentz, where he won the friendship and partnership of John Faust, a man of sufficient means to place the enterprise on a secure financial basis. Several years later the partnership was dissolved because of a misunderstanding. Gutenberg then formed a partnership with a younger brother, who had set up an office at Strasburg, but had not been successful, and becoming involved in lawsuits, had fled from that city to join his brother at Mentz. These brothers were the first to use metal types. Faust, after his dissolution with Gutenberg, took into partnership Peter Schoeffer, his servant, and a most ingenious printer. Schoeffer privately cut matrices for the whole alphabet. Faust was so pleased that he gave Schoeffer his only daughter in marriage. These are the great names in the early history of printing, and each is worthy of special honor.

Coster's discovery of wood blocks or plates on which the page to be printed was engraved, was made some time between 1440 and 1450, and Schoeffer's improvement — casting the type by means of matrices — was made about 1456. For a long time printing was dependent upon most clumsy apparatus. The earliest press had a contrivance for running the forms under the point of pressure by means of a screw. When the pressure was applied the screw was loosened, the form withdrawn and the sheet removed. Improvements were made upon these crude beginnings from time to time, until the hand-press now in use is a model of simplicity, durability and execution. In 1844, steam was first applied to cylinder presses by Frederick Kong, a Saxon genius, and the subsequent progress of steam printing has been so remarkable as to almost justify a belief in its absolute perfection. Indeed, to appreciate the improvement in presses alone, one ought to be privileged to stand awhile by the pressman who operated the clumsy machine of Gutenberg, and then he should step into one of the well-appointed modern printing offices of our larger cities, where he could notice the roll of dampened paper entering the great power presses, a continuous sheet, and issuing therefrom as newspapers, ready for the carrier or express. The Romans, in the times of the emperors, had periodicals, notices of passing events, compiled and distributed. These daily events were the newspapers of that age. In 1536, the first newspaper of modern times was issued at Venice, but governmental bigotry compelled its circulation in manuscript form.

In 1663, the *Public Intelligencer* was published in London, and is credited with being the first English paper to attempt the dissemination of general information. The first American newspaper was the *Boston News-Letter*, whose first issue was made April 24, 1704. It was a half-sheet, twelve inches by eight, with two columns to the page. John Campbell, the postmaster, was the publisher. The *Boston Gazette* made its first appearance December 21, 1719, and the *American Weekly*, at Philadelphia, December 22, 1719. In 1776 the number of newspapers published in the colonies was 37; in 1828, the number had increased to 852, and at the present time not less than 2,000 newspapers are supported by our people. Journalism, by which is meant the compiling of passing public events, for the purpose of making them more generally known and instructive, has become a powerful educator. Experience has been its only school for special training, its only text for study, its only test for theory. It is scarcely a profession, but is advancing rapidly toward that dignity. A distinct department of literature has been assigned to it. Great editors are writing autobiographies and formulating their methods and opinions; historians are rescuing from oblivion the every-day life of deceased journalists; reprints of interviews with famous journalists, touching the different phases of their profession, are deemed worthy of publication in book form. Leading universities have contemplated the inauguration of courses of study specially designed to fit men and women for the duties of the newspaper sanctum. These innovations are not untimely, since no other class of men are so powerful for good or ill as editors. More than any other class they form public opinion while expressing it, for most men but echo the sentiments of favorite journalists. Even statesmen, ministers and learned professors not unfrequently get their best thoughts and ideas from the papers they read.

The *Huntsville Recorder* was the pioneer newspaper of Huntsville and of Randolph county. It was established, we suppose, some time during the year 1853, judging from what the proprietor, John R. Hull, says in his valedictory. Through the kindness of Mrs. E. G. St. Clair, we have been permitted to see the first copy of the *Independent Missourian*, which contains the valedictory of the editor of the *Recorder*, and also the salutatory of E. G. St. Clair, the editor of the *Independent Missourian*. The valedictory is as follows:—

We appear once more before our readers and the public generally, in order to make our parting bow to them in retiring from the position of editor, which we have occupied for some time past. In doing so, we

renew the hope expressed on a former occasion, that our readers may have been pleased with our efforts to amuse and inform them; and if at any time, they may not have been altogether satisfied, we ask of them to remember only the good and forget the ill of us. We have heard remarks once or twice about the "failure of the *Recorder*." We beg leave to state there was no such thing as a failure. The proprietors of the *Recorder* sold it, as they intended to do from the first, provided they had a suitable offer; if they had not met with such an offer the paper would still have been continued and issued as regularly as usual. Their only motive was to keep up a county paper here. As for ourself, we have not, nor ever have had, any idea of becoming an editor for any great length of time. Our profession, as our readers all know, is a totally different one; and we have never had the slightest intention of changing it. Mr. St. Clair who succeeds us in the editorial chair has been connected with the press for many years; and so far as we are able to judge, he is thoroughly acquainted with the business of conducting a paper in the proper style, and is also fully qualified for that position. We hope, and indeed confidently expect, that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to our patrons. In conclusion, we offer to our readers and citizens our best wishes for their future welfare in all things, and may success ever attend them. Though we retire from the editorial office, we may still be found at our office at all times, where we shall be happy to see visitors, whether on business or otherwise. Call and see us reader, and give us the pleasure of your acquaintance.

Respectfully,

JOHN R. HULL.

E. G. St. Clair succeeded Mr. Hull as editor, and changed the name of the paper to the *Independent Missourian*. The following is his salutatory:—

With this number commences the first volume of the *Independent Missourian*. In accordance with a long established custom, as well as with our own views of propriety, we take this opportunity to give the public a brief outline of the course we will pursue as a public journalist. *Independent* is the name we have chosen for our journal, and independent we intend it shall be in all things, but neutral in nothing. To advance the interest of our adopted county and State, and to contribute as far as in us lies to the prosperity of this glorious sisterhood of States, is the highest object of our ambition, and to the attainment of which all our energies will be directed. No party in politics or sect in religion will receive our support, except so far as in our judgment, its religious or political tenets tend to the great objects we have in view, viz.: *The welfare of our common country*. This is the standard by which we shall judge of the public acts of our public men. In a word, we will labor for the good of the country, and not for the supremacy of party. Instead of long leaders on the old, stale political dogmas of Whig and Democratic

orthodoxy, our columns will be filled with all the earliest, foreign, domestic news and local items. The mighty events now transpiring in Europe, Asia and on our own continent — the fearful struggle in which every power in Europe seems likely to be soon involved — the result of battles more momentous in their consequences than any which have been fought since the star of the first Napoleon sank in blood — will be fully given in the *Independent Missourian*. Our paper will be fully as good as any weekly in all the surrounding country, and equally as interesting to all classes, unless it be to the hackneyed politician to whose soul tricks of party “are as congenial as candor and fair dealing are strangers.” Our terms are ONE DOLLAR, invariably in ADVANCE. We *believe* and *confidently expect*, that the citizens of Randolph will rally to our support, give us a liberal subscription list, and always *fork over* the dollar at the time of subscribing.

E. G. ST. CLAIR.

As the paper from which we have taken the above was published 30 years ago, it may be a matter of some interest to our readers of to-day to know who then advertised among the business and professional men of the town, and to see something of the advertisements and character of the matter which the paper contained.

Business men.—P. G. Gerhart, stove and tin store; J. F. Riley, gunsmithing; A. J. Ferguson, manufacturer of saddles, trunks, harness and upholstery; J. C. Shaefer, tailor; L. Heether, Randolph House; Smothers & Tedford, saw-mills, two miles from town; B. N. Tracy, general store; J. B. & G. W. Taylor, general store; Patton & Samuel, general store; J. V. Hardy & Co., wholesale and retail druggists.

Professional Men.—John R. Hull, attorney-at-law; G. H. Burckhardt, attorney-at-law; Thomas B. Reed, attorney-at-law; H. M. Porter, attorney-at-law; B. P. Herndon, physician; J. H. Miller, physician; W. T. Dameron, physician; William C. Bohannon, physician; W. H. Taylor, physician, six miles north of Huntsville; James J. Watts, physician, eight miles south of Huntsville.

There seems to have flourished at that early day in Huntsville, a lottery, as will be seen by the following advertisement:—

NOW FORTUNE WAVES THE MAGIC WAND:

1,000 dollar lottery to come off in Huntsville on Christmas day. A free dinner will be given to all ticket holders. Call and get a ticket soon, or they will all be gone and none left for the lucky ones.

S. W. ROBERTSON.

SLAVES FOR SALE.

The undersigned will keep constantly on hand, negro men, women, boys and girls in Huntsville. All persons who wish to buy negroes,

can make it their interest to call on the subscribers, or address them by letter, giving description of the kind of slaves desired.

☞ All negroes warranted to come up to recommendations, or taken back or exchanged.

H. L. RUTHERFORD,
WM. D. MALONE.

WIVES WANTED.

[For the Independent Missourian.]

Two young men are anxious to secure wives, while men are scarce and girls are plenty. The hair of one is auburn, with fair complexion, rather corpulent, with considerable pretensions to literature, is believed as good-looking. The other has light hair, eyes nearly gray, tall, complexion rather pale, but passable looking, teeth bad. Both possess some money, but little inclination to work. We wish wives with a good suit of hair (black preferred), positively no gray ones; of medium size; brunette complexion preferred, but do not feel disposed to make that a point; rosy cheeks, pouting lips, hands and feet small, straight nose, but not sharp, good teeth, sweet breath, and they must abhor tobacco (for *we* wish to use that). No claims as noble descendants of noble parentage, as we wish none higher than the second families of Virginia. Widows we wish included, if they possess not more than five responsibilities. We have mutually agreed that one shall have all the money, as we have not enough to serve both plentifully; and that one of the ladies must be in good circumstances, the other may be poor. What the gents lack in money will be made up in kindness.

All communications with inquiries will be promptly answered.

Address

CUPID,
Huntsville, Mo.

The *Randolph Citizen* succeeded the *Independent Missourian* in May, 1858, and was first published by Francis M. Taylor. It was afterwards conducted at different times by Richard W. Thompson, Alexander Phipps, William A. Thompson, James B. Thompson and W. C. Davis, and was discontinued in the latter part of the year 1875.

The *Randolph American* was the next paper established at Huntsville, and was started in November, 1858, by G. M. Smith and J. M. Stone, under the firm name of Smith & Stone.

The publication of the *Randolph Vindicator* was commenced February 28th, 1878, by Balthis & Collins (W. H. Balthis and H. C. Collins), who continued to run it for about 12 months, when it ceased to exist.

The North Missouri *Herald* was established January 10, 1869, by John R. Christian, J. S. Hunter and L. R. Brown. In May following, the interest of L. R. Brown was taken by W. C. Davis. In Jan-

uary, 1870, the interest of John R. Christian was purchased by Thomas D. Bogie. In October, 1870, the interest of W. C. Davis was purchased by J. S. Hunter and T. D. Bogie. The paper was run by these parties until January 1, 1875, when the interest of J. S. Hunter was purchased by T. D. Bogie, who run the paper alone until January 16, 1879, when he sold it to T. M. Elmore, who managed it by himself until July following when he sold a half-interest to W. H. Balthis, and the paper is still being conducted by these gentlemen. The name was changed from North Missouri *Herald* to Huntsville *Herald* in April, 1870. The *Herald* is now the only paper published in Huntsville.

The Higbee *Enterprise* was published at Higbee in 1882-83, by Dentith & Ferlet (William E. Dentith and Timothy A. Ferlet).

MOBERLY PAPERS.

The first newspaper published in Moberly was the Moberly *Herald and Real Estate Index*, published by William E. Grimes, who was the first real estate agent in the place. The first number was issued January 16, 1869. It was a sixteen-column folio, and contained 13 columns of reading matter, and three of advertisements.

There are three weekly and two daily papers published in Moberly. The *Monitor*, a weekly journal, was started in 1869 and for several years it was published only weekly. The Moberly *Daily Enterprise* was established in the spring of 1873. In 1874 these two journals consolidated under the name of *Enterprise-Monitor*, and at a later date the title "Enterprise" was dropped and the paper has ever since been conducted as the Daily and Weekly *Monitor*. Steam power has been added and the printing house has been greatly enlarged, doing all classes of work. It is owned and published by George B. Kelly. It is Democratic in politics.

The *Headlight* was established in 1873 and published both as a daily and weekly edition. A job office attached does all kinds of work in that line. It has a power press and other machinery, and does a large amount of business. It is owned and published by William Maynard, and is Republican in politics.

The *Chronicle* was started as a daily and weekly journal in the fall of 1880 by William A. Thompson. In the winter of 1881-2 the paper was removed to Missouri City and subsequently to Salisbury, Mo. At the latter place Mr. Thompson died, and his widow, Mrs. Ella Thompson, continued the publication of the paper, removing it to Moberly in the summer of 1883, where it is now issued as a weekly

journal. It is Democratic in politics so far as it treats of political matters.

These journals have an extensive circulation and are important factors in the commercial interests of the city.

The Moberly *Fortschritt*, was started April 1, 1881, by G. B. Kelly, who after running it for one year, sold it to Gus. Miller, who after continuing it about three months, ceased publishing it.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS — ENUMERATION.

Number of white children, males 3479; females, 3335; number of colored children, males, 426; females, 416; total, 7656.

To accommodate this number of children there have been erected in the county 87 school buildings; eight of these are for colored children. They are neat frame buildings, and have been constructed with reference to the health, comfort and convenience of both teacher and pupils. These pupils are under the care and instruction of 48 male and 73 female teachers, who are, in the main, not persons who have temporarily adopted the vocation of a teacher as a mere expedient to relieve present wants, and with no ultimate aim to continue teaching, but who have chosen their profession from choice, expecting to make a life work of it. The male teachers are paid a salary which averages \$43.00 per month, and the female a salary which averages \$35.00 per month. We hope the day is not far distant when Randolph county will be as liberal in the salaries of the female teachers in her public schools as Greene, Dallas and a few other counties in the State. These counties have recognized the fact that the services of the female teacher are worth just as much as the services of the male, and are accordingly paying her an equal salary.

For teachers' wages, the sum of \$24,218.10 was paid out during the year 1883; for fuel, \$1,036.85; for repairs and rent of buildings, \$1,179.88; for apparatus and incidental expenses, \$2,656.91; for erection of school-houses and purchase of sites, \$1,086.50; for past indebtedness, \$2,016.44; for salaries to district clerks, \$393.00; amount on hand at the close of the year, \$4,150.68; value of school property at the close of the year, \$45,574.00; average rate per \$100 levied for school purposes, 43 cents.

The county has now a school fund of more than \$37,000, which is rapidly increasing year by year. The schools are in a flourishing condition throughout the county, and are being liberally patronized by all classes of persons. The opposition and prejudice, with which they met a few years ago, are gradually dying out, and everybody is now a friend of the public schools.

CHAPTER XVII.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

HAPPY ZION AND SILVER CREEK (BAPTIST) CHURCH.

[By Rev. M. J. Sears.]

On the third Saturday in August, 1819, before Missouri was a State, or Randolph was a county, a number of the early settlers met together, and were organized into a Baptist Church, and gave it the name of Happy Zion, and on the second Saturday in the following month, united with the Mt. Pleasant Association, organized at Mt. Pleasant Church, Howard county, just one year before. The delegates chosen by the church to bear their petitionary letter to the Association, were: Thomas Henson, William Harvey and Asa Kirby.

* * * * *

At the August meeting, 1827, the name of the church was changed to Silver Creek. Up to this date and for many years later, almost the entire settlement was made up of Baptists and their families, and the church enjoyed to a very liberal degree the blessings of the Lord, reporting peace and prosperity in all the letters, which were annually sent up to the association, down to the year 1835. Yet the membership, perhaps, never at any one time, numbered over 75 or 80 persons, for other Baptist churches were organized in the surrounding country, and drew largely upon the present body for membership; among which we mention Mt. Harmon, Mt. Ararat, Pleasant Grove, Dover (first called Turner's Prairie), and Little Union, located in the north suburbs of North Huntsville, all of which have become extinct. The different pastors who served the church up to date above mentioned were Elders Thomas Henson, Charles Harryman, James Ratcliff, Thomas Fristoe and William Sears. All, except Elder Fristoe, commenced their ministry in, and were ordained by Silver Creek Church. Among the influential citizens who were prominent members of that church, before the year 1835, were William Harvey, Dr. William Fort, Hardy Sears, Aaron King, John Whelden, William and Joseph Marrow, Ambrose Halliburton, Blandermin Smith, Abraham Gross, Asa Kirby, Isaiah Humphrey, Basil McDavitt, Sr., Wiley

Sears, Sr., David Crews, Charles Finnell, William Cavens, Benjamin Hardister and Richard Bradley. These and many others, whose names are not at hand, all obtained a good report through faith, and have gone from faith to sight in the glory land.

* * * * *

At the October meeting following the division in Mt. Pleasant Association, Isaiah Humphrey and wife, Basil McDavitt, Sr., and wife, William Cavens and wife, and Nancy West withdrew from Silver Creek Church in order to form a separate body, and to become identified with what was then called the "*Missionary Party*," since which time the church has enjoyed uninterrupted peace, and a fair share of prosperity. The writer of this united with the church in October, 1849, and began his ministry before he was 20 years of age, and at 21 years of age was ordained to the pastoral care of the church, and has sustained that relation to the church to this day. From 1835 to 1849, Elders William Sears, John Buster and John Mansfield, each in turn, served the church as pastors with good success. These were good and faithful ministers, but on account of the distance they lived from the field of their labors, would often fail to meet appointments. In 1840 Brother James Sears, and in 1843, Brother Willis Sears, now of Chariton Church, Macon county, left the "*Missionaries*," and were received into the church upon their baptism.

* * * * *

Soon after the unhappy division of 1835, a large per cent of our membership emigrated to Macon county, and helped to found the now prosperous churches at Chariton and Little Zion, in that county; and in this county, the churches at Hickory Grove and Oak Grove, which are both prosperous. Besides the two last named and the mother church, there are also Pleasant Hill and Moberly Churches, making five in all, of the Primitive Order in Randolph county. Elders W. A. Rothwell, M.D., James Bradley, James P. Carter and the writer are the ministers of the Primitive Baptist faith in this county. The first named is a native of Kentucky, brother Carter, of Virginia; brother Bradley and the writer were born and raised in this county. Elders James Rateliff, William Sears, James Barnes, Archibald Pattison, J. W. Garshwiler, John Buster and James Grisholm have all been residents of this county, and in turn have served the old churches above named, and have all gone to their reward above to rest from their labors below. Elder William Sears was ordained to gospel ministry in Silver Creek Church in 1836. No other ordination to the ministry occurred in the church until the third Sunday in April,

1851, when the writer was set apart to the important work of preaching the gospel of Christ to dying men. Since that time the church has set apart Elder Lewis Sears and Elder J. W. Bradley (since deceased) and granted license to Elder P. M. Sears, who was afterward ordained to the ministry at the request of Oak Grove Church.

Little Union Church (Baptist). — This is the name of the first church edifice that was erected near the town of Huntsville. It was a log cabin, and was erected about one mile north of the town, as early as 1828. Among its constituent members were Nancy Wright, Dr. William Forth and wife, Mr. Lafon and wife, Martha Fort, Abraham Riley and wife, Rachel Riley, James Riley, Nancy Goggin, John Smoot and wife, Susan Smoot, Martin Fletcher and wife, Charles Hatfield and wife, Benjamin Skinner and wife, Paulina Skinner, Thomas Hardister and wife, Isaac Harris and wife, Blandermin Smith. This church was presided over by Revs. Lynch Turner, John Buster, James Ratcliff and Thomas Fristoe, at different intervals.

After the course of several years, the old building was torn down, and a new house of worship erected near the present site of Lay's Mill, which is in the corporate limits of Huntsville.

Providence (Methodist) Church — Was organized in 1834 at the cabin of S. G. Johnson, with the following named persons as constituting the original membership: S. G. Johnson, Nancy W. Johnson, Margaret Cooper, Nancy Fawks, Polly Fawks, and Lasey Cooper. About the year 1836 this congregation had preaching at what was known as Johnson's School House, and in 1846 they erected Old Providence Church, called the "Twelve Corners." In 1878, the present frame house of worship was built at a cost of \$1,100, the dedicatory service the same year being presided over by Rev. B. F. Johnson, D.D. Among those who have ministered to the spiritual needs of this church are Jesse Green, presiding elder and circuit preacher; Read Coleburn, Forsythe Thatcher, R. B. Ashby (presiding), William Caples, William Sutton, A. Monroe, J. Elder Eads. The membership now numbers about 80.

Renick Union Church. — This house of worship was built jointly by the M. E. Church South, Christian and Missionary Baptist, at a cost of \$3,000, each denomination contributing the sum of \$1,000 towards its erection. It is situated in the town of Renick. Among the names of the original members of the Methodist congregation are found those of Stephen Brockman and wife, Thomas Brockman, Mrs. Thomas Spurlin, Thomas Price, wife and daughter, Elizabeth Pyles, E. D. J. Brockman, S. W. Hubbard, Jane Hubbard, and Rev. Wesley

Hatton and family — Jane, Reuben and David. The first pastor of this congregation was Rev. Collett, followed by Revs. Taylor, W. N. Sutton and Thomas B. Moss. About 50 persons constitute the membership at present.

Some of the primary members connected with the Baptist denomination were William Butler, W. F. Elliott and G. O. Powell and wife. Rev. Beauchamp was the first to preach for the congregation.

An organization of the Christian Church was effected about the year 1860, by Rev. W. B. Anderson, at which time S. N. Pyle and wife, Antony Foster, S. S. Elliott and wife, M. M. Burton and wife, T. C. Walker and wife, Mrs. Jules Chilton and Daniel Bruce and wife composed the first members. Now the membership is 70. Revs. Wilmott, Donan and C. P. Hollis have been their pastors.

This church edifice was completed in 1876, at a cost (as above stated) of \$3,000. The same year it was dedicated by Rev. John D. Vincil. A Sabbath-school containing about 40 scholars was started in 1870, and is now superintended by J. A. Mitchell. It is a strong pillar of the church.

Chapel Grove Church — Which is located on the southern part of section 26, township 52, range 13, was formed into an organization about the year 1869, by William B. Cross and wife, J. B. Green and wife, Samuel Lyons and wife, George W. Ferguson and wife, G. W. Hubbard and wife, Mrs. Stockton and Albert Smith and wife, who were the charter members. Rev. William Wood first filled the pulpit of the church, after him coming Revs. DeMoss, John Shores, J. F. Rooker, William Sutton, William Warren, A. Spencer and R. F. Beavers. In 1871 the present building, in which services are held — a frame, 32x42 feet — was completed and is valued at \$1,200. The number in the church at this time is 55.

Enon Missionary Baptist Church. — In 1872 William Moberly and wife, William Bartee and wife, Cephus Nichols and wife, Jesse Burton, wife and son, Oscar Paul De Garino, Mrs. Isaac Stipe, and possibly others, met and formed the above named church. That year, or during the following one, a church building was erected on section 2, township 53, range 13, and cost in the vicinity of \$600. It is a frame structure, and in the fall of 1873 was dedicated by Rev. W. L. T. Evans, who was the first shepherd of this little flock. William Woods, John R. Terrell and Rev. Evans, the present pastor, succeeded the first mentioned. The number of the present membership is 40.

Mt. Carmel Church — Was organized August 31, 1873, by Rev. J. B. Mitchell, with five elders, Henry T. Johnson, James M. Holman,

William D. Harlan, Thomas J. Sherran, Paul Teeter. Two deacons were ordained in August, 1874; George W. Harlan and George W. Clardy. Thomas J. Sherran ceased to act in 1880 as elder, and James M. McGoodwin and James K. Harlan were elected elders March 6, 1881. George W. Clardy ceased to act as deacon in 1879, and Oscar C. Bedel was elected to fill his place. George W. Harlan and Oscar C. Bedel discontinued their services as deacons in 1882, and I. N. Harlan and William T. Farris were elected in their stead. The church was organized with 85 members, — Henry T. Johnson, James M. Holman, William D. Harlan, Thomas J. Sherran, Paul Teeter, Elizabeth N. Johnson, M. L. Johnson, James T. Day, G. J. Dressler, J. A. McGuire, J. S. Harlan, J. D. Gregory, M. C. Adams, S. L. Harlan, M. L. Summers, J. H. Frazier, G. W. Clardy, Wm. H. Moffett, Hugh Eagan, Ella Eagan, M. R. Kirkpatrick, G. W. Harlan, W. B. Morris, M. E. Morris, I. N. Harlan, Samuel McGuire, Joseph Roygere, O. C. Redd, S. F. Gregory, M. J. Eagan, J. S. Combs, Martha Combs, M. S. Harlan, Dora Doaks, R. S. Holman, J. W. Gray, M. L. Clardy, M. C. Barnes, H. Burton, S. A. Burton, L. S. Dressler, G. W. Harlan, W. McDaniel, A. E. McDaniel, G. Darr, Samuel Epperly, Mary Epperly, M. A. Epperly, Thomas McCully, M. E. Clardy, N. F. Power, S. C. Power, J. W. Vreeman, S. F. McCully, G. P. Epperly, Felise Day, Nancy Day, M. L. Holman, J. S. Barnes, S. T. Barnes, Harriet Darr, W. H. Eagan, G. J. Eagan, W. T. Dameron, H. A. Epard, C. B. Day, James H. Rogers, J. L. Powers, M. F. Burton, M. H. Tinsley, J. W. Harlan, John Roger, Eliza Roger, C. F. Harlan, Isaac S. Harlan, J. W. Turner, M. L. Rogers, L. A. Teeter, S. M. Harlan, W. D. Johnson, Fanny McGuire, Biney McGuire, S. J. Harlan, R. J. Moffett and D. E. Frazier. At the present date 170 persons constitute the membership. The church house was built in 1876 at a cost of \$1,200. Rev. James Dysart is the present pastor.

Clifton Hill Church — Was originally known as "Dark's Prairie" Church (thus called at organization), and held its first meetings one mile north of Clifton until the new house of worship was completed in 1868, when it was moved to that structure, and shortly thereafter the name was changed to the present form. This latter building is valued at \$1,200, and was dedicated to God's service in the fall of 1868 by Noah Flood. Rev. S. Y. Pitts was called as pastor when the church was started, and has since served in this capacity. The organizing members of the society were H. Stamper, Sarah Stamper, D. J. Stamper, Mary A. Stamper, Isaac Sanders, Phebe Sanders, Jonathan

Sanders, Frances Sanders, Indiana Sanders, Riley Sanders, David Clifton, and another person named Sanders, whose Christian name we were unable to learn. There are now in the church 168 members.

Silver Creek Baptist Church—Effected an organization on the third Saturday of August, 1819, the originators being Elders Thorp and Hubbard. The names of those comprising the first membership we were unable to obtain, as they are not specified on the record. In 1833 a log house for worship was built. The church became separated upon the missionary question and subsequently was reorganized, their first meeting being held the fourth Saturday of November, 1835, when Thomas Fristoe was made pastor and Isaiah Humphreys deacon, with William Cavins as clerk. In 1860 the building in which services are now held was erected at a cost of \$1,200. It is a frame structure, and was dedicated by Elder M. J. Sears, anti-Missionary, and Elder Noah Flood of the Regular Baptist Church. The names of the pastors who have served the church are as follows: Thomas Fristoe, from 1835 to March, 1839; Wm. Mansfield, 1839–1845; Jesse Ferril, 1846; John Roan, 1847–1852; Jesse Ferril, again, 1853–1858; F. M. Stark, 1858–1863; William C. Woods in 1863; S. Y. Pitts, April, 1864, March, 1867; Lewis Sears, 1867–1869; F. M. Stark from February, 1869, to February, 1870; J. W. Terril accepted the care of the church as pastor in June, 1870, and resigned in November, 1871; F. M. Stark, December, 1871, September, 1876; W. Kilbuck was elected pastor October, 1876, and continued to April, 1878; F. M. Stark was again elected in May, 1878, for 12 months; J. W. Terril, October, 1879, resigned in February, 1881; Elder Stark was then elected in March of the same year, and is pastor at this time (April, 1884). The records show that 200 persons have been members of this church, 52 of whom are known to be dead, and most of these died while connected with this congregation; 13 have been excluded from the fellowship of the church, and the remainder, except the 40 who now compose the organization, have been dismissed by letter to join other churches of a like faith and order.

Mount Vernon Missionary Baptist Church.—This church now has a membership of 75, but at the organization, in 1858, had only nine members, as follows: John S. Kimbrough and wife, F. B. Hubbard and wife, Mary Y. Settle, J. G. Settle and wife and Simeon Styles and wife. At an expenditure of \$1,200, a fine, well-finished structure, in which services are now held, was built in the fall of 1881. It is of frame, 28x42, and was dedicated by Rev. F. W. Houtchin, Benjamin Gentry and P. T. Gentry. The latter gentleman was the first pastor

of the church, and served as such for a number of years, being succeeded by W. L. T. Evans, W. W. Kilbuck and Daniel R. Evans, the present minister in charge.

Good Hope Missionary Baptist Church.—In a good, substantial log house—which was built by the members, and money to the amount of \$50—services of this body are now held once a month. Though not a building of any very great external beauty, within a spirit of unity, peace and concord prevails among the members—a beauty, though not so apparent, of far more value. The organization was effected in 1871, with Hugh Jackson and wife, Rev. J. M. Byram and wife, Samuel Jackson, John H. Roberts and wife, Sarah Hargis, and Mrs. Naler. The church edifice was erected in 1872 and was dedicated by Revs. J. M. Byram, Woods and others. The pastors have been: Revs. J. M. Byram, W. W. Kilbuck, Jackson Harris, Edward Silver and William Brown. Rev. Jackson Harris is the present incumbent.

Pleasant Hill Regular Baptist Church—Is located on section 8, township 54, range 14 (Salt Spring township). In 1865–66 this church edifice, for the purposes of worship, was built at a cost of about \$1,000. In dimensions it is 36x40 feet. At the organization of the church, in May, 1866 (organized by Rev. M. S. Sears), the following persons were present and their names placed upon the records: Leonard Dottson and wife, Mrs. Margaret Goodding, R. R. Goodding and wife, Nancy Hall and sister, Peyton Hall, Mrs. Mason, S. G. Phipps and wife, J. R. Phipps and wife, William Rodgers and wife and James Brock, wife and mother. At this time the membership numbers nearly 40. Revs. M. J. Sears, Benjamin Owen, P. M. Sears and James K. Carter have filled the pulpit of the society. The latter is the present pastor. The Missionary Baptists have a half interest in the church, which was deeded to them in the fall of 1883, but they have held services there for some 14 years. Their ministers have been W. L. T. Evans, S. Y. Pitts and G. B. Clifton. They have 61 members in their organization.

Higbee Christian Church.—The original organization of this body took place near the year 1845 in the vicinity of the town of Higbee, and was known as the Dover Church. From continued usage, and after withstanding the storms of many winters, the church structure about rotted, and a new edifice was erected one mile west of Higbee, in which services were held until the formation of the present church at Higbee in the summer of 1880. Some of the members at the re-organization were: M. M. Burton, wife, two sons and an adopted

daughter ; J. W. Burton, wife, and two sons ; S. Lessly, wife, mother and one son ; W. L. Reynolds, John W. Newby, John Blackford, Sarah Blackford, Eleven Dawkins and wife, Ann Dysart, Mary S. Dysart, Alice Yates, Fannie Yates and Joel Yates. Their present house of worship is a frame building, 36x56, erected at an expense of \$1,900. It was dedicated by Rev. Joel A. Headington and Rev. C. P. Hollis. The former was the first pastor, and since then Rev. Headington has ministered to the spiritual necessities of the congregation. There are 75 members, and services are held there times a month. The Sabbath-school, with a regular attendance of 50 pupils, is superintended by S. Lessly.

Salem Christian Church.—In the summer of 1873 this church completed a house of worship, 30x34 feet, with 14 feet of studding—property now valued at about \$600. It is a frame building, and is located on section 2, township 53, range 13. The formation of the church took place in 1872, when Jason Moberly and wife, T. J. Nichols and wife, J. Quisenberry and wife, C. B. Quisenberry and wife, William Love and wife, and John Reid and wife constituted the regular members. There are now about 60 communicants. Among those who have served as pastors are Revs. William Blackburn, P. C. Hollis, John McCune, R. H. Love, after whom came J. C. Reynolds, then George Dew, and, finally, William Henderson. It is now in a most flourishing condition.

Antioch Christian Church.—On the first Lord's Day in July, 1837, this church was constituted as such, and among the early members we find the following named well known persons the first 11 were constituent members : Roland T. Proctor and wife, Diana D. ; Benjamin Haley and wife, Eliza ; James Heathman and wife, Elizabeth ; James Adams and Caroline, his wife ; Joseph C. and Eliza Drake ; James Beatty, Jacob Roman, William Haley and wife, Belinda ; Henry R. Haley, Joseph W. Helm, Thomas P. Coates and wife, Frances ; Norburn Coates, David Myers and Mary, his wife ; Henry and Judith Myers, Henry H. Newton, Henry Grimes, James G. Dunn, Ambrose Haley and wife, Cassandra ; Isaac Foster, Peter Matthews and wife, Ettaline ; Asa C. Proctor, Ardeline Chapman and Cynthia, his wife ; Thomas Wilson, Nathaniel Welch, Alexander Proctor, Dabney Haggard, William Myers and wife, Christina ; William Newton, Elisha Sherwood and wife, Frances, and Clement and Amy Jeter. The first church building, which was of logs, was constructed in 1837, and in 1860 their present frame structure was completed. Elders Wilmot, James A. Berry, William H. Featherston, Peter Donan, George E.

Shanklin and George A. Perkins have filled the pulpit, the latter of whom is occupying it at this date. He has under his control 77 members. Many ministers of the Christian denomination have become famous in this State, and among them might be mentioned Alexander Proctor, Thomas P. Haley, Henry H. Haley (now deceased), William H. Featherston and E. J. Lampton of the Antioch Church. Their popular reputation has been deservedly won.

Mount Hope Cumberland Presbyterian Church. — The edifice of this denomination, which is located on section 29, township 54, range 14 (Salt Spring township), was constructed in 1874, and is 24x42 feet in dimensions, its valuation being about \$600. The society formed itself into an organization and became known by the above name in the spring of 1874, Rev. W. F. Manning being the originator. The constituent members were J. S. Jenkins and wife, Margaret Evans, Mary A. Walker, A. T. Chapman, M. J. Hardesty, J. J. Adams, Ann A. Clemons, Susan E. Clemons, W. A. and Mary L. Cunningham, Alexander and Sabra Frazier, Eliza J. Shaw, Thomas and Sarah A. Hardesty, D. A. Shaw, D. S. and Janette Payne, John A. Adams, Roxanna Turner, Fannie E. Jenkins, Jennie A. Adams, Mary J. Overby, Arthur Jenkins, May F. Gentry, Barbara E. Riley, Mary F. Sperry, Selmon Frazier, Mary E. Payne, Lenora Adams, J. H. Hardesty, George Gentry, Josephus Hardesty, W. J. Evans, Mary C. Riley and Joan Chapman. Their first pastor was Levi Hanes, followed by Revs. A. M. Buchanan, George Wittingham and J. Lewis Route.

Sugar Creek Cumberland Presbyterian Church. — The first building of this congregation was erected in 1840 — a structure 26 x 46 feet. The present house of worship is the third one put up upon the same site. This is on section 26 of Sugar Creek township, about two miles north-west from Moberly. The church was formed under the present name in 1834 by Rev. Samuel C. Davis, who was the earnest and loved pastor for 18 years. The members at the organization were John Tedford and wife, D. Tedford, Andrew and Margaret Hannah, Lucinda Hannah, and James and Jennie Cunningham. Rev. Lewis Routt is the present pastor in charge.

M. E. Church South — Located at Cairo, through the efforts largely of Rev. C. Babcock was constituted as a church organization in 1868, John Hoag and wife, William Moody and wife, Walker Wright and wife, Harriet Johnson, Sarah Smith, Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Lampton being the original members. A frame house of worship, in which services are now held, was built at a cost of \$1,400 in 1873,

and was dedicated the same year by Dr. W. G. Miller. There are now 68 persons in the church. The following named pastors have served as such in this congregation: Revs. C. Babcock, L. Rush, David Blackwell, J. S. Todd, Walter Toole, James Taylor, L. Baldwin, Walter Toole, L. Brewer, J. C. Carney, George W. Quinby, and lastly the present incumbent, J. S. Todd.

Meals Chapel, M. E. Church South. — The organization of this church was consummated by Rev. C. W. Collett, in 1867, with M. and J. Moberly and wives, J. P. Meals and wife, William Grimes, George H. Cottingham and wife, William Westfall and wife, Eli Eastwood and wife, Mrs. John Mills, Mrs. W. J. Meals, Mrs. Susan Grimes and Mrs. Hulda Meals as constituting the primitive members. Since then the membership has increased to 42. The following ministers have been the pastors of the church since its start: C. W. Collett, Rev. J. R. Taylor, H. W. James, William Toole, Rev. Baldwin, W. M. Sutton, J. S. Rooker, Joseph Rowe and Robert Loving. The building in which worship is conducted was erected in 1867. In size it is 36x40, and is valued at about \$800.

New Hope M. E. Church South. — In the summer of 1881 the church edifice now occupied by this congregation was built at an expenditure of \$1,200. It is a frame structure, 30x15 feet, and was dedicated the same year, after which, in the fall of 1881, an organization was affected, the original members being G. H. Cottingham and wife, S. D. Lyons, wife and two daughters, John J. Matthews and wife, S. Robertson and J. T. S. Gates and wife. Revs. William Warren, Spencer and R. Beaver have been its ministers. Services are conducted by the Methodist denomination in this house once a month, and the Christians and Baptists also hold meetings each once a month.



CHAPTER XVIII.

Death of Jas. A. Garfield—Death of C. Wisdom—Death of Capt. Lowry—Death of Capt. Coates—Judge Thomas P. White—Sudden Death of Dr. J. C. Oliver—Death of an Old and Estimable Lady—Tornado—Tornado of 1831—Randolph Medical Springs—Official Record—Politics—Taxable Wealth.

DEATH OF JAMES A. GARFIELD, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Herald.]

Monday, September 26, 1881, was indeed an impressively sad day in Huntsville. Our citizens with great unanimity seemed to appreciate fully and deeply the awful fact that on this memorable day, in the far off State of Ohio, would be laid to rest for ever in the cold embrace of mother Earth, all that was mortal of James Abram Garfield, our late honored chief magistrate, who was stricken down in the prime of his life, in the zenith of his high renown and in the hour of his greatest usefulness, without warning and without cause, by a red-handed assassin. This horrible and humiliating fact cast a deep, settled gloom over our entire community, and each face wore an expression of sadness, such as could only have been produced from heartfelt grief. Then it was meet and proper that our people should take such steps as would show to the outside world how keenly they felt the great calamity with which we have been afflicted; to show in what high esteem we held the illustrious dead while living, and to give an honest expression of sympathy for the bereaved, aged mother, who, standing as she is almost upon the brink of the grave, has had the last tender tie which bound her so firmly to earth ruthlessly severed; for the pure, amiable wife, who showed so plainly her true womanhood by her admirable and self-sacrificing devotion to wifely duty, and for the five orphaned children, who are deprived in early youth of their natural and affectionate guardian. To this end all business was suspended for the day; the churches, public buildings, business houses, and a large number of private residences were tastefully draped in mourning, and at two o'clock P. M., union memorial services were held at the Christian Church.

At one o'clock P. M., the bells of the city commenced to toll. Each stroke seemed to add additional depression to the poignant sorrow of every heart, and the deep quiet which prevailed throughout the day told plainer than words could express it that our people were sorely grieved over what they conscientiously believed to be a great national calamity. Ten minutes before two o'clock, the Masons and Odd Fellows formed in front of their respective lodges, and, headed by Beedles & Prindle's excellent brass band, marched in procession to

the strains of solemn music to the Christian Church, and filed in, occupying front seats therein. The church was densely crowded, and a great many were compelled to remain on the outside.

At two o'clock sharp, the choir, lead by Mrs. Wisdom, sang in an affecting tone of voice the beautiful hymn, "Vital Spark," after which President Weber offered up a fervent prayer. The old, familiar hymn, "God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform," was then read by Rev. W. T. Ellington and sung with feeling by the choir.

President Weber next read in a clear, full voice the following preamble and resolutions presented by the committee appointed for that purpose : —

WHEREAS, The citizens of Huntsville and vicinity feeling, with all other sections of the country, the great loss to the nation in the death of James A. Garfield, President of the United States; and

WHEREAS, On this day of his interment, while memorial services are being held here, and not only in every city and hamlet on the American continent, but also in most all the nations of the earth, we deem it proper and right to express the sentiment of the people of Huntsville this day assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the departed; therefore

Resolved, That without regard to party or sect, the sad news of the death of James A. Garfield, late President of the United States, was received with great sorrow by this entire community, and while thus expressing the most profound admiration, not only for his just and able administration of the affairs of the nation, as indicated in his brief career, but also of his heroic courage, fortitude and Christian patience exhibited during his protracted suffering, we must also utter our detestation of the monster in human form who thus, by his infamous deed, deprived the nation of its honored and well-beloved chief.

Resolved, That our warmest sympathies and tenderest regards are hereby tendered to the heroic, Christian wife, and aged Christian mother and to his orphaned children, in their hour of great affliction and in their irreparable loss of son, husband and father.

The resolutions were heartily adopted, and President Weber then read appropriate passages of Scripture from the books of Second Kings, Isaiah and James, after which the consoling hymn, "Asleep in Jesus, Blessed Sleep," was read with confidence by Rev. Mr. Ellington and sung with earnestness by the choir. As soon as the sweet, assuring strains of the Christian music had been borne away on the peaceful bosom of the atmosphere, to be taken up and wafted on by angel voices to the foot of the Great White Throne, on which is seated the King of Kings, Mr. Ellington came forward, and in his most eloquent and impressive manner delivered the following able memorial sermon, which was listened to with marked interest throughout, and which was requested to be published by the unanimous voice of the meeting.

SERMON.

Text : "Howl, fir-tree ; for the cedar is fallen." — Zechariah, 11th chapter, first clause of second verse.

To-day the nation sits solitary. To-day the wail of sadness and grief casts its gloom over all the States and Territories of the broad Union, and the world sends messages of sympathy and condolence —

the chief magistrate, the President of the United States, is dead. "Howl, fir-tree; the cedar is fallen!"

"God only is great." Such was the concise but triumphant expression with which Massillon, the distinguished religious orator, commenced his discourse on the occasion of the death of Louis XIV.

Never was a more correct sentiment uttered by human lips. And never was there a more appropriate occasion for its utterance, unless it is on the present occasion. Who would dare appropriate the epithet "great" to himself, when he who had received it from a nation's voice for half a century had fallen at the very slightest touch of Providence—the crown removed from his temples, the scepter wrested from his hands, and his form changed to dust and ashes? That, certainly, as well as the present, was a suitable time for the minister of God, whose business it is to measure the human by the Divine, and to adjust the temporal to the Eternal, to detach an epithet which has so often been wrongly placed, from its human, and append it to God alone.

The utterance of this important sentiment stands approved by philosophy as well as by theology, by the decisions of human reason as well as by inspiration. It is a sentiment which commends itself, not only deductively, but almost to man's intuitive perceptions, that there is, and can be, but one *absolute greatness*. All other greatness, if it be possible there can be any other greatness, is greatness by comparison. It is the greatness of finite estimated by the finite, of the destructible weighed in the balance of the destructible; the greatness of angel measured by angel, of man measured by man; but it is not and can not be the greatness of God. The greatness of God differs from all other in that it is greatness *absolute*.

Man is great only by comparison. In this sense the epithet "great" stands indissolubly connected with the name, and is most justly worn by the deceased President of the United States, James A. Garfield, whose sad and most unfortunate death we this day commemorate. "Howl, fir-tree; for the cedar is fallen!"

Howl, all ye smaller trees of the forest that receive support and protection from the overtowering, matchless cedar; howl, for the cedar is fallen!

To-day there is no North, no South, no East, no West. Each State vies to do honor to our fallen chief. The thousands of pulpits, business houses, family residences, from the humble cabin to the mansion, clad in mourning. Ah! a nation flooded in tears attest a nation's grief, a nation's love-appreciation. "Howl, fir-tree; for the cedar is fallen!"

This grand Union of States stands united to-day as, perhaps, never before; and, brief as was his career in official stations, no man, living or dead, has done more to bring out, to strengthen, to close up, and to make forever indissoluble the bonds of this Union, than James A. Garfield. May I not say he has forever sealed these bonds with his blood; and let all the people say, Amen. "Howl, fir-tree; for the cedar is fallen!"

But the nation not only sits to-day in sorrow and sadness, but also in deep humiliation. Sad thought! Had our beloved President fallen by the usual order of sickness, sorrow alone would sadden the heart. But feelings of deep humiliation mingle with the sorrow of every American citizen. The President of the happiest, the freest, the most inviting to respectability, usefulness and honor of any country upon which the sun rises; in the time of universal peace, prosperity and happiness, falls by the red hand of the assassin. Just as the hopes of the whole country were raised to a state of unprecedented rejoicing over the undoubted prospect of an unprejudiced, impartial administration, that would continue or give even greater prosperity and happiness to the country, and that would give satisfaction to and be the admiration of all parties, sects and sections, the unrelenting assassin steps in with his bloody ax, and the tall, sturdy, overshadowing cedar, around which centered the hopes of fifty millions of human beings, after weeks of the most persistent resistance to death's dark pall, trembles, bends, falls, and now lies prostrate at the feet of a weeping, humiliated nation. "Howl, fir-tree; for the cedar is fallen!"

I think it proper, and know you will indulge me in making a few extracts of Southern sentiment. They come from Georgia, and are full of thrilling interest, — a section of the country not thought to be always in sympathy with the government at Washington: —

"With anguish we announce that the worst fears have been confirmed, and James A. Garfield, President of the United States, is dead. By the hand of a fanatic of most desperate surroundings, whom it would be a stretch of charity to call a madman, this great and good President, this fond husband and loving father, this noble gentleman, has been slain. Strange that the bullets of brave foemen should have, in fair fight, spared him for such a fate. Sad, indeed, is it that such a glorious being, so useful, so powerful, so manly, so excellent, should become the victim of so vile a wretch. To God we leave vindication and the ends of justice. The heart of the South bleeds for the stricken mother, wife and children.

"Upon his dead body we lay an immortelle, a wreath of trust, sorrow and regret. Innocent of the assassination of Garfield, the South, fearless of the future and forgetful of the past, stands tearfully beside the relics of the President and prays that the storm-tossed spirit shall have the rest of the righteous and a sanctuary in that eternal haven where, lulled to slumber, grief forgets to mourn."

Georgia, grand old Georgia, of the immortal thirteen, speaks for the whole South. Who does not rejoice at such sentiments coming up from the land of chivalry and manhood. *The South is solid once more.* Solid, thank God, in sympathy and affection for the President, his family and friends, and in common grief with a sorrowing, bleeding nation. Then from the North and from the South, from the East and from the West, we this day hear, in mournful notes, "Howl, fir tree; for the cedar is fallen!"

It is true our noble President fell, and the nation put in tears, at the hands of a dastardly assassin, but facts are being developed that give to the country the brightest hopes for the future, both civil and religious. There has been developed, and is still being developed, an amount of sympathy and confidence, in all sections of the country, in the stability and just administration of our grand republic that the most trustful scarcely dared to anticipate.

Such is the well arranged, the grandeur, the adaptibility of the machinery of our unparalleled government, that, were it not for the universal sympathy and good will manifest towards our deceased President, scarcely a ripple would roll over these broad, happy lands when death snatches the scepter from the hand and lays the body in the grave. In the forcible language of our lamented President on the demise of President Lincoln: "God reigns and the government at Washington still lives."

The fact, also, to a high degree, and most satisfactory, has been developed, broadened, heightened, so that it has taken its stand upon the dome of the capitol of most every State in the Union, and by proclamations for prayer and mourning, proclaims in tones heard from the center to the circumference of the nation, "This is a Christian nation." For a time it was a nation upon its knees. Infidelity stands aghast at the amount of religious confidence developed. Just when that gloomy system is, as I believe, making its last weak effort to revive its dark shades, which had been stricken to the earth by the sunlit righteousness of God, the whole nation, with rare exceptions, is expressing its faith in the existence and providence of God, and turning their eyes and hearts to His altars, as the great source of help in the dreadful extremity impending.

A depth of religious feeling and sentiment pervades the entire nation that is gratifying to a high degree to every lover of Christianity and of Christian civilization.

To trace, to-day, the leading events in the life and death of our deceased President is unnecessary. The history, the facts of the life and death of James A. Garfield, are better known to-day by the great masses of the people of these States than any other man, perhaps, living or dead. But as the basis of some remarks to induce all classes to emulate his virtues and his just ambition to do his work faithfully, whatever that work might be, we will say, that from early childhood, in the dear little cabin of his parents, to his elevation to the presidency of the greatest republic known to history, he seems to have been a model; a model boy, a model youth, a model student, a model young man, a model husband and father, a model teacher, a model soldier, a model statesman, and bid fair to make a model, if not *the* model President. But, alas! just in the midst of life, in the midst of his career of usefulness and honor, when all hearts were turned to him as being the man who would heal up the wounds and divisions of the nation and place the cap sheaf thereon with shoutings, death did its fatal work, and the model man is dead! "Howl, fir tree; for the cedar is fallen!"

In this "land of the free, and home of the brave," obscurity of birth, poverty, lack of royal blood or noble paternity stand not in the way of ascending the ladder of human greatness to its highest round. In this home of the free, honesty, honor, industry and perseverance are sure to carry you to the front in whatever occupation or profession you may follow. If, boys and young gentlemen, who hear me to-day, you would rise to places of higher trust and honor, the true way is to follow your present honest business, however humble, with honor, strict fidelity and unswerving perseverance, then you will soon be in demand for more elevated positions. In this we have a rich example in our deceased President. Born in poverty, but of honorable parentage; bereft of his father before he was two years of age, his entire training and education were left to a mother, a notable mother. She early instilled into his childhood and youthful mind, principles of affection, integrity and perseverance. Mothers too many take a lesson here. He ever acknowledged his indebtedness to his mother — God-like principle — and, living and dying, he clung to that mother with the grace of affection, esteem and confidence, that only the iron grasp of death could sever.

Here are infallible marks of the existence of the elements of true greatness in every boy and young man — a high esteem for mother, a deep constant affection for mother, a constant devotion to the counsels and wants of mother; mother, excepting the name of the adorable Savior, the sweetest, the divinest name that falls on mortal ears. We are proud of our noble President's record here. Boys, young gentlemen, emulate him in this. I have no confidence in the honorable success of any young man who does not hold in highest affection and esteem his mother.

But, were it expedient, I might continue this, and speak in terms equally honorable of our noble, fallen President in every relation of life, whether domestic or civil. But we must close this part of the subject. "Howl, fir tree; for the cedar is fallen!"

Whatever may be, however, the honorable terms in which we may speak of these relations of our world-honored President; the highest, the crowning glory and virtue of all is James A. Garfield, deceased President of the United States, was a Christian, *highest style of man*. He was not satisfied with the mere profession in a general way, in the presence of select friends, that the great doctrines of Christianity may be true. His religious convictions were of a higher order and from his heart, and were manifest in practical life. He felt it his duty publicly to acknowledge his allegiance to the religion of Jesus, and his faith in Him as his personal Savior. Unlike many others, he did not vainly imagine that he could serve God as faithfully, as acceptably out of the church, away from God's organized people, as he could among them, hence he made a choice of one division of the grand army of our glorious God. He cast his lot with the denomination of Christians known here, in whose house we worship to-day, and everywhere they have carried their influence as the Christian

Church; and at Mentor, the home of his youth and warm attachment, he was a constant communicant of that church and a devout worshiper at her altars. When he came to the White House as the President, all hail to the Christian President! he did not leave his religion at home, in the rear. Here it was in front again; here, Sabbath after Sabbath, he is seen making his way to the little, unpretending, unassuming white church; still a constant communicant and worshiper of Almighty God.

No wonder in his last, lingering affliction, when the cold chills of death were gathering over him, he could look the tyrant in the face and exclaim: "I fear thee not, I am ready." Simple thought, grand language, glorious truth, "I am ready!" But a sympathizing nation, and weeping mother, wife and children, can only attend him to the margin of the cold river; here angels take the charge, and, on the other shore, they lift him, all dripping with the waters of the Jordan of death, and triumphantly bear him off to his home in the skies, in the bosom of his God, forever at rest. Joyful thought! thrice comfortable reflection, our suffering President is free! No sorrow rolls over him, no pain afflicts, no anxious care disturbs. We this day cover him with the nation's tears and a world's sympathy, and commit his body to the tomb. "Howl, fir tree; the cedar is fallen!"

The wheels of the clay tenement stand still. That once noble form is now prostrate in death. But that consecrated soul, that cultivated mind, that great intellect is not dormant; nor hushed in silence, nor stilled in action, but, on the other shore, in the mighty universe of God, it moves in a higher sphere, in nobler works, and shines as a star of the first magnitude. God has use for such Christian intellects in other parts of his infinitely expanded universe, as well as this; and doubtless, already started on missions of thought, and grander works than ever engaged his head and heart on this humble planet of ours, as great as those works were.

With all sections of our weeping, bereaved country, "we lay an immortelle upon his grave," and wave a final adieu till we meet him in the skies. Join all ye States, all ye fathers and mothers, wives and children in the sad adieu. "Howl, fir tree; the cedar has fallen!" In the language of another: "Brave heart! Great soul! America is the stronger for that life and that death. His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him, that nature might stand up and say to all the world; 'This was a man.'"

O, though wronged, outraged, suffering, fallen President, thy soul having escaped and taken its flight to fairer climes, we, this day, commit thy body to the grave; earth to earth, dust to dust, ashes to ashes; in glorious hope of a blissful immortality. Farewell, farewell, Christian man and brother. Peace to thy ashes, a crown of glory upon thy head. "Howl, fir tree; the cedar is fallen!"

After the delivery of the memorial sermon, the choir sang in pathetic strains the hymn, "Mourn, pray, praise," and at its conclusion Judge Burckhardt came forward and pronounced a glowing

eulogy on the deceased President and his noble wife, in which he declared with great earnestness that James A. Garfield was the truest type of the American citizen that ever filled the presidential chair, and that his devoted wife had also shown herself to be a true type of the American woman.

The doxology was then sung by the congregation, the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Ellington, and, while the choir sang "Where now is our loved one," the Masons and Odd Fellows marched out and back to their respective lodges, and the rest of the audience dispersed to their homes.

The Odd Fellows, on their return to their lodge, concurred in the adoption of the following resolutions drafted by St. Louis Lodge, No. 5 :—

James A. Garfield, President of the United States, is dead.

A nation, yea a world mourns. He, who from the poor and almost friendless boy, by indomitable will and perseverance, wrought his way to distinction among men, even to the proudest position ever held by mortal man, has been cut down in the midst of a most useful career—at the very moment of reaching the topmost round of the ladder of fame—mercilessly cut down by the hand of that most despised of despicable creatures, the cold-blooded and cowardly assassin.

We, the Odd Fellows of Missouri, as good citizens, desire to express our horror at the cruel act which destroyed so valuable a life, our unmitigated contempt for and condemnation of the miserable wretch who perpetrated it, and our heartfelt sympathy and condolence with the family of the President so foully murdered; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of Missouri, do hereby express to the officers of the government and the people of the Republic our great sorrow for the country's loss.

Resolved, That we tender to the noble, heroic and devoted wife of the deceased and her fatherless family our sincere, heartfelt, aye, inexpressible sympathy in this their great affliction. May God, in His infinite mercy, visit, comfort and bless her and them.

Resolved, That, as a token of our sorrow, our halls be draped in mourning for thirty days. It is the duty of Odd Fellows to "weep with those who weep," to "mourn with those who mourn."

DEATH OF C. WISDOM.

A good man has fallen !

At half past four o'clock on the morning of December 2, 1869, Mr. Caswell Wisdom, banker of Huntsville, breathed his last, after a protracted illness. He died calmly, peacefully—fell asleep to wake no more. The faithful watchers

Thought him dying when he slept,
And sleeping when he died.

Mr. Wisdom was one of the leading men of the county, in fact, its history is his history. Going there at an early day from North Carolina, a poor man, by industry, economy and business tact, he accumulated a handsome estate. He filled several offices of public trust, having served four years as sheriff of the county—and in all of them his honesty and integrity was never questioned. A number of years ago,

he made a profession of religion, but we do not believe he ever united with the church. He was about 61 years old.

[Copied.]

DEATH OF CAPT. LOWRY.

Another of the brave knights who fought under the glorious, but ill-starred banner of the South, and who illustrated by their unblenching courage, and chivalrous devotion that all the knightly attributes did not die out of the world with the good Prince Arthur, has obeyed the summons of his great Captain and gone to join the ranks of those who keep watch and ward on the battlements of Eternity.

Capt. Thomas G. Lowry, of this county, whom we mentioned recently as being in a critical condition from cancer on his face, died on Tuesday night last, June 23, 1870. His death was not altogether unexpected either by himself or his friends, and when the final summons came for him to leave the scenes of his toils and triumphs, like the true soldier that he was, he answered "Ready" and passed out into the damps and dews of eternity without a murmur. At an early period in the struggle for Southern nationality, he enlisted under the red battle cross that marshalled the hoasts of freedom, and was placed in command of Co. F, in the "Old Missouri Third," a regiment commanded by Col. Reeves, and whose thinned ranks and scarred veterans told how nobly and how well they fought in that glorious but fruitless struggle. Under that banner he fought with heroic firmness during all those terrible years, loved with a brother's affection by all his comrades, and we know he would have asked for no greater boon than that its drooping folds should hang mournfully over his bier when he could fight no longer. But he is gone — gone from all who loved and honored him here, and the sad announcement of his death will drive the tear of sorrow down the furrows of many a bronzed cheek that never blenched in the red gleam of battle, where Death rode upon the wings of the wind; but we feel thankful for the assurance that he had made his peace with God; and that the old soldier, having "crossed the river," is now sweetly resting with the immortal Jackson, "under the shade of the trees." He was buried yesterday with all the impressive solemnity of the Masonic funeral services.

DEATH OF CAPT. COATES.

Scarcely is the ink dry with which the announcement of Capt. Lowry's death was made, before we are called upon to chronicle the departure of another aged and venerable citizen from the shores of time.

Capt. Thomas P. Coates, well known to all our people as one of the noblest of men, died at his residence near Milton, in this county, on the 26th of June, 1870. He was born in Essex county, Virginia, November 10th, 1791, and was therefore at the time of his death in the 79th year of his age. In 1834 he moved to Missouri, and tented

on the place on which he lived and died. In 1817, he became identified with the ancient and honorable Masonic fraternity, being one of the charter members of Huntsville lodge. In 1838, he connected himself with the Christian Church, of which he remained a devoted and active member through the remainder of his life, and dying, was cheered and supported by his living faith. He was married four times, and became the father of 13 children, 10 of whom are now living. No one among the old pioneers of this country was more beloved and honored by those among whom the strength of his manhood was spent, than Capt. Coates, and in the course of his career he was called upon to serve his fellow-citizens in various responsible positions, at one time filling the office of judge of our county court. To some men, and indeed to many, the thoughts of Death embitter what should be the happiest hours of existence, but to a man like the venerated one who has just fallen, it comes with a benediction in its hands, and the hero who has fought the battle well and bravely, when his last hours come, is cheered by the consciousness that the world was better for his living in it, and lays down his life not reluctantly at its protracted close. His remains were deposited in the family cemetery on Tuesday last, with all the honors and impressive ceremonies of the Masonic funeral service.

[Copied.]

JUDGE THOMAS P. WHITE.

Judge Thomas P. White, one of the best, noblest and purest citizens Randolph county ever had, died at his home in Moberly, about three o'clock last Friday morning, after a few days' illness, of pneumonia. The following historical sketch of his life, and excellent tribute to his moral worth, we clip from the Moberly *Headlight*, and it will be indorsed by every man in the county who was ever associated with him socially, commercially, or otherwise:—

Thomas P. White was born in Bath county, Kentucky, the 5th of November, 1818, and removed to Boone county, Missouri, when 16 years old. He remained there but two years, when he came to Randolph county, which county he lived in until his death, though for a while absent in California, where he went in the pioneer days. Returning, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Trimble, with whom he lived for 27 years, and who still survives him. He never had any children. To Mr. James P. Trimble, of this city, his stepson, he was always a father in every sense of the word.

Judge White was a representative man, and such a man as the people love to honor, being upright, honest and consistent in all his actions, and pure in his life. He once represented the county in the Legislature, and was the first mayor of the city, having been elected to that office in 1873. At one time he was vice-president of the Mechanics' Bank and was a director of the same bank up to the time of his death.

In 1877 he was appointed a justice of the county court, to fill out the unexpired term of Seburn Jones, and the following year was elected to the same office for the Eastern district of the county and held the office at the time of his death. He was president of the Building and Loan Association of Moberly, and treasurer of the District Fair Association. He was a Mason and a Knight Templar, and about 30 years ago he united with the Christian Church, and, during that time, was a faithful and devoted member and earnest Christian gentleman. He was a deacon and a trustee of the church in this city. Our acquaintance with Judge White has not been of long duration, compared with that of others of his friends, but we always found him in every transaction to be the honorable, conscientious business man of unwavering integrity, firm but affable, in everything that noblest work of God — an honest man. He always took a great interest in the prosperity and welfare of Moberly, and was ever ready to join in any scheme for the promotion of her interest. His counsels were always listened to and his words always bore weight with them. The county has lost a good citizen, society a true man and gentleman, the church a worthy member, and his family a noble husband, father and friend.

The following was ordered spread on the records of the court : —

“ STATE OF MISSOURI, }
“ COUNTY OF RANDOLPH, } ss.

“ In the Randolph County Court, March 1st, 1880.

“ WHEREAS, It has pleased the Allwise Ruler of the universe to remove from our midst the Hon. Thomas P. White, one of the judges of the court, in which we feel that the community has lost an efficient member, society a useful and exemplary man, and this court an amiable, efficient judge;

“ It is therefore ordered that in token of respect and a sincere feeling of the said loss, this court adjourn until one o'clock P. M., and that badges of mourning be placed on the door and judges' stand of the county court room, and that a certified copy of this order be delivered to the county papers for publication, and a copy be delivered to the family of deceased.

“ I, J. W. Wight, clerk of the county court within and for the county and State aforesaid, hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of the order of court as the same appears on record.

“ Witness my hand and official seal at office in Huntsville, this 1st day of March, A. D. 1880.

“ J. W. WIGHT, Clerk.”

SUDDEN DEATH OF DR. J. C. OLIVER.

[From the Herald.]

Dr. John C. Oliver, the eminent physician, the public-spirited citizen and the universal personal favorite, is dead.

He died suddenly on Friday morning, November 18, 1881, in South Huntsville, at the residence of Mr. William Thomas, whom he

was treating for typho-malarial fever. He had just finished prescribing for his patient and had reached the door on his departure when he was stricken with apoplexy. He seized hold of the door-facing, told the occupants of the house that he was sick and that he wanted to lie down. He was conducted into an adjoining room and laid upon a bed, when he again declared that he was very sick and asked that some one be put on his horse and sent over in town after Dr. Dameron or Dr. Taylor, the first seen, which was promptly done. Dr. Taylor was the first to receive the summons and he immediately hastened to the bedside of his brother physician. On arriving there, Dr. Oliver informed him that his head was killing him and that he was going to die. Dr. Taylor said he hoped not, and tried to revive the sick physician's drooping spirits by calling his attention to the severe neuralgic affections of the head he had been subjected to before. But the prostrate man insisted that he was much worse than he had ever been, and seemed to be hopeless of recovery. He had been vomiting freely and complained also of a sourness of stomach. Dr. Taylor gave him a dose of soda and injected some morphine under the skin of the forehead near the seat of the acutest pain. This greatly relieved him, and for a time it seemed as if his spell would pass off; but in a short while he commenced that apoplectic breathing which always precedes dissolution, and in a few minutes he was dead.

The universal sadness that this great public bereavement occasioned in our midst can be better imagined than described, when we declare that no man ever lived in a community who was more sincerely respected, more implicitly trusted, and more generally loved for his goodly traits of character than was Dr. John C. Oliver, for whom we all mourn. He was possessed of a happy, insinuating disposition; was always bright and cheerful, and had a kindly salutation for every one he met. He loved his profession and adorned it, having attained an eminence in it that but few have reached. He was a public-spirited citizen, and every measure calculated to redound to the interest of the general public received his hearty and sustained support. He was a member of our city council at the time of his death, having been re-elected to that position for several terms, and no one was more zealous in agitating and pressing public improvements than he. In short, his death has made a vacancy in our midst which it will be hard to fill.

We all miss Dr. John C. Oliver, and we all sincerely mourn his death. Then, what must be the depth of the agonizing grief in the broken family circle, where he was best known, more devotedly loved, and the mainstay of happiness, comfort and support. He was an attentive and devoted husband, and a kind and indulgent father; and was closely bound to every member of his family by the golden ties of pure, zealous affection, and the sudden ruthless severing of these ties was almost like tearing out the very heart-strings of his idolized loved ones. He made home happy, cheerful and contented by his genial presence, and his demise has created in the family circle an aching void which time may alleviate but never eradicate; hence we

feel that it would be useless to attempt to offer words of consolation to those who feel this great loss most deeply. Time only can bring even partial relief to these bleeding hearts, and to this great agency we leave the tender mission.

Dr. John C. Oliver was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, May 2, 1825. He removed to Missouri in early youth, and was reared to manhood near Renick. He commenced the practice of medicine in Chariton township, and moved to Huntsville in 1864. Here he successfully practiced his profession up to the hour of his death. He died November 18, 1881, and was consequently 56 years, 6 months and 17 days old. He was buried on Sunday the 20th, in the city cemetery, with Masonic honors by members of the Huntsville, Clifton Hill and Salisbury lodges.

His funeral sermon was preached by Elder S. Y. Pitts in the College Chapel, and was one of the most eloquent and feeling discourses we ever listened to. It paid a glowing tribute to the many virtues of the distinguished dead, and sprinkled words of scriptural consolation on the weeping hearts of the bereaved.

DEATH OF AN OLD AND ESTIMABLE LADY.

[Copied.]

One by one the roses fall, and one by one the revered and hardy old settlers are being called home, while their bodies are being laid to rest in that dreamless sleep of the just beneath the emerald sward of the land they loved so well.

At ten o'clock Thursday evening, October 4, 1883, at the late residence of her son, Col. Henry T. Fort, near this city, died Mrs. Patsy F. S. Fort, widow of the late Dr. William Fort, aged 87 years, two months and 24 days.

Having well nigh rounded out four score years and ten, the death of this estimable lady was, of course, expected at any time. Her illness was of but short duration, occasioning, apparently, but little, if any, suffering. The summons came to her in a sudden and positive form, in the utter prostration of all her energies of mind and body. She did not murmur at the last great change, but when the golden gates swung inwardly, noiselessly, unlocked by unseen fingers, and the Death Angel hovered near, she fell asleep as sweetly, as trustingly, as a child upon the bosom of its mother, while her deathless spirit took its flight to a brighter and better home.

Her mortal remains were removed to Moberly and interred in the Oakwood cemetery, by the side of her honored and sincerely mourned husband, whose demise we were called upon to record about two years ago.

Mrs. Fort was born in Logan county, Kentucky, July 10, 1796. She was the daughter of Thomas Gorham. She was united in marriage to Dr. William Fort in 1815, and emigrated with her husband in 1820 to Missouri and settled in this county, where she lived until

her God called her home. There are now surviving, as the fruits of this marriage, four children, Col. Henry T. Fort, of Moberly; Mr. A. J. Fort, of Montana, and Dr. John T. Fort and Mrs. Joseph M. Hammett, of this city.

Having professed religion in 1817 at the age of 21, she united herself with the Baptist Church, lived up to the tenets of the church, and was a devoted and humble follower of the divine Nazarine from that time forward, walking continuously and trustingly in the path marked out for the children of God.

The deceased was a woman of rare accomplishments, the descendant of distinguished ancestry, and was possessed of great amiability of character and remarkable elegance and dignity of manner. Few women have passed through the trying vicissitudes of a life of such varied fortunes with so much firmness of purpose, so much purity and unselfishness of heart. Throughout a period of 63 years in this community, she was beloved and respected for her manifold virtues, and esteemed as one of the noblest specimens of the wife, the mother and the neighbor.

Amid the stormy trials of an unusually active political career through which her late lamented husband was called to pass, during a life of stirring events, Mrs. Fort ever illustrated the highest attributes of a truly good wife; always proving to be his truest friend, his most valued counsellor and ministering angel; able and ready to cheer and assist him in the hour of trial and need, or to applaud him and rejoice in his success, and now both are gone. For her too, now the great record of life has been made up—a life filled with well-spent years—and her pure spirit summoned to bask in the glory of an approving Master's smile, and also to be reunited to him who had so lately gone before, and around whose memory her loyal heart clung with the fondest emotions of ardent love and profound veneration. United again in the land of eternal youth, where two of their own "flock" stood ready to crown them with wreaths of enduring love and honor.

TORNADO.

[From the Moberly Headlight of 11th.]

The air was full of rumors yesterday (December, 1879,) morning about the cyclone that swept over a portion of Randolph county Tuesday evening, and to sift the truth from the many false reports was special duty assigned a *Headlight* representative. Leaving this place on No. 2 in company with a *Globe-Democrat* correspondent and an irrepressible school book agent, we were soon landed in the classic city of Renick of this historic fame. Nothing but cyclone was talked about, and nothing but cyclone was thought of. Farmers were in town from every direction. Some were going to the scene of the disaster, and some were coming from there.

We stepped into Mr. Ben Ashcomb's store and procured a small boy as a guide, struck out afoot across the country for the scene of the

wreck. After having gone about two miles in a westerly direction, signs of the tornado's wrath was seen, and in a short time we were gazing at the ruins of Mr. Bird Pyle's house. It would be impossible to convey to the readers anything like a true impression of the ruin that presented itself. What was once a handsome country residence was nothing but a scattered mass of debris.

There was not enough of it left to make a chicken coop. The foundation stones were even turned over and the sills blown away, one of which could be seen about a quarter of a mile away, another was found half a mile away, sticking in the ground for a distance of six or seven feet. Hay, corn, rails, household goods, hogs, chickens, and, in short, everything that could be carried away was found anywhere within a radius of three miles.

The track of the storm, tornado, cyclone, or whatever it was, is well marked, and is about one quarter of a mile in width, and as far as now learned lost its power after going about five miles. It came from the south-west direction and traveled in a zig-zag north-easterly course. It was first noticed in the direction of Harrisburg, Boone county, and seemed to travel very rapidly. Persons who saw it say that it seemed to be a funnel-shaped cloud, the cone near the earth, that it had a rotary motion and emitted at intervals clouds of white steam with the puffing sound of a steam engine a million times magnified. The noise was heard at Higbee, a distance of five or six miles, and Mr. Wheeler, a blacksmith at that place, says he saw it distinctly. It rose and fell like a swallow in flight, and from the ruin that followed in its wake appeared to loose some of its force when a short distance above the ground. One young man, who was working in a field about 100 yards from its path, says that he suddenly saw the heavens darkened, heard a terrible roaring for the space of two minutes or more, but that the first intimation he had of its raining was that he was knocked down by what he thought a barrel of water thrown right on his head. The barn of Mr. Land was the first place struck. It was blown down, one horse killed, another crippled, and a lot of corn and hay distributed gratuitously to the elements.

The worst work done was at the house of Mr. Bird Pyle. He, his wife and two children were in the house. The door being slightly ajar he stepped forward to shut it when he heard the noise, and while his hand was on the door the house was struck. He remembered nothing until he found himself lying on the ground with something on top of him, which was, however, almost immediately lifted. Getting up, half stunned, he looked around and saw that his house was not to be seen. While groping around, hardly knowing what he was doing, he heard one of his children crying, and going in the direction from whence the cry proceeded found the little girl standing up, and a few feet from her lay the mother and other child. Mrs. Pyle was unable to speak when found, but was sensible, and in a few minutes some of the neighbors arrived, and placing the wounded woman and children upon a

sled, she was conveyed to a neighbor's house a short distance off and a courier dispatched for medical assistance.

The cyclone after striking and demolishing Mr. Pyle's house, moved rapidly on and struck the residence of Mr. Harrison Smith, three-fourths of a mile distant. This house was not overblown, but was moved from the foundation and torn up so completely on the inside that it is rendered entirely useless as a dwelling. None of the family were injured, but his barn and fences were demolished, and his garnered crop all lost. Almost everything he had in the world he lost. Tom Davis', one mile from Smith's was the next place visited. His house was moved from the foundation, his wife and one child thrown into the fire and himself and other children slightly bruised. None were hurt seriously. One-half mile from Davis', stands Mr. Burkhead's house. It was blown down, but none of the inmates seriously hurt. Joseph Patrick's house was blown down, and a Mrs. Wright, who was visiting there, was seriously wounded. There were abundant traces of the cyclone after leaving Mr. Patrick's, but we could learn of no serious damage having been done, though a rumor was current last night that several houses, five or six miles from where it is supposed to have lost its force, were blown down, but we could not trace the report to any reliable source.

INCIDENTS.

Mrs. Pyle and children were carried about 75 yards, and were found in a small ravine back of the house. Mrs. Pyle fell against a straw mattress, which evidently saved her from being killed outright. Both bones of her right leg were fractured between the knee and ankle, and a portion of the bone had to be removed by Dr. Dysart. The former was broken and the flesh all broken loose from the bone. Her skull was fractured above the right eye, and several pieces of bone were removed by Drs. Hamilton and Forrest. She was resting easy yesterday, and Dr. Dysart seemed to think she would get well, though others think differently. The children are doing well.

Mr. Pyle received a severe scalp wound on the top of his head. The hat he had on at the time he was hurt was found on the other side of Renick, three miles from his house. A feather pillow was also found near the same place.

A bureau that was in Mr. Pyle's house completely disappeared. The only trace of it that has been found is one knob that was picked up yesterday afternoon, and a white kid glove that was in it, which was picked up by Mr. Ben Ashcomb.

After striking Mr. Pyle's house the cyclone raised and went over his barn taking off the comb of the roof, doing no other damage. The barn was within 20 yards of the house.

Chickens were seen lying around stripped of feathers.

A wagon was standing near Mr. Pyle's house, loaded with corn. Three of the wheels were blown away. The hub of the remaining wheel was blown out and not a trace of it is to be found.

Trees standing in the yard were twisted off close to the ground, and pieces picked up looked as if all the fibres had been twisted together like a rope.

Laths are around everywhere driven into the ground so tightly that they cannot be pulled out.

We noticed some preserves in the form of a jar. The jar had evidently been blown away, leaving them there.

A rail was driven clear through a hog and the hog was found walking around with the rail in its body.

One man hastening to his home from the field, was struck in the face with a flying dishpan and knocked down.

The top of a sewing machine, belonging to Mr. Pyle, was found inside of the foundation walls and seemingly had dropped right through the floor from where it was standing. The rest of the machine could not be found.

Hundreds of neighbors visited the afflicted families and did all in their power to alleviate their sufferings. The sympathy displayed was enough to make any one acknowledge that this was not such a bad world after all.

We have but faintly described the devastation wrought by the cyclone, but have confined ourself to what we saw. Columns could be filled with rumors, but we have given about all that is of particular interest.

TORNADO OF 1831.

In the summer of 1831, the first tornado visited the county. Its track was from the south-west to the north-east, and passed over the Iverson Sears neighborhood. Its width was from 200 to 400 yards, and its length about 12 miles. Mr. Sears, as the storm swept by, supported himself, by embracing a small hickory tree. The roof was blown from his cabin, and his bed-clothes were scattered in every direction. This was the severest wind-storm that ever visited the county until the occurrence of the storm of December, 1879.

RANDOLPH MEDICAL SPRINGS.

The Randolph Medical Springs are situated in one of the most healthy regions of Missouri, on the line of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, about four miles west of Huntsville, the county seat of Randolph county.

These springs have been well known for years—to the people living in their vicinity and surrounding country—to possess great cura-

tive virtues, and have therefore been largely resorted to by them ; but the want long felt, of adequate bathing facilities and proper hotel accommodations, have prevented people from a distance from patronizing these springs, and thus receiving the benefits to be derived therefrom. This long-felt want, before referred to, the present management have endeavored to meet.

There have been erected at the Salt Springs convenient and suitable bath houses and a commodious hotel, with large dining hall, well ventilated rooms and broad verandas, which opened for the season of 1881, on the 1st of June.

The hotel is in charge of efficient managers and the table supplied with the best the market affords, and, in short, no pains are spared to render the springs, to all who seek them, whether for recreation, pleasure or health, unexcelled as a summer resort.

It is confidently believed that no springs in the United States possesses more or varied medical qualities than these.

SALT SPRINGS.

The Salt Springs have a daily flow of 50,000 gallons, and no reason can be conceived why bathing in them should not be as invigorating and health-imparting as sea baths. Baths can be taken in these waters at any temperature desired, and have been found specially efficacious in rheumatic and neuralgia troubles.

Bath houses are not more than 150 feet from the hotel.

SALINE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Thirty yards from the Salt Springs, and equally near the hotel, is the Saline Sulphur—an artesian well reaching to the depth of over nine hundred feet.

In all diseases of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, bladder, urinary organs, and diseases peculiar to females, liver complaint, dyspepsia and kindred troubles, these waters have been found to greatly aid recovery and effect cures when all other remedies have failed.

The action of this water is freely diuretic and laxative, and when first used of cathartic effect ; this latter condition, however, does not continue beyond a few days. The use of these waters are at once apparent in increasing the appetite, while at the same time wonderfully assisting the digestive powers. It is confidently claimed that while their use will be found eminently remedial, in the class of diseases be-

fore mentioned, great advantages will also be found in cases of habitual constipations, hemorrhoidal congestions or piles; and when combined with external use — as in the bath — all forms of scrofula, skin and venereal diseases.

The attention of physicians and others are invited to the analysis of this mineral water, made by Prof. P. Schweitzer, of Missouri University.

ANALYSIS.

One U. S. gallon, 231 cubic inches.		
237.883 grains	.	Sodium Chloride.
40.093 "	.	Calcium Chloride.
11.954 "	.	Magnesium Chloride.
17.808 "	.	Aluminum Chloride.
30.153 "	.	Aluminum Chloride.
2.266 "	.	Silica.
340.157 "	.	

The professor adds the quantity of carbonic acid — which is doubtless in the water as it comes from the spring — we did not determine as that can only be done at the spring.

OFFICIAL RECORD.

County Court Judges. — William Fort, William Upton, James Head, Joseph M. Baker; James Wells, John Viley, Blandermin Smith; John Dysart, Archibald Shoemaker, Francis Patton; David R. Denny, Terry Bradley, John J. Allin; Terry Bradley (resigned in 1844), David R. Denny, Fleming Terrill; John J. Allin, Thomas P. Coats, Major Horner; John P. Coates, John M. Yates, Major Horner; James B. Dameron, Joseph Goodding, James Terrill; H. Austin, James Terrill, Joseph Goodding; James Terrill, Joseph Goodding, A. G. Lea; C. B. Stewart, A. G. Lea, J. W. Bradley; James Terrill, C. B. Stewart, Henry Blake; Joseph Turner, William A. Sears, William Dossey; Joseph Turner, William A. Sears, J. H. Burkholder; Joseph Turner, William A. Sears, J. L. Minor; Joseph Turner, William A. Sears, W. E. Walden; James Terrill, Samuel Burton, Joseph Goodding; James Terrill, William E. Walden, D. J. Stamper; James Terrill, D. J. Stamper, M. M. Burton; D. J. Stamper, M. M. Burton, S. Jones; D. J. Stamper, M. M. Burton, T. P. White; D. J. Stamper, M. M. Burton, J. T. Coates; D. J. Stamper, H. T. Fort, J. T. Coates; D. J. Stamper, J. F. Hannah, J. D. Richmond; B. F. Harvey, Austin Christian, Strother Ridgeway.

Sheriffs. — Hancock Jackson, William Upton, Henry Austin, Benjamin Dameron, Greenup Wilcox, Thomas J. Samuel, Caswell Wis-

dom, G. W. Dameron, John B. Taylor, John H. Austin, Charles F. Mayo, William F. Elliott, William H. Williams.

Treasurers. — Robert Wilson, Joseph C. Dameron, Robert T. Gilman, Andrew J. Ferguson.

Circuit Clerks. — Gen. Robert Wilson, Reuben Samuel, John J. Allin, W. R. Samuel, Capt. W. T. Austin, Chas. H. Hance.

Probate Judges. — Charles Allin, first probate judge, held the office from June 14, 1872, to January 1, 1873; A. P. Terrill, from January 1, 1873, to September 3, 1878; R. F. Polson, from September 3, 1878, to January 1, 1883. Previous to June 14, 1872, the probate business was transacted in the county court, and Mr. Charles Allin was then county clerk, and was appointed probate judge until one was elected at the next election thereafter.

County Clerks. — Gen. Robert Wilson, Reuben Samuel, John J. Allin, W. R. Samuel, J. C. Shaefer, Charles Allin.

Terry Bradley, Joseph Allin, James D. Head, held the office by appointment.

Representatives. — Dr. William Fort, George Burckhardt, Dr. Joseph Rutherford,¹ Dr. William B. McLean, Dr. John B. Oliver, Dabney C. Garth; in 1852 the county sent two representatives, J. W. Wight and W. E. Samuel; Dabney C. Garth, M. M. Burton, Henderson B. Wilcox, George M. Quinn, Joseph L. Minor, Col. Thomas P. Ruby, John G. Burton, James F. Cunningham, William Quayle, Henry A. Newman, James F. Wight, F. P. Wiley, Walker Wright.

POLITICS.

The political parties of Randolph county (Whig and Democratic) were nearly evenly divided until 1854, or until the Native American party came into existence. The county was represented in the Lower House of the General Assembly by Whigs and Democrats, the difference in their votes ranging generally between 10 and 50 votes at each election.

One of the most exciting political contests that ever occurred in the county, took place in 18— between Dr. John B. Oliver, a Whig, and Dabney C. Garth, a Democrat. These gentlemen were exceedingly popular with their respective organizations, and each brought to the polls the full strength of his party. The excitement was intense, and so determined was each candidate and his friends to win the race, that the contest was continued with unabated zeal until the close of the

¹ Died before taking his seat. Elected a Whig by three votes.

polls upon election day. Dr. John B. Oliver was the victor, but by only *three* votes. The vote being so close, the election was contested by Garth, but resulted as it did before — in favor of Oliver.

We regret that we are unable to place before our readers a record of each of the early elections that were held in the county, showing the names of the candidates and the votes received by each.

The earliest election of which any record can be found was in August, 1840, the returns of which were as follows : —

<i>Governor —</i>		<i>Sheriff —</i>	
John B. Clark	542	Henry Austin	587
Thomas Reynolds	490	John D. Halstead	387
<i>Lieutenant-Governor —</i>		<i>Judges County Court —</i>	
Joseph Bogy	529	David R. Denny	528
M. M. Marmaduke	485	Roland T. Proctor	493
<i>Congress —</i>		Fleming Terrill	498
E. M. Samuel	537	Joseph Turner	451
George C. Sibley	529	<i>Assessor —</i>	
John Miller	489	Benjamin Dameron	564
John C. Edwards	480	James T. Roan	396
<i>Representatives —</i>		<i>Coroner —</i>	
George Burckhardt	506	C. Mathis	39
William B. McLean	527	J. C. Dameron	3
William Fort	470	B. P. Herndon	1
John J. Allin	502		

Among the Whig politicians of the county were Gen. Robert Wilson, Charles McLean, George Burckhardt, while among the Democrats were found Dr. William Fort, Dr. Waller Head, Hancock Jackson and Col. Major Horner. The county now (1884) is overwhelmingly Democratic.

TAXABLE WEALTH.

Real estate valuation	\$3,111,486
Personal property	1,540,380
Total	\$4,651,866

The county produced in 1883 the following number of stock : —

Neat cattle	10,336
Sheep	18,609
Hogs	17,648
Corn (bushels in 1880)	1,861,667
Wheat " " "	70,000
Oats " " "	167,000



BIOGRAPHICAL.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

JOHN C. BAIRD

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Operator in Coal).

Mr. Baird was born in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1824. His father, Benjamin Baird, was a native of the same county, and lived there until his death, which took place in 1851. His mother, Ellen Summerson, was an English woman by birth, but was brought to this country when an infant. John C. grew up on the homestead and acquired a good common school education, supplemented by a year's instruction at Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa. When a young man he taught school several years. He was married October 18, 1848, to Miss Almind Frances Milligan, of the same county. After his marriage, and until 1866, Mr. Baird was actively engaged in farming and lumbering in Pennsylvania; he at that time moved to Missouri and established himself on his present property. He owns 320 acres of fine land, well adapted to general farming and stock-raising purposes, about two and one half miles from Moberly—all fenced. About 160 acres of this are in cultivation and meadow. The place includes a good bearing orchard and a splendid young orchard coming up. Mr. Baird is a substantial, prosperous citizen. He owns besides other property a good coal bank with a four foot vein. All of his land is underlaid with coal of superior quality, from which he is annually having mined a large quantity for the local market. Mr. and Mrs. Baird have been blessed with nine children: Mary V., wife of J. F. Tedford, of Moberly; Frank P., married and resides in Huntsville, Mo.; Fletcher C., married and makes his home in Moberly; J. Ella, wife of R. A. Curran, also lives in Moberly; William H., Maggie B., John W., Minnie F. and Benjamin D. still remain under the parental roof. Mr. and Mrs. Baird are devout members of Sugar Creek congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Baird has held several local offices, and is trusted and respected on every side.

WILLIAM BARROWMAN

(Freight Agent for the Missouri Pacific and the Wabash Railroads, Moberly).

Mr. Barrowman, who has held the position he now occupies for the last thirteen years, and has been connected with the railway service

for nearly twenty-five years, is a native of Michigan, and a son of R. L. Barrowman, originally of Edinburgh, Scotland, and wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Virginia Warrell, formerly of Virginia. The parents were comparatively early settlers in Michigan, and Mr. William Barrowman, the subject of this sketch, was born in that State, and in the county of Monroe, on the 31st of October, 1841. Reared in his native State, he was educated in the common schools, and when a youth clerked for his father who carried on merchandising in Michigan. In 1857 the family moved to St. Louis, and three years afterwards young Barrowman began his career as a railroad man. He obtained the position as bill clerk in the freight office of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad at St. Louis. In 1865 he became bill clerk for the North Missouri, in which capacity he continued with that road until 1871, when he was transferred to Moberly and installed in his present office. Mr. Barrowman, having had a long experience in railroad life, is of course a capable and efficient officer, as the way in which he is retained in the service by the railroad officials conclusively shows. On the 24th of May, 1864, Mr. Barrowman was married to Miss Mary E. Noland, originally of New York. They have seven children: Alice, Robert, Addie, Jennie, Mary, George and Ralph. Mr. B. is a member of the A. O. U. W.

LEONARD F. BARTON

(Roadmaster of Section between Moberly and Kansas City and the Glasgow Branch, headquarters, Moberly).

No melodrama in modern times has had a more successful and popular run, both among the people and on the stage, than that of "Pinafore." The reasons for this are by no means occult. Beneath its well attuned air and well constructed measures there is a philosophy which at once attracts the attention and consideration of the truthful. It is the philosophy expressed in the celebrated distich of Pope, in his "Essay on Man:"—

"Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

It is the philosophy which teaches that merit will win and that if one but do his duty faithfully in whatever position he may be placed, he will steadily rise in life. In "Pinafore" this philosophy is expressed in language, if not as staid and dignified as that with which Pope has clothed it, at least more forcible and pointed:—

"He polished up the handles so carefuller,
That now he is the ruler of the Queen's navée."

So in every walk in life we see men coming up from the humblest stations to the highest. Lincoln was a rail-splitter and Andrew Johnson was a tailor. But it is unnecessary to refer to outside examples. The subject of the present sketch may be pointed to as an instance of this kind. Of course he has not become President, nor anything of that kind, and perhaps may never rise to a position of more than ordinary

distinction, for circumstances have much to do with elevating men ; and the way of promotion to high honor may not open up for him.

“All but a scattered few, live out their time
Husbanding that which they possess within,
And go to the grave unthought of. Strongest minds
Are those of whom the noisy world
Hears least.”

But so far as his opportunities have permitted, he has risen by steady strides. Mr. Barton commenced railroading as a section boss, and is now roadmaster for a large portion of the lines of one of the leading railroads of the United States. Still comparatively a young man, this is a record that reflects not a little credit on his character for industry, capacity and fidelity. He was born in Wilson, N. Y., September 24, 1847, and in youth had excellent educational advantages, taking, besides courses in the common and academic schools, a course at Ann Arbor College, quitting that institution, however, at the close of the sophomore year. He then began railroading, and has continued it from that time to the present, working on various railroads in the United States. In 1875 he was appointed supply agent of the Wabash, and in the spring of 1883 entered upon the duties of his present position. In December, 1876, Mr. Barton was married to Miss Harriet Fairbanks, of Kendleville, Indiana. They have three children : Nellie, Sidney and Pansey.

NATHANIEL M. BASKETT, M.D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Moberly).

Looking around us we see men here and there and everywhere who have risen to prominence in their respective walks in life. Eminence in any calling is the result, generally, of long experience, accompanied, of course, with the proper qualifications and application for success ; and hence it is that we see most of those who have become prominent to be men at least of middle-age, but more often advanced in years. Seeing these leading men around us, the question naturally occurs, when they are gone, who are to occupy their places? The race of life is like all other contests, those who possess superior powers and apply them rightly will win. And it is not difficult to pick out such, even early in life. Prominence usually manifests itself from the beginning. The young man of to-day who stands higher in his calling than those around him of the same age and opportunities, will likely continue in advance of his fellows, only he will gain on them in an increasing ratio, — and thus as time comes and goes he will probably take a commanding position in the affairs with which his life is identified. These remarks are suggested by running over the notes from which this sketch is written. Here is a young man but little more than past his thirtieth year, at an age when young men ordinarily are hardly more than trained for the career they are to run, yet, already, he has reached a position in his profession second to that of but few physicians of advanced age and long expe-

rience, in this section of the State. Looking back over his past, the few brief years that have intervened since he was a youth, and perceiving that his advantages were no better than those of the average young men around him, and seeing what he has already accomplished, it requires no gift of prophecy to foretell that his future will be one of more than ordinary prominence and usefulness. He is recognized today as one of the ablest and most scientific physicians throughout the surrounding country. Thoroughly devoted to his profession, while not occupied with the duties of the active practice, he is engaged in study and investigation, and being a man of much originality of thought, he has written numerous articles on topics of interest to the profession. He is a contributor to several leading medical journals, and among his contributions may be mentioned "Fibroids of the Uterus," "Dermoid Cysts of the Ovary," "Bright's Disease," "Some Subjects for Sanitation," and an "Essay on the Influence of Maternal Impressions on the Growth of the Embryo." The Doctor is a distinguished member of the State and District Medical Societies, and has also been elected an honorary member of various county medical societies. Dr. Baskett, being a close student of current events, and a man of wide general information, as well as public spirited and zealous for the best interests of society, takes an intelligent and active interest in public affairs. A Missourian by nativity and continuous resident, he is, of course, as every good Missourian ought to be, an earnest and faithful Democrat. Appreciated for his worth, his party associates in this county have called him to the chairmanship of their county central committee, a position he now holds, and the duties of which he discharges with his characteristic ability and energy. Dr. Baskett was born in St. Louis, April 5, 1853. Reared there, he was educated in the schools of that city and afterwards attended school at Paris, Monroe county. Young Baskett read medicine under Dr. A. E. Gore, of Paris, and in due time entered the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, from which he graduated in the spring of 1876. He subsequently located at Granville, in Monroe county, in the practice of his profession, where he continued until 1878, when he came to Moberly. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice at this place and has built up a large and lucrative practice. He is one of the most popular, as he is one of the most skillful and capable physicians of this city. On the 18th of November, 1878, Dr. Baskett was married to Miss Kate E. Cooper, a daughter of D. L. Cooper, now deceased, but formerly a prominent citizen of Monroe county. Mrs. Baskett, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, esteemed by all who knew her, survived her marriage less than three years, dying July 23, 1881. Two children, the fruits of their happy but short union (Ione and Mary), are both deceased. The Doctor is a member of the Select Knights and Ladies of Honor and of the Christian Church. His parents were William B. and Mary A. (Austin) Baskett, the father originally of Kentucky, but the mother a native of Virginia. The father was a

man of fine business qualifications, a thorough book-keeper, and a merchant of St. Louis.

CHRIS. BERLET

(Retail dealer in Wines, Liquors, Beer, Cigars, Tobacco, etc., etc., Moberly).

Mr. Berlet, who has been engaged in his present business at Moberly since 1878, and has one of the best and most popular houses in his line in the city, is a native of Germany, born in the northern part of the Fatherland on the 9th of July, 1832. His parents were Chris. and Mary, and young Chris. had good school advantages in boyhood and youth. He attended an excellent school in his native vicinity, of the kind in this country we call academies, for eight years consecutively, and from the age of five to fourteen. In 1852 the family emigrated to America and settled at Scranton, Pa., where the father subsequently followed the hotel business. In 1862 Chris. the subject of this sketch, came to Missouri and located at Macon City, where he obtained a situation at railroad work. Six years afterwards he came to Moberly, and was baggagemaster on the Wabash for ten years. In 1877 he retired from his position on the Wabash and learned the saloon business, and the following year established his present saloon. Mr. Berlet is a man of sterling worth, a good citizen, and is respected by all. Some differ from the views he holds with regard to Scripture doctrine as applicable to his present business; but, like members of different denominations, he and those who differ from him have never allowed those differences of opinion to make them personal enemies. He believes in the great principles of religion as sincerely and earnestly as any man, and claims that his present occupation is not only not opposed by the Scriptures, but is sanctioned and authorized by the inspired Word of God, and in proof of this he cites the following, as he could innumerable other passages, from the written law: "Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities. [I. Tim. v: 23.] "Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine unto those that be of heavy hearts." [Prov. xxxi: 6.] "Let him drink and forget his poverty, and to remember his misery no more." [Isa. 7.] In pursuance of those commands, Mr. Berlet keeps constantly on hand a large supply of different brands of wines and liquors, not only of the quality called "strong drink," but of the weaker kinds called light wines, and all the pure grades. He also keeps a pool table for the harmless amusement of customers. Mr. Berlet is personally quite popular, and his house commands a large trade. In 1860 Mr. Berlet was married to Miss Mary Hoffsummers. They have two children, Lizzie and John. He is a member of the Brothers of Philanthropy.

JACOB S. BOWERS

(Of Bowers & Reis, Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents' and Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, etc., etc., No. 111 and 113 Reed street, Moberly).

Mr. Bowers, who has been engaged in his present business at Moberly since the fall of 1882, was reared to merchandising, and besides

having a business experience which extends back to boyhood, he has the advantage of a good general and commercial education. If, therefore, he does not become a more than ordinary and prominent merchant — and he is really well advanced toward that position — it will not be for want of qualifications and opportunities. Understanding his business thoroughly in every detail, and being a man of solid and sober character, as well as of popular and pleasant address, and a kind and accommodating disposition, his success in life seems assured. Mr. Bowers is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Philadelphia March 20, 1847, and educated in the excellent schools of that city. He also subsequently had the benefit of a course of commercial college. At the age of 14 he began his career in mercantile life, a career that has continued unbroken, and has been marked by steady advancement up to the present time. He then entered the large dry goods and clothing store at Union City, Ind., of A. J. S. Bowers & Bros., which employs a large force of clerks. He subsequently became a member of the firm, and continued in business there until January, 1882, when he came to Moberly, and the following fall became a member of the firm with which he is now connected. Mr. Bowers made a most favorable impression on coming to this city, an impression which has been fully justified by his subsequent career. The business of Messrs. Bowers & Reis has increased with wonderful rapidity. They first occupied only the lower floors of their present building, but the great increase of trade which they have had compelled them to lease also the upper floor, which they have had elaborately fitted up for the display of carpets and fancy goods in their respective departments. They deal for cash exclusively, and buy in large quantities, so that they get substantial discount from the wholesale houses, and they are thus enabled to sell goods at prices which are simply below competition. This fact soon became known, and hence the remarkable increase of their business. They now carry one of the largest and best stocks of goods in their lines to be found outside of a large city in North-east Missouri, and their salesrooms during business hours present almost as busy a scene as a bee hive, customers coming and going every minute in the day, and all pleased with their bargains. Mr. Bowers still retains an interest in the unsettled affairs of the firm of A. J. S. Bowers & Bro., at Union City. In so far as means are concerned, he is already practically independent, and his entire success has been achieved by his own industry, enterprise and merit. On the 3d day of August, 1880, Mr. Bowers was married to Miss Letitia Hall, of Ohio. They have one child, Willie.

L. SCOTT BOYD

(Farmer and Dealer in Small Fruits).

Mr. Boyd is the son of Thomas Boyd and Maria S. Steele, both of Ohio. The hero of this sketch was born in Seneca county of that State September 9, 1839. In 1849 his parents left Ohio and located

in Warren-county, Iowa, where Mr. Boyd, Sr., entered and improved 500 acres of land. They lived here until 1866, then sold out and removed to Randolph county, Mo., settling upon the farm upon which the son now resides. The father died here March 26, 1882. He was a most worthy man, a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and his memory is held in beloved veneration. L. Scott grew to man's estate in Iowa, receiving a good common school education. In January, 1862, he enlisted in Co. G, fifteenth Iowa volunteer infantry, and served until discharged in December, 1862. In 1864 he re-enlisted in the forty-eighth Iowa infantry, serving 100 days. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, the last fight at Corinth, and many smaller engagements. When "the cruel war was over" he went home and lived on the farm, moving to Missouri with his parents in 1866. In the course of time Mr. Boyd's mind was turned to softer lays than of wars and glory — the divine passion of love waked within him, and he laid his heart and hand at the feet of one of the most charming of women, Miss Harriet, daughter of William and Jane (Reed) Watson, of Ohio. This lovely lady did not say him nay, and they were married March 17, 1881. Fair, sweet and trim, Mrs. Boyd is as goodly a picture as ever gladdened an adoring husband's eyes. For the first year after his marriage Mr. Boyd lived on the old home place and carried on the farm. In 1882, however, he built a neat two-story frame residence on his own tract of 43 acres, where he has a good barn and all necessary out-buildings; he has, beside, 80 acres of land seeded in tame grass and 80 in timber. He continues to superintend the old home farm on which there is a coal shaft, both places being largely underlaid in coal, which yield abundantly every year. Mr. Boyd, wise in his generation, is making a specialty of small fruits — "there is millions in it." He has a fine vineyard of 600 bearing vines, and a large and select variety of small fruits. There is a splendid young orchard coming on. Mr. Boyd bids fair to outstrip many of those around in the race for wealth. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Moberly.

DUDLEY T. BRADLEY.

Mr. Bradley, one of the most prosperous of the farmers in Randolph county, was born in this county March 25, 1845, being one of two sons of William Bradley, of Kentucky, and Miss Sally Cockrill, a native of Missouri. Dudley's brother's name was Benjamin F., the date of his birth being March 3, 1843. Mr. Bradley went to California in 1840, and died there the same year. The mother of these brothers died in April, 1850, when the subject of this sketch was but five years old, and then they went to live with their maternal grandmother, with whom Dudley T. remained until her death in 1858, when he was bound out to his uncle, Samuel Cockrill. He lived here until his nineteenth year. When he was 13 years old Benjamin F. Bradley determined to leave the scene of his early childhood, and accordingly went to California with his uncle, Christopher Cockrill. After three years, or at the age

of 16, on account of ill treatment, he left this relative, and going to Grant's Pass, Oregon, he was first occupied in driving for a stage company, subsequently following different branches of work. He has become a man of extensive information and travel, having visited all of the Northern and Western States; two years he spent in Utah, Salt Lake City, and has also mined in British Columbia for the same length of time. Several years have been passed in Washington Territory, and he has been in several other Territories, but he now resides in Idaho, being interested in the Cordelains mines. Through energy, perseverance, etc., he has accumulated a good share of this world's goods. Though possessed of a good education it was obtained through his own efforts after being able to realize the necessity of literary knowledge. Commencing poor, he has risen to a position of wealth and influence which is a credit to himself, having had nothing when he began but an interest in 80 acres of land left himself and brother. After a separation of 28 years these brothers were reunited in March, 1884. Though Dudley T. Bradley had no parental hands to guide his steps in youth his early training was by no means neglected; but he was brought up a hard-working, upright man, and was given a fair common school education. When a boy of 19 he enlisted in Price's army, but in about six weeks he was captured at White river, Ark., and held until March, 1865. After his return he lived on the farm until his marriage, which rite was celebrated February 13, 1873, the chosen one being Miss Martha T., daughter of William T. and Elizabeth J. Jennings, of Missouri. With the exception of one year, in which he worked at Miller Bros.'s saw mill, Mr. Bradley has made farming the occupation of his life, purchasing in 1877 the farm he now owns. The place comprises 120 acres of bearing land and 79 in timber, 40 of good pasture, fenced, 13 acres bearing, and a fine, young bearing orchard containing about 200 select fruits. Mr. Bradley, by his own industry and good management, has obtained a goodly competence for his declining years. He owns another place of 145 acres, all in cultivation, and has one-half interest in still another of 120 acres, principally timber, and 60 acres in another tract. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley have four children: Emma E., Dora L., Lucy M. and Gracie J. Two of their treasures are laid up "where thieves do not steal nor moth corrupt" — Sarah E., died March 11, 1875, and a son passed away in infancy. Mrs. Bradley is a member of the Christian Church at Renick, and Mr. Bradley belongs to the Masonic fraternity at Huntsville.

MATTHEW Y. BUCHANAN

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Buchanan was born in Randolph county, Mo., April 5, 1838. His father, C. C. Buchanan, and mother, Elizabeth Jenkins, were natives of Tennessee, but moved to Missouri in the year of 1836. They settled in Randolph county near Moberly, and entered land where the north-west portion now stands. The father died here July

9, 1881, aged 68 years, two months and 21 days. Matthew Y. was next to the eldest of a family of seven children, of whom four, three sons and a daughter, are still living. Their names were Luty J., Matthew Y., Cicero G., Cyrus W., Alonzo M., James H. and John T. Cicero, Cyrus and James died prior to the death of their father, the first named dying when young, the other two reached maturity, and graduated from college with high honors. Cyrus had chosen the profession of physician, while James had become a lawyer. Alonzo is a minister, and John T., who graduated from Commercial College, is now proving the value of his business course by keeping books. During his youth Matthew Y. lived on the home farm, having all the advantages in education that the county afforded. In September, 1861, Mr. Buchanan enlisted under Gen. Sterling Price, first in cavalry but principally as a private in the tenth Missouri infantry. He took part in the second fight at Boonville, Corinth, Miss., Helena, Ark., and numerous smaller skirmishes. He fought with signal courage until 1863, when nearly all of his regiment was captured. For 20 months he was kept a prisoner at Fort Delaware and Alton; then being exchanged, he returned to the service only to be again captured near Natchez, Miss. He was taken to Alton and not released until the close of the war. Not long after, Mr. B. was married, in Randolph county, to Miss Mary Ficklin, daughter of Tyre and Louisa Baker. This estimable lady survived but one short year—leaving an infant daughter, Ida Mary, who died September 24, 1875. After his marriage Mr. Buchanan made a home for himself on the farm where he now resides. He has nearly 150 acres of very valuable land adjoining the town of Moberly, all in good state of cultivation. He has besides about 105 acres of timbered land in the same vicinity. His residence is a comfortable one, as are his other buildings. In February, 1871, Mr. Buchanan was married a second time, the lady of his choice being Miss Sarah, daughter of Alexander and Martha T. Wisdom, of Macon county. There are five children: C. Earl, Katie M., Onie A., Walter C., and Claud. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and take an active part in church matters. They are highly respected members of the community.

JUDGE JOSEPH H. BURKHOLDER

(Railroad Contractor and Dealer in Railway Supplies, Moberly).

Judge Burkholder is one of the prominent and useful citizens of Randolph county, and a man who has been as long and favorably identified with the best interests of this city as any one in it. He has served several terms as mayor of the city and has added important additions to its limits, and built numerous houses, in fact has been one of the thorough-going, enterprising fathers of the place, always a sanguine believer in its future and a zealous friend to its progress. Judge Burkholder is a native of the Old Dominion, born in Rockingham county, July 31, 1833. His educational advantages were those of the common schools and he was reared to a farm life. On the 23d

of October, 1855, he was married to Miss Susan A. Davis, a daughter of that well-known and prominent citizen of Randolph county, Joseph Davis, who was one of the pioneer settlers of the county, having come here as early as 1818. In the meantime Judge Burkholder had also come to Missouri, and he was identified with agricultural interests mainly until 1857, when he commenced his career as a railroad contractor. A man of superior intelligence, energy and enterprise, as well as having some means, he was awarded the contract to build a portion of the North Missouri Railroad in Randolph county, a work of which he acquitted himself with great credit and not without substantial profit. After the road was built, there being no other railways then in course of construction in his part of the State, he resumed farming, which he continued with success for about three years. In 1864 Judge Burkholder engaged in merchandising at Renick and two years before was elected a member of the county court, a position he filled with honor to himself and the county to the close of his term. In 1865 he returned to farming, and also ran a mill, and during the years 1864 and 1865 he traded quite extensively in hogs and tobacco. He also, while farming and milling, furnished railroad supplies for the North Missouri, and continued this up to 1869. On the 1st of November of that year he removed to Moberly, and here engaged largely in the real estate business, buying and selling land on his own account and trading in town property. Keeping up his business of furnishing railroad supplies during all the time that he was dealing in real estate, he has continued his railroad business up to the present time. His life has been entirely successful in a business point of view, and he is comfortably situated, having ample means, if he were disposed to retire, on which to rely, while he has always stood high in the esteem of the people. In 1871 and 1872 he was a member of the city council, and in connection with H. M. Porter, he framed the city charter and drew the ordinances under it. In 1874 Judge Burkholder was elected mayor, and also served two years on the school board. Again he was elected mayor in 1879, and whether in or out of office he has always taken an intelligent and active interest in public affairs. He has been elevated to position not through any seeking or desire of his, but by the people alone, who desired his services. No man in Moberly stands higher than Judge Burkholder. The Judge and his good wife have reared a family of twelve children: John T., Hettie A., Mary R., Mark H., James R., Helen H., Lena, Mattie R., Paul H., Claude D., Ruby and Belle A.

WILLIAM H. CHISHOLM

(Proprietor of the Williams Street Meat, Vegetable and Game Markets, Moberly).

Mr. Chisholm, who has one of the largest establishments in his line in this city, and represents the first ward in the city council, being a successful business man and influential citizen, is a native of Canada, born in Lugaria, May 18, 1853. When he was 12 years of age his parents, Archibald and Catherine (McCrae) Chisholm, the

father originally from Scotland, and the mother of Scotch descent, but a native of Canada, removed to St. Louis, where William A. grew to manhood. He received a good ordinary education in the schools of St. Louis, and in youth learned the butcher's business. He subsequently followed butchering in that city until 1880, when he came to Moberly, where he has since continued the business. He has been quite successful, and now employs, regularly, three men in his establishment. Recognized as a man of intelligence and sterling character, as well as public-spirited and enterprising, in April, 1880, he was elected a member of the city council, a position he now fills with honor to himself and credit to the city. On the 18th of May, 1882, Mr. Chisholm was married; but his wife survived her marriage, however, little more than a year, dying in June, 1883. He is a member of the order of Catholic Knights.

WILLIAM S. CHRISTIAN

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. C., another farmer and stock raiser of this county, is a native of Scott county, Kentucky, born February 2, 1817. His parents, Paul Christian and Mary K. Sutton, were both from Virginia, but strangely enough, did not meet until both had moved to Kentucky, where the twain were made one. They came to Missouri in 1832, Paul Christian entering land and improving a farm in Randolph, where he remained until his death in the fall of 1851. William S. spent his early years on the farm, learning the blacksmith's trade with his father, who carried on a shop on the place. Mr. Christian was married October 8, 1850, to Miss Mary E., daughter of William Terrill, formerly of Kentucky. Mrs. Christian was herself born in Kentucky, but grew up and was educated in Missouri. Mr. Christian lived until 1877 in the southern part of the county; he then moved to the farm he now lives on, near Moberly. It includes 250 acres of land, of which 210 are fenced and in cultivation, a comfortable residence and out-buildings; there is, also, a fine young bearing orchard with some grape and small fruits. Mr. and Mrs. Christian have five children: John J., Ann M., wife of Augustus Miller; Susan C., wife of William Burton; Sarah E., wife of Thomas Yager, and Eva M., now a young lady at school at Winchester, Tenn. Mrs. Christian is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, while the children all belong to the Christian Church. Mr. Christian is a member of Morality Lodge No. 168, A. F. and A. M., at Renick.

EDWIN COOK

(Architect and Builder, Moberly).

Mr. Cook, who occupies a leading position in his line at this city, is a native of England, born in Sussex, May 1, 1836, and was reared in his native country. His education was limited to the common schools, and his parents, though respectable and worthy people, were not wealthy. So he has had his own way to make in the world,

and without means to begin on, from early manhood. Mr. Cook learned the business of building and architecture in England, and worked at it there with success until 1870, when he came to America, then located in Canada, but six months afterwards removed to Kansas City, where he followed building for about a year, and then settled permanently at Moberly. For four years he was contractor and superintendent of construction and repairs on the Wabash Railroad, having his headquarters at this place during that time. Aside from this, he has been engaged exclusively in his business as an architect and builder at Moberly for the past 13 years. A man of superior intelligence and full of energy and industry, as well as reliable and upright, his career has been an entirely successful one, and he is steadily accumulating the substantial evidences of prosperity. He has done a very large business in Moberly, but being a thoroughly honest man, he puts none but the best material in his building, according to the prices and terms agreed on, and charges only such sums for his work and skill as are but reasonable and fair, so that, while he may not accumulate wealth as fast as some, what he does obtain will be only the fruits of honest industry and enterprise, and may be enjoyed with an easy conscience. He has constructed some of the best buildings at this place, and there is but one testimony as to the character of the work — entire satisfaction. Mr. Cook is recognized as one of the best architects and builders at Moberly. In 1858 he was married to Miss Emma Pilbeam, a native of England. They have six children: Edwin, Alfred, Emma, John, William and Elizabeth. He is a member of the Brothers of Philanthropy.

WILLIAM MARK COYLE

(Of Coyle & Harris, Real Estate, Fire and Life Insurance Agents, Notaries Public, etc.).

Mr. Coyle, who is now the senior member of one of the enterprising business agencies of the city, has made his own way up in life, and, considering that he is still comparatively a young man, the position he now occupies in the business community where he resides is of no ordinary credit to his worth and merits. He is by nativity of the Empire State, though he was reared in Ohio. Born on the 5th of July, 1852, when he was but two years of age his parents, John W. and Mary (Anderson) Coyle, removed from New York to Ohio, in which latter State they settled in Butler county, where they reared their family, the father being a thrifty, intelligent and successful farmer of that county. William M. grew up on the farm in the Buckeye State, and managed to scratch around and get a pretty good common English education in the schools of the neighborhood. Of an enterprising, ambitious turn of mind, when 18 years of age he decided to quit home and tap the great world farther west for a fortune. When his ancestors came over from Ireland, prior to the Revolution, they transported their worldly possessions in a long, sleek oil-cloth valise, that was equally adapted for carrying bed and bedding, the family wardrobe and the culinary implements of the household. This

ancient relic of the trans-Atlantic migration of the family was handed down from father to son through generations, until it finally became the heritage of the subject of this sketch. William M. now got the old valise down and loaded it with his singing-school boots, his home-made ruffled shirts and other go-to-meeting toggery, and he and the valise struck out towards the setting sun to see whether the sky really did come down to the ground where it seemed to. William M. was then 18 years of age, and pre-eminently "a youth to fortune and to fame unknown." The further West they came, William and valise, the bigger the world seemed to get, and finally they landed, "this side up with care," at St. Louis. The valise was all right when it got here, and as full as it was when they started out, but William, in the abdominal regions, was in much the condition that the average bank is whose stockholders too long and too implicitly trust a Sunday-school superintendent to carry the keys to the cash vault, while his pockets, so far as dingbats were concerned, were as flat as bursted bladders. Something had to be done, and William went to work to get work. He soon obtained employment on a street railroad, and although this was pretty hard work, he was sure it beat plowing. At any rate, he prospered physically, and mentally he did not retrograde. In 1872 he obtained a situation as brakeman on the North Missouri Railroad, working for two years on a freight train. He then became brakeman on a passenger train. In 1874 he was placed in charge of a baggage car, and after three years' service in that capacity, he was given charge of an express car. Here he also remained for three years. He now decided to engage in business on his own account, and he became a wholesale dealer in and an extensive shipper of butter and eggs. This was in 1880, and he followed it with success until he engaged in his present business, in February, 1882. His career, as outlined above, is, as any one may see at a glance, one of entire credit, and one that no worthy man need be ashamed of. In the 12 years from 1870, when he landed in St. Louis, up to 1882, when he engaged in his present business in this city, he has been in five different employments, and in all of them he acquitted himself faithfully and worthily, and retired from them voluntarily, either on account of promotion or to engage in some other business better than the employment which preceded it. In his present line of business his career has been one of gratifying success. There is no more popular firm in Moberly than that of Coyle & Harris in their line. Their business will be spoken of at greater length in the sketch of Mr. Harris, on a subsequent page of this volume. Mr. Coyle is a gentleman of fine business qualifications, a clear head and a good heart, and popular with all who know him. On the 1st of May, 1877, he was married to Miss Belle Dunlap, a native of Canada, but educated in England. They have one child: Archibald L. Edwin, the eldest, died in infancy. Mr. Coyle takes an active interest in the public affairs of the city, and at present represents the third ward in the city council.

JOHN T. COX, M.D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Moberly).

Dr. Cox, the Nestor of the medical profession in this city, and a physician of high standing and large practice, is a native Missourian, born in Monroe county, near Florida, December 4, 1839. His school advantages were those of the common schools of his native vicinity, with a course at Prairie High School superadded. His father, Jacob Cox, was a substantial farmer of Monroe county, but was not a wealthy man; so that the son, in early manhood, had to make his own start in life. Ambitious to rise above an ordinary condition, he conceived a purpose to devote himself to the medical profession as the avenue to his advancement. To carry out that design, however, he had to provide himself with pecuniary means, and having a good general education and well qualified to instruct the young, he engaged temporarily in the profession of teaching, and at a satisfactory salary. Young Cox became quite successful as a teacher, and continued teaching for about four years. During this time he also read medicine, devoting the extra months of his school years to study, and also studying during the rest of the time while not actively engaged in the duties of the school-room. His medical preceptor was Dr. R. R. Hall, of Florida, Mo. In due time he entered the Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he graduated with distinction in 1870. Immediately after his graduation, Dr. Cox engaged in the practice of his profession at this city, and has since continued it. Thoroughly qualified for the practice, 14 years of active work in his profession, as well as of continuous study during this time — for he has always been a close student — have sufficed to place him in the front rank of physicians in this section of the State. His practice, already large and highly respectable in character, is steadily increasing in volume and profit, and he is rapidly accumulating the substantial evidences of prosperity. Personally, Dr. Cox stands very high, and is esteemed not less as a man and citizen than as a physician. On the 16th of December, 1874, he was married to Miss D. T. Hall, a daughter of Dr. R. R. Hall, his former preceptor. They have two children: Frederick E. and Helen. Dr. and Mrs. Cox are members of the Christian Church, and the Doctor is a member of the District and State Medical Societies. His parents were originally from Kentucky, and his mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Cassandra Talbot, of the old and respected Talbot family, originally of Virginia and afterwards also of Kentucky and Missouri, as well as of other States.

CHARLES W. DIGGES

(Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wood and Willow-ware, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Cigars, Tobacco, etc., etc., Moberly).

Mr. Digges, one of the enterprising and popular grocers of this city, is by nativity and bringing up a son of the Old Dominion, and

has proved himself eminently worthy of the gallant old hero-land that gave him birth. When the war broke out in 1861, he was a young man in his twenty-second year, and was a clerk for McClellan, Scruggs & Co., of St. Louis, having come out West a couple of years before. But when Virginia called for volunteers to defend her against invasion, he returned to his mother State and became a plighted soldier of the Commonwealth and the South. He enlisted in what is known in history as the Black Horse of Virginia, a command that won a reputation for gallantry and fearlessness that will last as long as bravery on the field of battle is esteemed a virtue among men. We have not the space to follow the career of Mr. Digges through the war. Suffice it to say, that he did his whole duty as a member of that celebrated command, and was six times pierced with Federal bullets while gallantly fighting for the honor and independence of his country. But few of the young men who started out with him in 1861 lived to return to their homes, but those who did survive, or most of them, came back as he did, covered with honorable scars, the proudest decorations a soldier can wear. After Lee's surrender, Mr. Digges was taken prisoner and confined at Johnson's Island for three months, at the expiration of which time, the war being over, he was discharged. In the army he held the rank of lieutenant, and for a long time was on the staff of Gen. W. H. Payne. After the war he returned to St. Louis and engaged as traveling salesman for Hawkins, Albert & Co., and was on the road afterwards, being with other houses for seven years. A man full of life and animation, of good business qualifications, and a jovial, agreeable companion, he became one of the most popular and successful traveling salesmen on the road, and accumulated sufficient means to engage in business on his own account. He accordingly located at Moberly, and was engaged in merchandising at this place for a short time, when, being offered a highly advantageous position with the Taylor Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, he disposed of his business here and returned to the road, continuing a traveling salesman for some five years. On the 9th of October, 1873, Mr. Digges was married to Miss Ida Rucker, of Huntsville, and he finally decided to settle down again in business on his own account. In the fall of 1879 he established his present store at Moberly, and has been engaged in the business ever since. Possessing the business qualifications and popular manners and disposition that Mr. Digges has, he could hardly fail of becoming a popular merchant. With a good word for every one, and accommodating in his store and wherever he may be, he has gathered around him a host of friends, and keeping as he does a large and well-selected stock of groceries and other goods of kindred lines, he has naturally built up an extensive custom. Mr. Digges has one of the best retail stores in his line in Moberly, and is doing a flourishing and steadily increasing business. Judging by every indication, he has the promise of becoming more than ordinarily successful. Mr. Digges, himself a man of high character and unimpeachable integrity, comes of a good old Virginia fam-

ily. He was born in Fauquier county, August 25, 1839, and received a more than average general education as he grew up, in the Male and Female Seminary of Warrenton, Va. His father was Charles W. Digges, a prominent citizen of Fauquier county. The Digges have long been settled in Virginia, and came from England prior to the Revolutionary War. Representatives of the family have from time to time held prominent positions in the public affairs of the Old Dominion. Mr. Digges' mother was a Miss Elizabeth McClenichan, and she was originally from New York. Mr. Digges, before coming to Missouri, prior to the war, and when a youth, followed clerking in a dry goods store, and was even then regarded as one of the most efficient and popular young men connected with mercantile business at Warrenton. Mr. and Mrs. Digges have two children: Anna E. and Charles W. Mrs. D. is a member of the Episcopal Church, and he is an active and popular member of the A. O. U. W.

W. L. DURBIN

(Train Master of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, Moberly).

The duties of train dispatcher and master are exceeded in responsibility by those of no other position in the railway service. The interests of life and property to an extent beyond estimation are directly dependent upon the efficiency, close attention and fidelity of this officer. He orders the trains out, directs where and how they shall be run, and all must follow his mandate without question. Of course he must be systematic, clear-headed and always conversant with the minutiae of train work. One mistake of his may cost hundreds of lives and the destruction of property almost beyond valuation. None but the most trustworthy and capable men are allowed to fill this position—men whose qualifications and character and reliability are beyond question. And the fact that one holds this position is a compliment of no ordinary significance and value to the incumbent,—it is such a compliment as to attempt to express it in words would do the officer to whom it belongs an injustice, for as the finer code of morals and civility cannot be written, so there are acts indicative of confidence and esteem which cannot be properly expressed in words. Mr. Durbin is a native Missourian, born in Marion county, near Palmyra, April 4, 1849, his parents, Richard and Lucy (Logsdon) Durbin, being early settlers of that county from Kentucky, having removed to Marion county in 1832. Young Durbin spent his early years on the farm in Marion county and received a good ordinary common school education as he grew up. In 1864, being then fifteen years of age, he obtained a situation in a local office of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to learn the telegraph business. He learned that business and followed it with success for four years, when he obtained a situation with the Missouri Pacific as train dispatcher, which he filled with satisfaction to the company for two years. Prior to this, however, and when but seventeen years of age, young Durbin had discharged the duties of train dispatcher at Brookfield and with such efficiency that he was

safely intrusted with a similar position later along. Mr. Durbin came to Moberly in 1869 and assumed the duties of his present office. He now has charge of over 600 miles of road and the hundreds of trains that he starts out daily all run with the regularity of clock-work. Under his management of this section of the road there have been fewer collisions and accidents resulting from irregular trains than during any former period of its existence, comparing the time year with year. Of a quick mind, and alert and active and possessed of superior business qualifications, Mr. Durbin has become one of the best train dispatchers in the railway service, and from long experience he has been able to build up a system of dispatching trains which is without a superior, if it has an equal. A number of young men have learned the business under him, and have become connected with other roads, doing credit by their success not less to their preceptor than to themselves. On the 7th of February, 1871, Mr. Durbin was married to Miss Missouri Pew, a daughter of Hon. A. D. Pew, of Montgomery county. Mr. and Mrs. Durbin have been blessed with seven children: Maud L., Laura L., Nellie W., William L., Richard, Lillie and Missouri. Lillie, the next to the youngest, died December 9, 1883. Mr. Durbin, in 1874, when but twenty-five years of age, was elected mayor of Moberly and has also been councilman-at-large for the city. It is but the plain truth to say that he is one of the most popular young men in the city. A gentleman in the highest and best sense of the word in character, manners and conversation, he is liked by every one. He will doubtless yet hold positions both in the railway and in the civil service of honor and importance compared to which his past positions would be but evanescent coruscations.

FINIS T. DYSART

(Dealer in Groceries, both fancy and staple, and in Wood and Willow-ware, Cigars, Tobacco, Etc., Moberly).

When the war broke out in 1861, Mr. Dysart was a young man 21 years of age, and being a Missourian of Southern antecedents and sympathies, as well as believing that the South was right on the questions then at issue, he proved the faith of his convictions by enlisting for the service under the three-barred banner of the Confederacy. He became a volunteer under Gen. Price, and served for one year in the Southern army under that old *Pater Patrae* of Missouri. His health failing, however, he was compelled to return home and was honorably discharged from the service on account of physical disability, his eyes having almost lost their power of sight. Some time afterwards, having recovered his health to a measurable degree, he worked under his father in the tobacco business in Macon county for a few years. Mr. Dysart then removed to Salisbury, in Chariton county, and engaged in the furniture business, which he followed with success for about three years. In 1871 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Chariton county, a position he filled during the years 1871-2. In 1874 Mr. Dysart was elected county clerk of Chariton county and

held that office for eight years. At the conclusion of his last term of office, on the 1st of January, 1883, he came to Moberly and engaged in his present business. Mr. Dysart, who, as every one in Chariton county knows, made one of the best county clerks that county ever had, is a thorough-going business man, perfectly reliable and of a more than ordinarily accommodating disposition and agreeable manners. These qualities are having the effect to make him one of the successful retail business men of Moberly. He has an excellent stock of goods and sells at prices which inevitably bring him a large trade. He has everything to be found in his line, and in great variety and of the best grades, so that a customer has the advantage of selecting just such goods as he wants and at prices at which he cannot fairly complain. In November, 1867, Mr. Dysart was married to Miss Lou Bastin, of Chariton county. She lived, however, only about seven years, dying in 1874, having borne him three children, only one of whom, Claude, is now living. The deceased are, an infant and Lou, the latter of whom survived her mother only about six months, dying in November, 1874. To his last wife, previously Mrs. Lou Sands, Mr. Dysart was married in 1878. She is also deceased, having died in October, 1881. There is one child by this marriage, Anna. Effie, the other, died in infancy. Mr. Dysart is a member of the Masonic order and of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. His father, Rev. James Dysart, was a prominent minister in that denomination, and for many years a highly respected citizen of Macon county. Mr. Dysart was born in that county March 1, 1840. His higher education was received at McGee College. In 1880 he was a prominent candidate for the nomination for Secretary of State in the Democratic Convention, and came very near receiving the nomination.

GEORGE WILLIAM FAIRGRIEVE, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Treatment of the Eye and Diseases of Women and Children, Specialties, Moberly, Mo.).

Dr. Fairgrieve, justly regarded as one of the most scientific practitioners in the profession in his city, is a native of New York, and comes of an old and distinguished Scotch family in the line of the Stuarts, receiving his general education in America, his classical in Scotland, and his medical in both England and America. He was born in Troy, N. Y., May 23, 1848; is the eldest son of George Fairgrieve, who was born in Galashiels, Scotland, October 24, 1817, and Agnes Stalker Fairgrieve, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, January 21, 1820. Dr. Fairgrieve's father being engaged by Crosley & Co., of England, in placing the famous power carpet loom in the different manufacturing towns of the East, and in bringing families over to take charge of and operate the same, it necessitated numerous trips back and forth across the ocean, and as a rule the family went with him, until 1868, when he retired from active life. He died in October, 1873, after a short illness. His mother is still living, in Tili-coultry, Scotland. The elder Fairgrieve being all of his active life in

the manufacturing business, was of the opinion that his son George should be a manufacturer, and with this end in view, insisted that he should work through the various departments, from the raw wool to the finished product, and accomplished his desire to quite an extent. But his mother, who thought it would be better to give the boy his own choice, succeeded in having his time divided between the factories and the schools. As early as 1860 we find the boy, when only 12 years of age, rolling pills in a doctor's office. In 1868, an assistant in practice with Dr. Russell, of Glasgow, Scotland, where he continued outside of lecture hours for several years. In 1875 we find him with Dr. Robertson, of London, England. But his mechanical turn of mind found the most satisfaction in the science of Surgery, and he placed himself under the charge of the eminent Surgeon of Westminster Hospital, Mr. Richard Davy, and for two years gave close attention to the rectification of deformities. Then he connected himself with the Eye and Ear hospital in London, known as the Westminster Royal Ophthalmic, Charing Cross, under the direct tutorage of the chief surgeon of European fame, Mr. Charles Macnamara, author of several works on the Eye and its Diseases. Mr. Macnamara is now in British India, the chief surgeon and founder of the large school and hospital in Calcutta. Dr. Fairgrieve remained in England most of the time until 1879, and passed from one division of his chosen profession to another, until he had given all of its branches close attention, and during this time he enjoyed privileges surpassed by few; was assistant house surgeon in Westminster School and Hospital, under Surgeon Cowell, Obstetrics under Surgeon Barnes, Dentistry under Surgeon Gregg, and filled the office of demonstrator of anatomy under Surgeon Thomas E. Cooke (author of Cooke's Tablets of Anatomy and Physiology) in his school for practitioners perfecting themselves for membership in the Royal College of Surgeons, of England. Young Fairgrieve was always busy, and took great pleasure in imparting any knowledge he had gained to others. But with a view of locating for life, and not caring to wait for dead men's shoes, he returned to his native land, America, after making several trips as surgeon on ocean steamers plying between this country and England. And we find him pushing his way Westward, and connecting himself with the Medical department of the State University of Iowa to acquire knowledge of any peculiarities that might exist that would enable him to practice his profession successfully in this Western country. He graduated from this school with honor, and was his class representative at the banquet upon the commencement day. All of Dr. Fairgrieve's studies have been in the regular rational school of medicine, improperly nicknamed allopathy by the founder of homeopathy. He then located in Moberly, Mo. A characteristic of his has ever been close, untiring studiousness. Dr. Fairgrieve has an excellent practice at Moberly; has had built for him one of the finest residences in the city, and has his office in one of the finest business blocks in the city. His rooms are specially adapted for his convenience, the plans of the same being

drawn by him. He has been very successful in his general practice, also in his special treatment of the Eye and Deformities, and is conceded to be one of the finest Oculists in this section of the State, and as he is at all times courteous, and very conscientious, being careful not to overstate expected results, he makes a friend of every one he meets. The Doctor is a man of fine literary attainments, and is the president of the Garrick Club; also director of the Railroad Literary Club — both flourishing societies of Moberly. In fact, the Doctor is the chosen leader in all literary matters in his city. January 19, 1870, Dr. Fairgrieve was married to Inez P. Ferguson, who was born in Montreal, Canada, September 12, 1850, and is the seventh daughter of Edward and Keziah Ferguson; her father being Scotch, and her mother English. They have had born to them three children: Emma Inez, born February 14, 1876; Agnes Seton, born March 26, 1880, died June 22, 1880; George Ernest, born April 30, 1881. George and Emma are both living, and are bright and promising children. Old members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will remember Dr. Fairgrieve's father, when they recall the time when Odd Fellowship was at a very low ebb in America; when, in fact, the names of George Fairgrieve, Thomas Barr, George Ashworth, and Robert J. Garrett were among the few who held on to their charters, and defended the order, which has since grown into such glorious magnitude. Dr. Fairgrieve joined the order May 23, 1869, upon the evening of his twenty-first birthday, and in due season passed through the various chairs of the subordinate lodge and into the Encampment. Dr. Fairgrieve never had any sisters, and only one brother, James Fairgrieve, who is now in the boot and shoe business in New York City. He is three years younger than the Doctor.

HON. DANIEL S. FORNEY

(Mayor of the City of Moberly).

There is something in the nature of an instinct in the public mind, involuntary and unerring as it always seems to be, which prompts the people, when their civil affairs become embarrassed and in a critical condition, to select some man in their midst unthought of before, but whose character and qualifications make him pre-eminently a man for the occasion, to take charge of their affairs and bring order out of chaos. Then it is that the noisy politicians are brushed aside and the individual in whom worth and becoming modesty are combined is selected. It was such an uprising of the people of Moberly in the spring of 1883 that made the plain, unpretentious, common-sense citizen whose name heads this sketch, mayor of the city. For years previous he had gone on, keeping the even tenor of his way and quietly attending to his business, and, by mingling with his fellow-citizens and transacting business with them from day to day, he impressed upon them, all unconscious of it himself, the strength and worth of his character, his solid, level-headed business qualifications, and that he was the man for an emergency in city

affairs. Little more than a year ago, through bad financiering and bad management, the bonds of the city and its other forms of indebtedness were being hawked about the streets and elsewhere at 20c on the dollar, and the city treasury was empty. Municipal affairs could hardly have been in a worse condition. The government of the city was in great embarrassment, and something had to be done. The politicians and professional pap-suckers came forward, each with his scheme and device to relieve the city, if he were only given some coveted place. They had been relieving it in the same way too many years, until they had about "relieved" it of all its funds and its ability to raise them. It was then that a general demand went up for a good, practical, level-headed business man to take charge of affairs and straighten things out. Out of the many citizens of Moberly of this class, Mr. Forney was selected as being the one best calculated for the work. He was elected by a handsome majority, and the bummers and "professionals" were relegated to the rear. How well he has fulfilled the expectations which were justly formed of his administration is well known to all. Order has been brought out of confusion, and the financial condition of the city has been restored to credit and health. No city in the State is better governed or in a better condition, so far as its public affairs are concerned, than is Moberly. But the most conclusive evidence of the wonderful change that has been wrought in this respect is afforded by the quotations of the city bonds in the markets. Capital is sensitive, and the way it regards a city is the surest index of the financial condition of the place. One year of Mr. Forney at the head of affairs has sufficed to run the bonds of the city up to 97c in the markets, and they are everywhere sought after as safe and reliable securities. Such a record in national affairs would justly make any man famous, and such a record in any large city of the country would make his name public by commendation throughout the land. But Mr. Forney, a quiet, unpretending man, takes no special credit to himself for what he has done, and when he speaks of it at all, says that he has done only his duty and to the best of his ability. With far-sighted enterprise and public spirit, he is now carrying forward a system of general sewerage, and is also improving the water supply, both of which movements when carried forward to completion will be of incalculable benefit to the city, not only directly but in attracting wealth and population and increased business and prosperity to the place. Mr. Forney is a native of West Virginia, born June 6, 1834, and was a son of Daniel and Rebecca (Buchanan) Forney, his father originally of Maryland, but his mother of West Virginia. In an early day the family removed West, and the father now lives in Burlington, Iowa, the mother having died in 1854. In 1856 Daniel S. Forney, having grown to manhood in the meantime, went to Texas and engaged in the stock business, but closed out in 1861 and returned to Virginia. The following year he came to Missouri, and for ten years succeeding was engaged in the tobacco business, trading in leaf tobacco and manufacturing cigars and tobacco for sale. How-

ever, in 1869, Mr. Forney came to Moberly, and has been a resident of this city ever since, a period now of fifteen years. He engaged in the dry goods business some nine years ago, and has since continued it with excellent success. He carries a fine stock of goods and commands a large trade. On the 9th of September, 1856, Mr. Forney was married to Miss Henrietta Beatty. She was formerly of Ohio. This excellent lady lived to brighten his home for nearly 20 years, dying, however, June 27, 1873. She had borne him four children, who are living: May, now Mrs. George Miller, of Virginia; Erwin, at home with his father; Etta, now Mrs. Robert Ditty, of Virginia, and Frank, who is also with his father. To his present wife, Mr. Forney was married July 22, 1874. She was a Miss Cyrene Gregory, of Grant county, Ky., and is a most estimable lady. Mr. F. is a member of the Blue Lodge of the Masonic order. Whether he is of any kin to the well-known John W. Forney on his father's side, or to ex-President James Buchanan on his mother's side, the writer does not know, for the question was not asked, but as the families all come from the same section of country, it is not improbable that they are related. Mr. Forney's success in public life is another evidence of this inference.

JUDGE JOHN F. HANNAH

(Breeder and Dealer in Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle).

Judge H. was born in Lincoln county, Tenn., March 25, 1822. His parents, Andrew Hannah and Margaret Patton, were natives of North Carolina. They moved from North Carolina to Tennessee, and after living there for twenty years, came in 1832 to Randolph county, Missouri, locating about two miles from the town of Moberly, where the senior Hannah remained until his death in May, 1853. Mr. Hannah, Sr., was a man of great piety, and nearly all his life a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. He was instrumental in the organization of the first Cumberland Presbyterian Church in this county, the first meeting being held at his house. He afterwards gave the land for the Sugar Creek Church and cemetery. His son, the Judge, grew up in the neighborhood of his present home, and with some assistance from the common schools, educated himself. He was married the first time to Miss Emily E., a daughter of William Roberts, of Randolph. Mrs. H. died in 1859, leaving three sons, L. B., O. E. and H. O., all in business in Moberly, and the heads of families. Mr. Hannah's second wife, whom he espoused January 30, 1861, was Miss Sarah A., daughter of David S. and Angeline (Hill) Bouton, of Delaware county, New York. This lady was raised and educated in that State, and reflects much credit upon it. She is one of instinctive and cultured refinement, and her mental gifts are rare; her educational training was very thorough, and she was successful in imparting to others her store of knowledge. She first came to Missouri to accept a position as teacher in the Macon High School. Mr. and Mrs. H. have four children: Minnie, Alma, Wilbur and Franklin. After his marriage, Mr. Hannah settled on the farm he now owns, which

was then only partially improved. He has 80 acres where he lives, and 80 acres of timber. He has recently sold off a part of the farm, and built a handsome residence one mile north of town. He has a good new barn, etc., and has for the last five years made a business of breeding and dealing in thoroughbred Jersey cattle. Judge Hannah is a Democrat, and in 1880 was nominated and served for two years with honorable distinction as county judge. He was also magistrate for about ten years, and is one of the stockholders of the Exchange Bank at Moberly. Mr. H. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, while his wife belongs to the M. E. Church; the latter is president of the Woman's Temperance Union. Both of the daughters are graduates of Chaddock College, Ill. This is one of the very first families in the township, and would be sought after in any society.

BEN. T. HARDIN

(Of Martin & Hardin, Attorneys at Law, Moberly.)

Mr. Hardin, a young lawyer of marked ability and of recognized prominence in his profession, is a descendant of Hon. Ben. Hardin, of Bardstown, Ky., for over 20 years a member of Congress from that State, and one of the ablest and most distinguished criminal lawyers who ever addressed a jury in the Blue Grass Commonwealth. He was also for many years a member of the Legislature of that State, and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1849, and Secretary of State of Kentucky for a number of years prior to that time. Mr. Hardin's father, Ben. Hardin, Jr., was also a man of marked ability and strong character. He married a Miss Susan G. Hubbard, of this State, and made his permanent home in Randolph county. Ben. T. Hardin was born in this county, October 8, 1852. His education was received at Mt. Pleasant College, Huntsville, Mo., and at the State Normal School at Kirksville, in the latter of which he took a four years' course, and graduated with distinction in the class of 1875. Having decided to devote himself to the legal profession, he began a regular course of study for the bar immediately after his graduation at Kirksville, and entered the law office of Martin & Priest, of Moberly, Mo., under whose instruction he read until the summer of 1877, when he was admitted to practice. Two years afterwards Mr. Hardin was elected city attorney of Moberly, a position he held during the years of 1879 and 1880. Although he has been in the practice less than seven years, such are his qualifications and ability, his application to business and thorough reliability of his character, that he has won the full confidence of the public as a member of the bar, and has built up a good practice. He attends to civil and criminal cases, and has been very successful. In December, 1881, he and Mr. Martin, his former preceptor, formed their present partnership in the practice of law — a partnership that has proved highly satisfactory and advantageous to both. On the 8th day of October, 1879, Mr. Hardin was married to Miss Clara Phillips, a daughter of Judge R. Phillips, of Audrain

county. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. H. is also a prominent member of the Masonic order and of the A. O. U. W.

JUDGE BENJAMIN F. HARVEY

(President of the Randolph Bank, Presiding Justice of the County Court, and Farmer and fine Stock-raiser, residence near Moberly).

Judge Harvey, himself one of the leading citizens of Randolph county, comes of one of the oldest and best families in this section of the State. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Walkup) Harvey, came from Kentucky in an early day, while Missouri was still a territory, and settled in Howard county, where Judge Harvey was born, June 26, 1883, and reared to manhood. The father became one of the leading citizens of Howard county, highly respected, influential and wealthy. He represented that county in the Legislature, and died in 1864, at a ripe old age, and deeply mourned by all who were familiar with the events of his long and useful life. The mother, a good and true woman, a loving wife and devoted mother, and kind friend and sincere Christian lady, died in 1844. The father, a man of broad and superior intelligence, appreciated at their worth the advantages of advanced education, and sought to avail his children of these as well as of other opportunities for their promotion in life. Benjamin F. Harvey, after availing himself of the instruction afforded by the schools of this State, was sent to Virginia and took a thorough course in the celebrated Bethany College of that State, famous not less in many respects than that it is the institution over which the great divine, Alexander Campbell, presided for many years. Young Harvey graduated from Bethany with high honor, in 1857. Returning home to Missouri, he remained on the farm until the outbreak of the war, when he at once entered upon the study of law and soon afterwards went to Philadelphia, where he prosecuted his studies with assiduity for some time. The outbreak of the war found him in his native State, and a Southern man by kindred, sympathies, interests and principle, he joined the Missouri State Guard under Gov. Jackson's call and was made first lieutenant of a company. Mr. Harvey served for six months under Gen. Price, and after the battle of Lexington resigned his commission on account of ill-health, and did no further active service in field or camp during the war. As is well known, a formidable organization existed in Canada during our civil struggle for the advancement of the interests of the South, and Mr. Harvey being unacceptable as a soldier on account of physical disability, made himself very useful to our side by his activity and services on the north side of the St. Lawrence. After the war he returned to Missouri and engaged in the stock business and farming, becoming one of the prominent men in these lines in Randolph county. For five years following 1871 he was extensively engaged in handling stock in Montana, and was quite successful. Some years ago he became president of the Randolph Bank, at Moberly, in which he is a large stockholder, and in 1882 he was elected presiding judge of the county

court. Although a substantial property holder of the county and a man of fine intelligence and business qualifications, he is one of the most unassuming and unpretentious of men. Plain in his manners and conversation, he is yet appreciated for his true worth, and while he is popular with all classes, he is especially esteemed by the better citizens of the county. Industrious and enterprising, attentive to business and intelligently frugal, but entirely free from parsimony, his life has been an entirely successful one thus far, and although only fairly advanced to middle age, he is comfortably situated so far as this world's goods are concerned, and possesses the confidence and respect of all who know him. Judge Harvey was married to Miss Mary E. Wilcox, daughter of Granville Wilcox, of Randolph county, in 1864. She died about 18 months thereafter. No issue of this marriage is now living. On the 6th day of March, 1877, he was married to Miss Ellen M. Blakey, a daughter of Hon. M. D. Blakey, of Monroe county, an amiable and excellent lady, and three children are the fruits of their happy married life, namely: Mary E., Julia B. and Frank B. Harvey. Mrs. Harvey is a member of the Christian Church, and Judge Harvey is a member of the Masonic order. His residence is four miles from town.

JOHN C. HICKERSON, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Moberly).

Dr. Hickerson is a native of the Old Dominion, born in Fauquier, April 4, 1834. In an early day his parents removed to Missouri and located in Cooper county. Subsequently his father became a merchant at Boonville, Mo. Young Hickerson received his higher education at the St. Paul's College, which he attended for three years. Following this he began the study of medicine under Dr. N. F. Bowles, of Marion county, from whose instruction in due time he passed to the St. Louis Medical College, graduating with distinction in the class of 1860. In 1861 Dr. Hickerson began the practice of his profession in Ralls county, where he continued in the practice with success for ten years. Although doing exceedingly well in Ralls county he desired a larger and more lucrative field for the exercise of his professional skill, and accordingly, in the fall of 1871, came to Moberly, where he has since resided. Dr. Hickerson's experience here has been entirely satisfactory, both to himself and to the public. He has built up a large practice and has become not only popular and influential as a physician but as a man and citizen. He is very highly respected, and his family moves in the best society of this city. The Doctor was married on the 8th of January, 1861, to Miss Darthula Rodes, a daughter of Dr. Tyre Rodes, of Ralls county. They have five children: Edwin R., Ab. S., John H., Charles B. and William T. Two children are deceased, both dying in infancy. The Dr. and Mrs. Hickerson are members of the M. E. Church, and the Doctor is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order and a member of the A. O. U. W. The Doctor's parents are both deceased, the father, Absalom

Hickerson, dying in 1848, and the mother, whose maiden name was Margaret E. Shacklett, dying in 1875. The Doctor is a member of the District and State Medical Societies.

DAVID HULTZ, M.D.

(Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon, Moberly).

Dr. Hultz, a physician of long and successful experience, who for many years has made a specialty of the treatment of diseases of women and children, having established a wide and enviable reputation in that department of the practice, is a native of New Jersey, born in Burlington county, May 16, 1815. His parents were David and Mary Hultz, both of old and respected New England families. The father was a carriage maker and millwright by trade, and followed that occupation for many years. Young Hultz remained with his father until he was 18 years of age, receiving a good common school education in the meantime. He then went to Philadelphia and completed his novitiate at the carpenter's trade, at which he had previously worked for a short time. After acquiring his trade in 1835 he came West to Illinois, and remained in that State for about nine years, engaged in farming at first and afterwards mainly in trading in stock. In 1844 Mr. Hultz went to Cincinnati and took the contract for building the engine houses and turn-tables of the Little Miami Railroad. After completing his contract, and having in the meantime accumulated some means, he decided to study for the medical profession, and accordingly began a regular preparatory course of study. In 1849 he entered the Homeopathic Medical College of Cleveland, from which he graduated in 1850. Immediately following his graduation Dr. Hultz located at Milford, Ohio, and engaged in the practice of his profession. Subsequently he removed to Mount Pisgah, in the same State, and anxious to advance himself in the knowledge of his profession as far as instruction afforded by the schools goes, he took a thorough course in the American Eclectic Medical College, from which he graduated in 1853. Dr. Hultz then located at Morrow, Ohio, where he practiced three years. He then removed to Louisville, where he was engaged in the practice for 15 years. Dr. Hultz has always been a close student as well as a faithful practitioner, and for many years has taken a special interest in diseases affecting women and children, and particularly in those of a chronic nature. He became very prominent in Louisville in this branch of the practice, and, in fact, was regarded as the leading physician in that department in that city. In 1871 he came further West, locating at Cairo, Ill., and five years afterwards removed to Keokuk, Iowa, but in 1877 came to Macon, and thence to Moberly four years afterwards, where he has since resided and been engaged in the practice of his profession. Although he has been here but three years he has already become prominent as a physician, and in the treatment of women and children he is without a superior, if he has an equal, in this city, or indeed in this section of the State. No man has been more successful in this branch of the practice, and he is justly entitled

to all the popularity he has won. On the 11th day of March, 1835, Dr. Hultz was married to Miss Rebecca Martyer, of New Jersey. She lived for 16 years after they married, dying in 1851. She had borne him eight children: John, Albert, James, Mary A., Anna Eliza, Martha, now Mrs. Thomas Beeley, David and Mahlon. The eldest is deceased. The Doctor was married to his present wife in 1858. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church. The Doctor joined the church in the year 1844, and soon after he was elected class leader. One year later he was licensed to exhort, which he did for five years, and at this time he was tendered a license to preach. Choosing rather to attend to his adopted profession, he did not accept it. An important chapter in the life of Dr. Hultz is contained in his travels through the Old World. Becoming desirous of visiting these distant countries he left home on March 3, 1869, and took his departure from New York on the 5th of that month, arriving in Liverpool the 29th. Leaving there, he visited Constantinople, went thence to Alexandria, where he remained until September 1st, and going down the canal landed on the river Nile, at a city called Atfe. Passing up the river he visited many towns and villages; went across the deserts, and then down the Delta, proceeding through several plains, on to the River Jordan and to the Dead Sea. After exploring rocks, hills, etc., and the "pillar of salt," he moved up the river to the Sea of Galilee, seeing also Mount Carmel, which stands majestically at a height of nearly 2,000 feet. Upon leaving the hills of Samaria he again moved up the river to a point where it is said our Lord was baptized. Crossing the country he reached Jerusalem, of which city many interesting reminiscences might be enumerated, but space forbids. After spending 13 months in this vicinity the Doctor embarked for New York, and arrived there on the 14th of June, 1871, having had an experience such as but few are permitted to enjoy.

WILLIAM JAMES

(Retired Business Man, Moberly).

Mr. James was born in Howard county, May 20, 1822, and as he grew up received a good common school education. In the spring of 1863, being then 21 years of age, he removed to Randolph county and the following year went over into Audrain, where he lived for five years. He then returned to Randolph county and has made his home in this county from that time to this. In 1863, having accumulated a comfortable competency, he retired from the activities of business life, and since that time he has not been engaged in any active employment. Mr. James was for many years a prominent farmer of Randolph county, and has dealt in stock quite extensively, more or less, all his life up to the time of his retirement. Indeed, buying and shipping stock has been his principal occupation, and it is to this that he is mainly indebted for his success. Though he lost considerably in slaves and other property by the war, his estate was not seriously crippled. On the 9th of October, 1849, Mr. James

was married to Miss Mary Smith, a daughter of Joel Smith, of Randolph county. They have four children: Laura, now Mrs. W. A. White; Lizzie, now Mrs. Baker; Anna, at home; and William S. Mr. and Mrs. James are members of the Baptist Church, and Mr. James is a member of the Masonic Order. He is a man of irreproachable character and a kind and accommodating disposition, and is highly thought of among his neighbors and acquaintances.

GEORGE M. KEATING

(City Marshal, Moberly).

Mr. Keating, the present efficient and popular marshal of this city, is a native of the city of St. Louis, born on the 4th of August, 1856. His father, John C. Keating, and his mother, whose maiden name was Anna Conners, were both originally from Ireland. George H., as he grew up, learned the blacksmith trade and completed his apprenticeship in the Wabash Railroad shops of his native city. Subsequently he worked for 10 years in the Wabash shops. In the meantime he had come to Moberly, and in April, 1880, was appointed deputy marshal. At the April election, three years afterwards, he was elected city marshal, a position he still holds. Mr. Keating is a man of fair common-school education, of sterling character, and a faithful officer of the law. Under his administration of the office of marshal in the city, offenders have been made to feel that they could not escape detection and punishment, and the influence of his name has been a potent factor in preserving the peace and maintaining that unusual observance of the law which has characterized the conduct of the troublesome classes since he came into office. It is generally admitted that the city never had a better marshal than George Keating has been. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Knights of Labor, and he and his mother are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Keating's father died in Canada when George M. was but two years of age, and the mother and son are residents of Moberly.

GEORGE B. KELLY

(Editor and Proprietor of the Daily and Weekly *Monitor*, Moberly).

It is a fact to be observed by every one of intelligence and general information that most of the successful men of this country, at least, are what are called self-made men, or those who have risen in life mainly, if not exclusively, by their own exertions and merits. For every one reared in luxury and affluence, who occupies a justly enviable and prominent position in the community in which he lives, there are scores equally or more prominent and esteemed who came up from exceedingly unfavorable and discouraging circumstances in early life. This is true in every occupation, profession and calling. Indeed, the qualifications for success seem to be acquired only in the school of adversity. There it is that strong points of character are required, and from that school no one ever graduates or passes beyond unless

he evinces them. The characteristics that enable one to overcome early disadvantages are the characteristics that in nearly every instance will carry him forward to ultimate success. If one young and inexperienced can rise superior to unfavorable surroundings, what may fairly be expected of him when he reaches years of maturity, ripe judgment and an intelligent knowledge of the conditions of life? The little waif of a boy that we see floating around in the world here or there, or to-day or to-morrow, an orphan, perhaps, and friendless, must not be despised. The possibility, if not the probability, is that in a few years he will occupy a position in life above the mediocore that now looks down upon him and pities him. This is the lesson taught by the lives of most of the successful men of the present and of the past; it is the lesson taught by the lives of the successful men of every community. Character, intelligence and energy will win, whether nurtured on a bed of down or a pallet of straw. These reflections are called out by glancing over the brief notes from which the present sketch is written. Mr. Kelly, though not a child of poverty and friendless, was a boy that was left fatherless, and soon afterwards penniless, by the vicissitudes of the war, and with his mother's family to care for. He had then not reached the age of youth, or his "teens," and he was, of course, without education. But the qualities that make successful men were with him — strength of character, sterling intelligence and energy. He entered the office of the *Border Star* at Independence, Mo., his native place, to learn the printer's trade, and he so recommended himself to his employer, by his industry and evident personal worth, that he was given liberal compensation for his work, besides the instruction he received. His small earnings were gladly contributed to the support of his mother and the loved ones of her family. Close application to the case and a desire to learn and rise in his calling soon made him a more than ordinarily rapid and competent printer. Later along he worked in the *Sentinel* office, and his services were always in request wherever he was known. In 1870, then 22 years of age, he concluded to try his fortune in the great State of Texas, and therefore went to the imperial Commonwealth, facing on the waters of the Rio Grande. He remained in the Lone Star State only a short time, returning in 1871, and the following year he began the publication of the *Daily Herald*. Because Mr. Kelly came up a poor boy it does not necessarily follow that he has not the natural qualities to make a successful and accomplished editor, in as large a measure as if he had been reared in affluence and spent his youth in the classic walls of a university. True, he may not understand the different readings of Sophocles as well, and a great many other things so dear to the heart to a spectacled, dyspeptic professor. But after all, what have these things to do with the practical brain-work of editing a paper. They are well enough, perhaps, for mental training, and so is the 15 puzzle. But so far as ever realizing any dividend from them it is very doubtful whether anybody but a professional teacher ever declared a cash balance on such things equal to an uncanceled postage

stamp. Every occupation, business and professional, must be learned in the regular course of training that leads up to that calling, and the editorial tyro must become an editor by becoming a man of general and varied information and by learning to write—to express his thoughts in clear, terse and pointed English and briefly. This is the schooling that Mr. Kelly has had for his work. While in newspaper offices as a typographer he improved all his leisure by reading and the study of such books, scholastic and other kinds, as afforded information in the line of editorial work; and he also wrote for the different papers, his production being accepted and published if satisfactory to the editor, and rejected if not approved. Thus through years of training of this kind he was well qualified to begin the publication of a paper when, in 1872, he had saved up a sufficient nucleus of means for that purpose. The *Herald* enterprise proved a successful venture, and the following year the *Enterprise* was consolidated with it. In 1873 Mr. Kelly moved his office to Moberly, and a year later the *Enterprise* was consolidated with the *Monitor* of this city, under the name of the *Enterprise-Monitor*. In the fall of 1875 the word “Enterprise” was dropped from the title of the paper as unnecessary, and since then the journal has flourished under the title of *Monitor* alone. Mr. Freeman was the partner of Mr. Kelly for some time, but the latter bought out the former’s interest in 1873. Mr. Kelly built in 1872, and added a steam-power press and complete job office to the establishment. He also set up a book and stationery house in connection with the paper, and, in a word, has shown himself to be the man to make every edge cut that could be utilized in getting along in the world. The career of the *Monitor* has been one of unusual prosperity. He unquestionably has one of the best newspaper and job offices in the interior of the State and outside of a large city. It would seem supererogation to speak of the reputation, influence and circulation of the *Monitor*, daily and weekly. Every Missourian knows the Moberly *Monitor*. A man of strong character, enterprise and ability, Mr. Kelly has made the *Monitor* partake of the same qualities he possesses himself. Personally, more than ordinarily successful, considering his time of life and opportunities, the *Monitor* has been made a more than ordinarily successful country newspaper. It has the largest circulation of all the papers throughout the surrounding country, and few well regulated families in the limit of its domain feel entirely at home without it. Its news columns are filled with the quintessence of the latest and best news, and its editorial discussions are always characterized with dignity and fairness. The paper, in a word, is an able, influential and popular journal, and is respected for its high character and perfect reliability wherever it is known. As an advertising medium, its value, as its columns show, is placed above that of any other journal published throughout the territory where it circulates. Mr. Kelly has just cause to be satisfied with his own career in life, but he has greater cause to be proud of the *Monitor*; and the pleasure with which he speaks of its progress shows that he is

not insensible to the credit which its career reflects upon himself. Personally, he is a man of irreproachable worth, and justly occupies an influential position in the affairs, political, material and social, of Moberly and surrounding country. On the 18th of November, 1875, Mr. Kelly was married to Miss Lillie Slidenstricker, of Saline county, a lady of great personal worth and rare charms of mind and person. They have one child, Heber B. Mr. Kelly is a member of the Knights of Honor and of the Brothers of Philanthropy. He was also lieutenant in the National Guard of this city by election of his company and the appointment of the Governor. Mr. Kelly's parents were John Kelly, originally of Virginia, and Polly A. Davis, of Kentucky, who were married in the latter State and came to Missouri in a comparatively early day, settling in Jackson county, where the father died in 1860. He was a man of fine business qualifications and possessed of considerable means, but his estate was swept away as a result of his death and the war. George B. was born at Independence, October 8, 1848. The *Monitor* is the official paper of the city of Moberly.

CHARLES KNIGHT

(Ticket Agent of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, Moberly).

Mr. Knight, one of the most popular and efficient ticket agents on the line of the Wabash Railroad, comes of two of the earliest families of this country, the Knights and the Goulds, both of which were represented by brave soldiers in the Colonial army during the war of the Revolution. Mr. Knight's great-grandfather, on his father's side, served from Massachusetts in the Revolutionary War, as did also the latter's brother, who was promoted to the position of captain for conspicuous gallantry on the bloody field of Bennington. Of the ancestral line was Grace Gould, one of the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth among the immortal band that came over in the Mayflower. Mr. Knight's father was Edwin P. Knight, and the maiden name of his mother was Elizabeth Vaughan, both of Hanover, Grafton county, N. H., where Charles, the subject of this sketch, was born, June 3, 1849. Charles Knight was educated in the excellent common schools of Hanover and when 18 years of age came West, and located at Bloomington, Ill., where he engaged in selling goods for the three succeeding years. He then engaged in the hotel business, becoming proprietor with his brother E. F. Knight, of the Normal Hotel of that city, which they conducted for about two years. At the expiration of this time Mr. Knight received an appointment to a desirable position on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, which he filled with efficiency, and to the satisfaction of the company and public up to 1873, when he was appointed to his present place as ticket agent of the Wabash at this city. His record here has been one of exceptional merit. Not only have his services been entirely satisfactory to the officials of the road, but he has become exceedingly popular with the public, on account of his accommodating disposition and his urbane, courteous politeness to all. The first year his sales at this

office amounted to \$35,000, last year they exceeded \$115,000. Mr. Knight has stock and a large sheep ranch in Kansas. Personally he is well liked, and is exceptionally popular with the ladies.

GEORGE W. LENT

(Foreman Blacksmith of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, Moberly).

Mr. Lent, who now has charge of the blacksmith department of the Wabash shops at this place, and is working about 50 men, is one of those clear-headed, energetic men who rise to prominence in whatever calling with which they are identified, and who invariably become the directing minds in every enterprise in their line with which they are connected. He is a native of the Empire State, New York, and was born in Putman county, in June, 1827, and in boyhood had common school advantages. When 13 years of age he began to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he worked at until he had completed it, at the age of 21, being bound as an apprentice to the Mattewan Cotton Manufacturing Company. In 1848 he went to Newburg, N. Y., where he worked as blacksmith in the shops of the New York and Erie Railroad Company. Four years later he went to New Haven, Conn., and in 1853 returned to New York City, and for the following 14 years was foreman of the Hudson River Railroad shops, on Thirty-first street and Tenth avenue. In 1867 Mr. Lent came to Missouri and located at Hannibal, where he worked for about three years, and then went to Cheyenne, where he was foreman of the Union Pacific shops for about a year. He afterwards returned to St. Louis and became foreman of the Iron Mountain shops of that city, and in 1875 came to Moberly as foreman blacksmith of the Wabash shops, a position he has since held. In May, 1874, Mr. Lent was married to Miss Grace Langdon. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Lent are members of the Episcopal Church, and Mr. Lent is a member of the Masonic Order, being an initiate of the Blue Lodge No. 28, the Chapter No. 7, and the Commandery No. 5, at Hannibal.

ROBERT LITTLE

(Merchant Tailor; business house, on Clark Street between Coats and Reed Streets, Moberly).

Mr. Little, a successful and popular business man of this city in his line, is a native of Scotland, born March 16, 1832, and received a common school education and learned his trade in his native land. He afterwards came to America and located at New Castle, in Canada, and in 1869, 14 years after coming to this country, he came to Missouri and followed his trade in Monroe county. However, Mr. Little was engaged in farming for about two years on first settling in Missouri, but at the expiration of this time located in Paris and carried on a shop there until 1874, when he came to Moberly. Mr. Little has the reputation of being one of the best tailors, not only in Moberly, but throughout this section of the coun-

try. A man of more than ordinary intelligence, he has made a specialty of learning his business thoroughly and keeping up with the times in fashions and improved methods of making up goods. Having had a long experience in handling goods in the line of gent's wear, he is thoroughly conversant with the different "makes" and qualities kept in the markets, both of home manufacture and foreign production. His 10 years' experience at Moberly has been one of gratifying success. His patronage has steadily increased and he numbers among his patrons many of the best citizens of the city. He makes it a point to let no work leave his house that is not only satisfactory to the customer but to himself, for he properly claims that he is better able to judge whether work will be generally approved than a customer who knows but little about the business and less about public taste in this line. As he says, himself, his best advertisement is his work, and he relies on this mainly for his reputation. Let a patron request him to select a good piece of goods and make a good suit of clothes, and the customer may rest assured that he will have a suit of which he will have no just cause to complain. Mr. Little's prices are always reasonable, for desiring to avoid all appearance of making unreasonable charges, he often does his work at figures which are unfair to himself. Personally, he is an upright, worthy citizen, and is well respected. In 1857 Mr. Little was married to Miss Sophia Osborn of Canada. They have five children: William, John, Albert, Andrew and Gershom. Mr. and Mrs. Little are members of the M. E. Church South, and Mr. L. is a member of the Masonic Order and of the A. O. U. W.

JOHN LYNCH

(Deputy Marshal, Moberly).

Mr. Lynch, who was for several years marshal of this city and one of the best ministerial officers ever in its service, is a native of the county in which he now resides, and it may therefore be said, as was said of the gentlemen in the ancient feudal days of England, that "he is a free man and to the manor born." On the 11th of January, 1856, he first looked out upon the radiant light of day, and from that glad morning to the present his life has been a thread, woven, throughout, in the history of his native county. Mr. Lynch was educated in the common schools of his county and was reared to the occupation of a farmer. For years he assisted his father to cultivate the land which is now the site of the city of Moberly. After he grew up he engaged in work in the railroad machine shops, which he followed for over three years. He then followed firing on a locomotive engine for nearly four years, and in 1880 was elected city marshal of this city, and afterwards re-elected twice. Last year Mr. George Keating became his successor, and Mr. Lynch was appointed deputy marshal. Well qualified, so far as business is concerned, for the duties of his office, he at the same time combines in his character those qualities of fearlessness, vigilance, impartiality and immovable integrity which conspire to make him an officer whom the city could

not well afford to do without. In all justice he ought to be re-elected marshal and have his salary increased. He could then afford to marry, settle down and be happy, and thus to lead a life to which every good citizen is entitled. Mr. Lynch is a whole-souled, genial, good fellow, and in the language of the Roman Senate when decreeing a triumph to its great generals, "he deserves well of his country."

REV. FATHER FRANCIS McKENNA

(Pastor of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Ault Street, Moberly).

The strength and virtue of every religious faith consists in its purity and sincerity. If there is but one Christian religion, there can be but one Christian faith, and all variations and modifications must necessarily be but corruptions and schisms from the true doctrine and the true faith. Looking over the religions of the world as they present themselves and weighing their claims to verity and credence, no intelligent man can doubt that if there is a true religion, if indeed there is a genuine religious element in the constitution of man, that religion is, and that religious element has its true exponent in, the Christian religion. For fifteen hundred years the Catholic Church stood out in the affairs of the world as the exclusive representative of this religion, and ever since the beginning of the fourteenth century she has been the principal representative of Christianity throughout the world, and she has ever been the true and only genuine representative. From St. Peter, to whom Christ, himself, spoke: "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give unto thee the key of the kingdom of heaven; and whatsoever thou shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven; and whatsoever thou shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven;" — from St. Peter to whom Christ thus spoke, to the present time, the Catholic Church has had an unbroken line of apostolic successors, each representing in his person and by his office all that St. Peter represented — the true and only Church of Christ and the sum and summit of Christianity. It was the Catholicism of early times that established itself in Rome, and it was the same Catholicism which, spreading out from Rome, dispersed itself throughout the known world, and planted the Cross in every land known to the geography of man. If the Christianity of the Catholic Church was good enough for mankind for fifteen hundred years prior to the time of Martin Luther, what reason can be advanced why it should not be good enough since that time? If those who looked to this church for fifteen centuries as their hope and guide were saved, can any one believe that those who have looked to it since have been lost? If Catholics since Luther's time have been in error and have been lost, then they were in error and were lost prior to that time, and Christianity, as a means of salvation, is a scheme of modern times alone. The truth is, that as men rebel against the laws of God, so also they rebel against the laws and ordinances of His church; and the doctrine of rebellion, or Protestantism, once admitted, who can answer for its

final ending? In the last few centuries we have abundant evidences of the depravity and ruin of this doctrine. First we have Martin Luther, the founder of religious rebellion, or Protestantism; then comes Calvin, rebelling, or protesting against the doctrines of Luther; then against Calvinism there are rebellions, or protestations, without number, each modifying, diminishing and corrupting the original true Christianity of the Catholic Church — and so we have Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, so called “Christians,” or Campbellites, Universalists, Unitarians; and, finally, the Protestants, throwing off all disguise, blossom out into pure Infidelity, as represented by Col. Ingersoll. From Luther to Ingersoll there are but a few steps and, the first taken, the last is sure to follow — both are protestants, and both are equally bitter against the Catholic Church. The intermediate denominations from Luther to Ingersoll, are but the steps that lead from one to the other. Against these and all such as these the Catholic Church stands out, the veritable Rock of St. Peter which hell cannot prevail against, and holds up the Cross to all the world, the symbol of the pure, true Christian religion, making no terms with religious rebellion in any form and character whether it be called Protestantism or what not, and asking none. She has stood for nearly nineteen centuries the supreme representative of Christianity on the earth, and she will stand through the unnumbered centuries yet to come, and until all mankind shall be brought through her instrumentality as the vicegerent of God to the knowledge of, and the true faith in the true, living God. Here in Missouri the Church of St. Peter first planted the Cross, and all over the State the spires of his temples of worship may be seen piercing the sky. In Moberly, as elsewhere, she has a pastor for her flock, and here, as elsewhere, he is a man worthy by character, faith, good works, and learning to represent Christianity among his fellow-men. For fifteen years Father McKenna has had charge of the church at this place, and his work has been blessed by the most abundant encouragement. When he came here but 12 families were represented in his congregation; now it includes 200 families. In 1878 he was instrumental in establishing the Catholic school at this place, which now has an enrollment of 200 pupils. Such a record any good servant of the Lord may well contemplate with satisfaction. Father McKenna was born in county Monaghan, Ireland, and came to America when quite young. Intended for the priesthood, he took a thorough course of preparatory school and college study, both in literature and the languages, as well as in the sciences and philosophy. He subsequently took a thorough theological course and became a man of wide and profound learning, as well as of sincere piety. Father McKenna was duly ordained and his first charge was at New Madrid, Missouri, where he remained for three years. He then came to Moberly, where he has superintended the building of three churches. He also has charge of the church at Sturgeon. Father McKenna is a man thoroughly devoted to the service of God and humanity, an able and eloquent divine and more

than ordinarily zealous and successful in his great life work. He is greatly beloved by his parishioners and is esteemed by all for his earnestness as a Christian priest and his worth as a man.

WILLIAM MAYNARD

(Editor and Proprietor of the Daily and Weekly *Headlight*, Moberly).

Mr. Maynard, the Nestor of journalism at Moberly, and for nearly 20 years an editor and newspaper proprietor in this section of the State, is a native of England, born in London, March 9, 1839. When he was 10 years of age, in 1849, his parents, Thomas and Sophia (Cordell) Maynard, immigrated to America with their family of children, landing at New York some time in July, about the time of President Zachary Taylor's death. The father was a paper-box manufacturer, and followed that with success on a large scale for a number of years in the city of London. William Maynard was educated in the common schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., and in printing offices, but mainly in the latter, supplemented with study at home and general self-culture. He began his apprenticeship at the printer's trade in New York City, where he worked for some time, and afterwards continued it in the printing house of John A. Gray, of New York. Having mastered his trade, he obtained a situation in the office of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, where he worked a year, being in that office at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln. Leaving Brooklyn, Mr. Maynard now came West and stopped in St. Louis for a time. While there he worked in both the offices of the *Democrat* and the *Republican*, the *Democrat* then not being consolidated with the *Globe*. In 1866 Mr. Maynard came up to Keytesville and started the Chariton County *Union*, which he published with success until 1870, when he established the *Headlight*, at Moberly. Mr. Maynard has had such a training as could hardly have failed to make any one of his intelligence and energy a capable and successful newspaper man. Not brought up in affluence or luxury, but made to know from youth the importance of personal exertions and merit to success in life; on the one hand he was removed from those temptations to idleness and extravagance which beset the favorites of fortune, and on the other those habits of industry and frugality were formed, without which success in any calling is impossible. With a marked taste for journalism, as well as a natural aptitude for the mechanical work of the typographer, he soon became not only a skillful printer, but also well qualified by mental culture for editorial work. He has always been an indefatigable reader, and the field of his inquiry has been as varied in character as it has been extensive. If he has shown a partiality for any particular department of investigation, it has been for that of public affairs, including the whole range of civil government, political economy and history. An ardent Republican, in the original, generic sense of that word, he believes supremely in government by the people through popular representatives, such as we have in America, or such, rather, as we would have if our practices were as pure as our

system is wise and just. Recognizing the fact that our institutions are right and that all that is needed to make our civil administrations the best under the sun is purity in politics, he has ever striven in his sphere as an editor to bring about that purity in political affairs, at least within the domain of the influence of his paper. While he is an intelligent partisan, he is the farthest removed from an extremist or dogmatist, and is ever for the commonweal before the interests of party, conceding to others the same sincerity of motives and freedom of expression that he claims for himself. Carrying these principles into the management and tone of his paper, he has naturally won for it the respect and consideration of all classes among whom it circulates, and its influence is justly great. The interests of home, or Moberly and the county and surrounding country, he regards first and above all the world, and strives for their advancement with special zeal. No man has worked more earnestly for the material interests of Moberly and its tributary section of the State than Mr. Maynard, both in the columns of his journal and as a private citizen. Nor have his efforts been unrecognized by the public. The career of his paper has been one of uninterrupted success. Since its establishment it has grown from a small weekly to one of the sprightliest and best dailies in the interior of the State. Its news columns are filled with the latest telegraphic news, political, business and otherwise, to be had, and all selected, digested and presented so as to give the facts clear and plain without worrying the reader or consuming time and space with superverbage. In the editorial columns the different questions of interest and importance to the public are discussed from day to day with fairness, clearness, and in a respectful tone. In every department of the paper the laws of decency and the amenities of good breeding are ever regarded, and nothing is permitted to appear in print that may not with propriety be read in the most refined and polite household. The publication of the weekly is also kept up, and the effort is made to make it a general family newspaper, and with excellent success, as its appearance conclusively shows. It is a large and well arranged paper, and neatly and well printed, and filled with reading matter, entertaining and instructive, of almost every variety proper to enter the household. The circulation of both the daily and weekly is very large, ranking in that respect among the leading papers of this part of the State; and as an advertising medium the *Headlight* is without a superior in this section, where it chiefly circulates. Mr. Maynard, being a thoroughly practical printer himself, and an editorial writer of long experience, is able to superintend and direct every department of the paper; and being an excellent and enterprising business man, he has succeeded in bringing it to its present enviable position of prosperity and influence. He has just purchased a fine new power press, and also has first-class job presses, so that his office, both for newspaper and job work, is one of the best outside of the large cities in the State. He makes a specialty of fine job and book work, and having in his employ job printers of rare skill and taste, artists in

fact in their line, he is enabled to do this class of work in the best of style and with dispatch. Mr. Maynard was married on the 18th of March, 1868, to Miss Adeline Y. Carmon, originally of Pennsylvania. She left him one son, William Carmon. To his present wife, formerly Miss Nellie Stanley Tidswell, Mr. Maynard was married November 30, 1876. She was originally from England, born at Manchester, August 16, 1848. They have three children: Stanley Tidswell, Stella Thane and Elizabeth Rothwell. Mrs. Maynard is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. M. is a member of the Masonic order, the A. O. U. W. and the Triple Alliance.

GEORGE S. MERRITT

(Proprietor of Smith's Grand Central Hotel, Moberly, Mo.).

Mr. Merritt, one of the most popular and enterprising hotel men in this section of the State, and now at the head of the leading hotel of Moberly, is a native of New York, born at Norwich, November 27, 1852. His parents were Sherwood S. and Mary A. (Wilcox) Merritt, both representatives of old and prominent New York families. His father was a leading lawyer of that State, and was for many years the attorney of the Midland Railroad. George S. had superior educational advantages as he grew up, and graduated at Fairfield College in the spring of 1870 with high honor. After his graduation he engaged quite extensively in the lumber business in his native State, and was entirely successful while in business. Anxious to see the country on this side of the Alleghanies, he came West in 1878 and located at Junction City, in Kansas, where he began his career as a hotel man. He had charge of the leading hotel of that place for three years, and then received an appointment to a lucrative position in the freight department of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in Texas. From the Lone Star State Mr. Merritt came to Missouri and took charge of the principal hotel at Kirksville, which he conducted until the fall of 1882. He then came to Moberly and became proprietor of Smith's Grand Central, which he has since run. The Grand Central has greatly improved under his management. One of the best hotel buildings in the country, he has renovated it throughout and fixed it up not only in the latest and best style, but with an eye especially to cleanliness and comfort. It is not too much to say that in these respects the Grand Central is without a superior in North-east Missouri. Mr. Merritt, having had an extensive experience in hotel life, and being a man of fine education and wide general information, knows not only how to conduct a hotel with regard to bed and board, but how to treat guests so that they will feel welcome and at home under his roof. Looking at the table he sets on any day, one would suppose that he had made the art culinary a study through life. His table is a perfect triumph in the art of preparing the best of edibles in the best manner, and so as to present the most inviting appearance.

An epicure would luxuriate at his table, while a *gourmand* would repeat in his heart of hearts the language of Tam O'Shanter : —

"Kings may be blest, but I am glorious,
O'er all the ills of life victorious."

The Grand Central contains 50 rooms for the accommodation of guests, all neatly and well furnished; and to run it as Mr. Merritt is determined it shall be run — in first-class style — requires no less than 28 regular employes. Mr. Merritt has built up a large custom for the Grand Central, and his patronage is steadily on the increase. He gets most, or all, the better class of the traveling public, and he also has a large patronage from the people of Moberly, a number of whom make his house their permanent home. On the 22d of June, 1876, Mr. Merritt was married to Miss Alta E. Bonney, formerly of Watertown, N. Y. She is a lady of culture and refinement, and Mr. and Mrs. Merritt are very popular in the best society in Moberly. Mr. Merritt is a whole-souled, genial man, justly liked by every one. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

JULIUS MILLER & BRO.

(Wholesalers of Keg and Bottled Beer, Moberly).

Messrs. Miller, who stand at the head of the leading firm in their line of business in this section of the State, are large property holders and wealthy, influential citizens of Moberly. They are of German nativity, and come of an ancient and highly respectable family of the Regierungsbezirk of Magdeburg, in their native country. Their grandfather Miller was an officer under Napoleon, and distinguished himself in several large battles in Spain and Germany. Their father, F. H. L. Miller, was born at the comopolis of Neu Hallesleben, in Prussia, near the fortress of Magdeburg, and was educated at the Seminary of Magdeburg for a teacher, in which profession he engaged, and he continued teaching for a number of years. Messrs. Miller's mother, whose maiden name was Frederike Rose, was a daughter of Karl Rose, a master mechanic over the Government Iron and Steel Works at Magdesprung am Harz, and at that place, one of the most beautiful and romantic looking villages to be found in northern Prussia, the daughter, who subsequently became the mother of the subjects of this sketch, was born and reared. She and F. H. L. Miller were married in 1840. After their marriage they resided at Quedlinburg until 1853, when the father came to America, locating at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the following year the mother, with her four small children, Julius and Robert, and Matilde and Anna, joined him at that place. F. H. L. Miller, the father, was a teacher at Friederichsbrunnen am Harz, when the Revolution of 1848 broke out, but was forced to resign his position on account of his liberal views and the active aid he gave the Revolutionists in their attempt to overthrow the Government. He subsequently engaged in business at Quedlinburg, and continued it until his emigration to America in 1853.

He was induced to take this step because he was bitterly opposed to the despotism which had set itself up in Prussia, and he desired to live in a land of liberty and freedom regulated by equal and just laws. He engaged in business at Milwaukee and continued there with satisfactory success until 1858. From Milwaukee he removed to New Frankfort, in Saline county, Missouri, near which place he engaged in farming. He continued a citizen of Saline county for nearly 20 years, and until his death, which occurred in 1882. He became quite comfortably situated and was highly respected. A man of superior intelligence and a fine education, as well as public spirited, and honorable and upright in every relation of life, he naturally rose to a position of prominence and influence in his county, and during his long residence there, filled various local offices, always acquitting himself with credit and ability. The mother, his wife, died in Saline county in 1873. She was a lady of many estimable qualities of head and heart, well educated and refined, and much esteemed by her neighbors and acquaintances. While she was one of the most gentle of women, she was at the same time a woman of great resolution and courage, and could face any dangers or hardships, however great, whenever and wherever duty required. An instance of this is afforded in the trip she made across the Atlantic. In those days the journey was one of great peril, but notwithstanding this she had the brave-heartedness to cast herself and four little children on the mercies of the stormy ocean in a sailing vessel bound for the distant shore where her husband was watching and waiting, and doubtless sending up many silent prayers for her safe arrival. Julius Miller was born at Friederichsbrunnen, Prussia, in March, 1843, and was therefore ten years of age when he crossed the Atlantic with his mother. He came to Saline county with the family in 1858. He remained on the farm in that county until he was about 17 years of age, and as his father took great pains with his education, he received an excellent knowledge of books as he grew up. But Saline county was almost wholly peopled with a Southern sympathizing population, and they therefore had great prejudices against the Germans, who generally sympathized with the Union side. In 1862, on account of this antagonism, times became so critical in Saline county that it was not safe for young Miller to remain at home, and he therefore joined the Union forces, becoming a non-commissioned officer. He participated in all the campaigns against Price during the latter's raid in this State, and was in several battles, but came through the war without injury. Returning to Saline county in 1865, he was married to Miss Caroline Lichtenberg, and engaged in business in that county, but without much success. In 1872, however, he removed to Moberly and opened a small retail beer and liquor house, which proved a successful enterprise. He was soon joined by his brother, Robert, as his partner, and they conducted the business with continued success until they were burned out in 1873. They were making money at the time and felt that they were on the high road to at least a comfortable competency, but they carried no

insurance and all they possessed in the world was swept away by the fire. As if to fill his cup of misfortune, the same year that he burned out in business, he lost his loved and devoted wife. But he was young and resolute, and was determined not to give up. He started in business in a small way again, his brother continuing with him, and the smiles of fortune returned to brighten his life. Industry, enterprise and close attention to business prospered them abundantly. Finally he and his brother engaged in the wholesale and retail keg and bottle beer business, and they now have one of the largest houses in that line outside of St. Louis, in North-east Missouri. They also deal extensively in ice. In 1876 he was married to Miss Carmilla Mathien, and she has borne him several children. He also has a son by his first wife. Mr. Robert Miller had the singular misfortune of losing his wife and both his children within the last few years. His wife was a Miss Pauline Lehman. She was born in Hannibal, Mo.

R. S. MINER

(Division Superintendent of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, Moberly, Mo.).

Mr. Miner, though by no means an old man, is one of the oldest men in the railway service in point of continuous employment in Missouri, and one among the oldest in the country. He began his career as a railroad man over 30 years ago, away back in 1853, before most of the men connected with the railroads in this State were born. He is a native of Massachusetts, and was born at Windsor, in Berkshire county, April 11, 1831. Reared on a farm, he was engaged in farming until he was 21 years of age when he accepted a position in the service of the Boston and Albany Railroad, having to do with the track, its repairs, etc., as a master workman. He remained with that road for eight years and then went to New York and took charge of the track of the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, which he had for two years. In 1863 Mr. Miner came West and took charge of tracks of the Wabash in Indiana and Illinois, superintending tracks on that division of the road for nearly 20 years. In 1882, however, he was transferred to the Western Division of the Wabash. He now has charge of nearly 800 miles of road. Having been with the Wabash road for over 20 years, this long record of faithfulness and success in the discharge of his duty is itself the highest compliment that could be paid him as an officer of the road and as a man. Industry, close attention to business and intelligent appreciation of what is required to keep a road in first-class condition are his characteristics in the discharge of his official duties; and unswerving integrity, courtesy and public spirit mark his career as a man and citizen. The Wabash tract, east of the Mississippi, is known to be one of the finest and best in the West, and for this the road and the public are indebted to Mr. Miner's intelligence and management more than to any other cause. It was in recognition of this fact that the company transferred him to the Western Division in order that he might make it compare favorably with his work east of the Mississippi. The expectations of the

road in this particular he is rapidly fulfilling, for the Wabash track west of the Mississippi is fast becoming one of the best on this side of the great Father of Waters. On the 9th day of September, 1858, he was married to Miss Jackson, who lived to brighten his home for 14 years, but died in 1872. To his present wife, formerly Miss Howe, he was married January 20, 1880. Mr. Miner has no children.

RICHARD C. MURRAY

(General Yard Master of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific and of the Missouri Pacific Railroads, Moberly).

It is a fact well known by all who have given the subject any thought or investigation, that most of the men connected with the railway service were brought up in the country and to a farm life. The qualities required to make a good railroad man, industry and close attention to business as well as the strength of character and physical vigor necessary in the discharge of duties relating to the railway service, seem to find more favorable conditions for development on a farm than elsewhere. There youths grow up inured to hard work and accustomed to that frugal, temperate manner of living required for success in almost any calling. Used to the open air and exercise of farm life, they develop robust constitutions, and as they approach early manhood, they are the best material out of which to form reliable, efficient and useful railroad men. Mr. Murray, the subject of this sketch, is another example of this fact. He was born at Carlyle, Ill., April 1, 1849, and was reared on a farm up to the age of 20. He received a fair, practical education in the public schools, and at the age of 20 came to St. Louis and accepted a position in the freight department of the North Missouri Road. A year later he was appointed assistant yard master at St. Louis, and in 1872 he was sent up to Moberly and took charge of the night yards at this place. The following year Mr. Murray was made general yard master at Moberly, and when the Missouri Pacific and Wabash both became the property of Mr. Gould, he was given charge of the yards of both roads. On November 21, 1877, Mr. Murray was married to Miss Duffy, of Dallas, Texas. His wife survived her marriage, however, only about three years, dying August 7, 1880. She left one child, Julia May. Mr. Murray is a member of the Catholic Church, and of the Moberly Board of Education. In his yard he has under his direction about 30 men who keep the business of the yard up in first-class order.

PATRICK G. MURPHY

(Baggage Master of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad and of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Moberly).

Mr. Murphy, who is a native of the Emerald Isle, came to America when a young man about 23 years of age, and located first in Boston, where he was employed by the Government on fortifications. Mr. Murphy worked at Boston in the service of the Government for about seven years. In 1848 he went to Virginia and worked on the Alexandria

railroad, grading the track, where he continued for some years. In 1854 he went to Terre Haute, Ind., and worked on the Alton Road for about a year. From there he came to Missouri and was employed in grading the track between Centralia and Sturgeon. Mr. Murphy worked on several roads in this State until 1861, when he retired from the railroad business and engaged in farming. In 1866 he returned to the railroad, becoming foreman of a section on the North Missouri, a position he filled for two years. Following this, Mr. Murphy came to Moberly and built the yards for the North Missouri, and also ran a construction train. In 1870 he was appointed to his present position. He has therefore been baggage master for the past 14 years, and since the consolidation of, or rather the combination between, the Missouri Pacific and Wabash he has been baggage master for both roads. Mr. Murphy's long experience as baggage master, together with his habits of attending closely and faithfully to business, combine to make him one of the most efficient and expeditious baggage masters in the service of the road. On the 14th of February, 1883, he lost a son, John Murphy, a young man whom all that knew him liked, and a young man of industry and many estimable qualities of head and heart. He was killed while in the service of the railroad. Mr. Murphy's wife died in 1866. To her he was married in 1859. She was a Miss Margaret Dana, and came of the same family from which Charles A. Dana, the editor of the New York *Sun*, is a descendant. The family is of Irish origin, and Mrs. Murphy herself was a native of the Green Isle beyond the sea. She was an estimable, good woman, an affectionate and dutiful wife, a loving, devoted mother, and a kind and hospitable neighbor. She was a faithful member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Murphy is also a member of that church. A native of Ireland, though he has been away from there for 40 years, he loves the old isle yet with all the ardor of a true patriot, and is always ready to lend a helping hand, both of his means and of his personal services, to free that fairest of all the isles of the sea from the blighting curse of British rule.

THEODORE F. PRIEST

(Of Priest & Jones, Proprietors of the Moberly Livery and Feed and Sales Stables).

Mr. Priest engaged in his present business in 1878, and his experience thus far has more than justified his expectations at the time he began. The firm of which he is a member have one of the best stables in Moberly, a place noted for the superior quality and fine appearance of the rigs turned out by its stables. They have accommodation for 65 head of horses, their brick building being 45x75 feet and their frame, 25x75. They also have a buggy house 25x85 feet. Their riding and driving horses are not surpassed in the city, while their buggies, carriages, coupes, etc., are of the latest and best styles, and gotten up in the very height of art and good taste. They have a large and increasing custom, and while their stables are popular with the transient public, they are even more so in the city itself; for besides

the fact that they have as good rigs as can be had in the city, they are personally very popular, being young men of good business qualifications, perfect reliability, accommodating, and very genial and sociable in the company of others. Mr. Priest is a native Missourian, born in Ralls county on his father's homestead, four miles from Hannibal, April 15, 1849. His early educational advantages were good, and accordingly, so far as the knowledge of books are concerned, his business qualifications are ample. Mr. Priest was brought up to the occupation of a farmer, and followed that calling with success until he came to Moberly in 1878 and engaged in his present line of business. On the 9th of November, 1871, he was married to Miss Rosie Muldrow, of Ralls county. She survived her marriage, however, less than six years, dying August 12, 1877. She left two children, Malena and Theodore F., Jr. On the 9th of October, 1879, Mr. Priest was married to his present wife, formerly Miss Emma Lapsley, born and reared in this county. Two children are the fruits of this marriage, Samuel R. and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Priest are members of the Presbyterian Church. His parents, Thomas J. and Amelia (Brown) Priest, were originally from Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The father died in the fall of 1873, but the mother is still living and is a resident of Ralls county.

HON. WILLIAM QUAYLE

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Dairyman).

Mr. Q., a native of the Isle of Man, was born October 18, 1825. A man of much individuality, and having seen life in all its phases, he has now settled down on a farm where he tills the soil in peace and plenty. He devotes much of his attention to stock-raising, and has a model dairy. Mr. Quayle is the son of Charles Quayle and Jane Cannells, both of the Isle of Man. In 1827 the family emigrated to this "home of the free," and pitched their tents in Ontario county, in the western part of New York. Here the subject of this memoir spent his boyhood, during which time he attended the Canandagua Academy, and though his opportunities were limited, he obtained a fair English education. At the age of 16 he went to sea, and for 12 years was "rocked in the cradle of the deep." He rapidly rose to the rank of captain, and his life was one of great interest, visiting all parts of the world. He found a fascination in the sea which did not lose its flavor until its treacherous waters betrayed him. In 1852 his vessel was wrecked off the west coast of Greenland. As one finding an ugly worm at the heart of his luscious peach, casts it from him in disgust, so the Captain turned his back on his beloved ocean forever. He first engaged in merchandising and farming in Tarrant county, Tex., of which section he served four years as district clerk. He was also three years on the bench as probate judge. In 1861 the judicial ermine was doffed, and donned in its stead were the helmet and spear of the warrior. Though originally a Whig and opposed to secession, yet his true heart warmed in defense of the home of his adoption; and

after the Lone Star seceded, Mr. Q. boldly took his stand in the front ranks of the Confederate service, to fight, to die, if need be, with those whom he loved. Mr. Quayle is a man who rises as naturally as a cork to the surface, and having enlisted in Co. A, Texas cavalry, he was at once elected lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. He was engaged in several fights with the Indians, and was in the battles of Elkhorn, Corinth, etc. Falling a victim to that most insidious enemy, camp fever, he was compelled to return to his home; but as soon as he recovered he organized another company, and after being elected to the State Senate, was appointed Commander of the First Frontier District of Texas. At the end of the war, Mr. Quayle was restless and went to Mexico. He remained, however, only three years, then lived two years on the western coast of Texas, and in 1869 came to Randolph county, Missouri. He has served a term in the Legislature, and in 1882 was a Congressional candidate on the Greenback ticket. The Judge claims that his principles are the same they have ever been, but the Democratic party has changed. He was married in Tarrant county, Tex., in 1857, to Sarah J., daughter of the Rev. Mr. Henderson, of Mississippi. There are two children by this marriage: William H., now living at Hope, Ark., and Sidney, a station agent on the Missouri Pacific. His first wife dying in Texas in 1860, Judge Quayle was married again, in 1861, to Miss Mary E., daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Terrill, of Texas. Mrs. Quayle, however, was born and raised on the farm upon which she is now living. There are five children: Katie, now the wife of John Setliff, of the Waters and Wolley College, in Tennessee, formerly a graduate of Columbia; Papie, Charles, Jack and James. One child, Benjamin, died October 20, 1870, aged six years. The Judge has 72 acres of land, situated about a mile from Moberly, all in a good state of cultivation. His dwelling is a comfortable structure, and his other out-buildings attest his enterprise. He also has a fine bearing young orchard. Judge Quayle is making a specialty of his butter and milk dairy. As, mayhap, his own noble ship, after stormy seas, anchored in some sheltered nook, so tempest tossed and weary, he finds a peace and repose in his rustic retreat.

CHARLES RATTRAY

(Local Manager of the Pacific Express Company, Moberly).

Mr. Rattray, born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 12, 1841, was in his tenth year when his parents, Charles and Jane (Williams) Rattray, both of ancient and respected Scotch families, came to America for the purpose of casting their fortunes with the future of the New World. On landing on our shores, they proceeded West and located at Dubuque, Iowa, where the father engaged in the book and stationery business. In Scotland the family belonged to the more respectable class of untitled people, and the father was a man of good education and excellent business qualifications. In early life he was a civil engineer, and after he came over to this country, aside from

his book and stationery business, followed his profession for about three years. Young Rattray was principally educated in Iowa, and when 17 years of age obtained a position with the American Express Company at Dubuque, Iowa, and was in the service of that company until called back to take charge of the book store on account of his father's death. Winding up the book business in Dubuque, in 1862, he was engaged in the Chicago office of the American Express Company, and has been in the express business ever since. From Chicago, later along, he came to St. Louis, and then to St. Charles, and from the latter city to Moberly. Mr. Rattray's administration of the office here has been very efficient, satisfactory and popular. He makes it a point to be courteous and accommodating to all who show themselves worthy of consideration, while he permits no part of his business to fall into neglect. When he first came here there were two men employed in the office. Now there are fifteen men and nine messengers. Mr. Rattray is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order and a member of the A. O. U. W. He was married April 19, 1868, to Miss Alice A. Leavenworth, originally of Connecticut, and a descendant of the same family of which Colonel Leavenworth, for whom Leavenworth, Kan., is named, was a representative. Mr. and Mrs. Rattray have three children: Charles A., Bertha and Jesse O. The fourth child died in infancy.

IRA S. REIS

(Of Bowers & Reis, Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Gent's and Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Carpets, Hats and Caps, etc., etc., No. 111 and 113 Reed Street, Moberly, Missouri).

No adequate idea could be formed of the mercantile affairs of Moberly from a review of this city which fails to make mention of the firm whose name heads this sketch. These gentlemen have been engaged in business in this city less than two years, yet they have built up one of the leading houses in their line in the interior of North-east Missouri. The volume of their business has grown with a rapidity that has no equal in this city and throughout the surrounding country. Each of them had had a successful experience in business before coming here, and had accumulated a substantial nucleus of means. They came here for the purpose of building up a large business, believing Moberly to be one of the best points in the country for that purpose. Neither have they been disappointed in their opinion of the place, nor in the results of their enterprise. The remarkable progress of this house has been spoken of in the sketch of Mr. Bowers, the senior member of the firm, so that it would but be repetition to dwell at length on it here. Suffice it to say that they have become almost at a bound leading merchants of Moberly, and it can not be doubted that they are destined to be, sooner than most people supposed, by all odds the principal men in their line of business in this section of the State. Mr. Reis is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Philadelphia, June 1, 1855, and educated in the Philadelphia High

School. He began business at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, in the dry goods and clothing and gent's furnishing goods line, with a tailoring establishment in connection. He was entirely successful at Uniontown, and only came to Moberly because he believed this city offered better opportunities to build up a large business in a few years. In this, as has been said, he has not been disappointed. The following gentlemen, well and favorably known to the citizens of Moberly, are salesmen in their establishment: John E. Lawrie, William Tolle, Joseph C. Brand, J. Q. Coats, Robert Barrowman and Mark H. Burkholder. Mr. Reis is a member of the Masonic order and of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. R. is a self-made man, a gentleman who has risen to his present enviable position in business life by his own industry and worth. He is a man of strict integrity, high sense of honor and gentlemanly and courteous to all. He is justly very popular, both as a business man and personally, with all who know him.

SAMUEL S. RICH

(Depot Policeman, Moberly).

Mr. Rich was born in Kenton county, Kentucky, August 24, 1842, and was reared on a farm in his native county. He had common school advantages in his youth, and followed farming in Kentucky until 1861, when he enlisted in the Fourth Kentucky volunteer infantry, Co. K, being mustered out of the service in 1865 as first lieutenant of Co. K, Fourth Kentucky veteran volunteer mounted infantry, U. S. A. Returning to his native State, he remained there occupied in farming until 1876, when he removed to Missouri and located in Chariton county, where he continued farming for about two years. In 1879 Mr. Rich obtained a position in the fuel department of the Wabash Railroad service, which he held for three years. He then was appointed check clerk in the freight department, the position he held until he accepted his present office. The office of depot policeman is authorized by city ordinance, and the incumbent is appointed by the railroad authorities, with the consent and approval of the mayor. Mr. Rich makes a capable and efficient officer, and sees to it that nothing illegitimate is allowed to be carried on around the depot. He is a worthy man in a worthy position, and fills it to the satisfaction of all concerned. On the 23d of December, 1868, he was married to Miss N. A. Williams, originally of Kentucky. They have two children: Lidia W. and Alfred B. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church South, and Mr. Rich is a Select Knight in the United Workman order. Mr. Rich's parents are Samuel and Mary (Stowers) Rich, both natives of Kentucky.

JAMES SANDISON

(Brick Manufacturer, and Lumber and Contractor: Yards, western suburbs of Moberly).

Mr. Sandison is one of those intelligent, enterprising men that reveal in their methods of carrying on business and in their success

the nationality which they represent — the sturdy, intelligent Scotch race. The Germans are noted for their frugality and solid thrift; though it must be confessed that they are by no means the most enterprising people under the sun. The Scotch are equally frugal and thrifty as the Germans, and in addition to these qualities they are enterprising to a marked degree. Hence it is that among the Scotch in this country we find fewer mendicants or even shiftless people than among any other race to be met with. They have the industry, intelligence and enterprise to get along in the world, and they generally succeed. These remarks are called out by scanning the facts of Mr. Sandison's life, a worthy representative of the land of Bruce and Wallace and of Burns and Scott. He was born in Keith, December 27, 1846, and was reared in his native country. His father was William Sandison, and his mother's maiden name was Jane Lawson. His father was a contractor and builder, and died in 1855. In 1868 the family, including James, who had then grown to manhood, emigrated to America, and on landing came on out West, locating at Huntsville, in Randolph county, where the mother still resides. James Sandison, who had learned the brickmaking business and contracting and building, went to work there at his trade, and continued with success until 1879, then coming to Moberly. Here he resumed business, and has been successfully engaged in the manufacture of brick and in contracting and building. He has a good yard, and works a large number of hands. His brick have an enviable reputation, being generally preferred to those of any other local manufacturer in the market. On the 27th of July, 1873, Mr. Sandison was married to Miss Mary Morrison, of Scotland originally. They had five children: James G., William S., John, and George. Margaret, the third child, is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Sandison are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Sandison is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order, and a member of the Knights of Labor and the A. O. U. W. He is superintendent of the Collins Coal Company, of this county.

WILLIAM H. SELBY

(Master Mechanic of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, Moberly).

Mr. Selby who, like many of the leading men of this country in the department of practical mechanics, is a native of England, has been at the head of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad as master mechanic since 1873, and has long had charge of about 1,200 miles of road in his department of the service. A man of collegiate education, and of a high order of natural intelligence, he has made of mechanics a science no less than an art, at least in so far as his connection with its principles and practice is concerned, for he has studied the philosophy of mechanics, including the laws of motion, inertia, weight, etc., which it involves, not less than the practical work of his occupation. It is questioned by no one who knows him and is capable of judging that he is one of the most capable and skillful mechanics in the State, while his executive ability is such — his strength of char-

acter and his faculty for controlling and directing men and executing important undertakings — that he is pre-eminently the man for the position he holds — that of master mechanic of one of the leading railroads of the United States. A man of high character and excellent social qualities, he is popular with the men under him and is appreciated for his superior personal worth by the controlling officials of the road. Mr. Selby was born in England June 4, 1832, where he grew up and was educated; and when a young man he came to America on a visit to his brother who resided in Canada, and after spending a short time there, concluded to remain in the New World permanently. From Canada he came to St. Louis where he became connected with the mechanical department of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad and was foreman of the East St. Louis shops for over five years. He was then at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1865 came to St. Charles, where he was foreman of the North Missouri shops for about eight years. From there Mr. Selby came to Moberly in 1873, since which he has been master-mechanic of the Wabash Railroad. On the 11th of April, 1863, Mr. Selby was married at St. Charles to Miss Nancy P. Pillardy of St. Charles county. They have four children: James E., William H., Charles and Frederick. Mr. Selby is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES B. SHAEFER

(Cashier of the Randolph Bank, Moberly).

John C. Shaefer, the father of Charles B., was a native of Germany, and came over to this country and settled in Randolph county in an early day. He came of one of the better untitled classes into which society is divided in Germany, and was a man of strong character, marked intelligence and good education. Like Schurz, and thousands of other Germans of that class, he came to this country more out of his love for republican institutions than from other considerations, although he, of course, did not fail to appreciate the incomparable natural resources and other advantages to be met with in the United States. He was married in Charlottesville, Va., to Miss Ellen Day, formerly of Virginia, a lady of many estimable qualities of mind and heart. The father was for many years an enterprising and successful farmer, and being a man of influence in the county and fine business qualifications, he was elected county clerk. This was in 1868, and young Shaefer worked in the office under his father. In 1871 young Shaefer obtained a position in Wisdom's Bank, at Huntsville, as factotum and collector, a position he held with satisfaction and efficiency for two years. He then engaged in business for himself and continued it for four years. In 1878 Mr. Shaefer settled up his business in which he had previously been engaged and became connected with the Mechanics' Bank, with which he was identified for over a year. Following this he was appointed to his present position in the Randolph Bank. Coming of the family he did, and having had the opportunities he has, it is only as was to have been expected, that he

has become one of the most capable and efficient bank cashiers in this section of the State. Having been reared in the county, and been identified with business, either public or private, all his life, he has thus obtained that knowledge of the people, their reputations, characters, financial responsibilities, etc., so necessary to the successful discharge of the duties of a bank cashier. His opportunities, while in the county clerk's office, were exceptionally favorable for obtaining this information. Indeed, as is proper that he should, he has taken special pains to obtain a thorough knowledge of these facts. And it is now recognized in financial and business circles at Moberly, as we understand from leading men, that he is one of the best posted men as to the character of commercial paper made in Randolph county in the entire county. A man of high character and popular manners, and understanding the principles of banking thoroughly, he is an officer of inestimable value to the banking institution with which he is connected. Mr. Shaefer is a public-spirited gentleman, and takes a commendable interest in all matters of advantage to Moberly and Randolph county, and is ever anxious to do anything in his power for the common weal of the people among whom his whole life thus far has been spent. On the 21st of October, 1875, Mr. Shaefer was married to Miss Nannie L. Hawkins, of Keytesville, a young lady then regarded as the belle of that place. She is a lady of singular refinement and of many charms, both of mind and person, and is a very agreeable and gifted conversationalist. She is much esteemed in the social circle which she favors with her presence, and, indeed, by all who know her. Mr. and Mrs. Shaefer are members of the Baptist Church, and Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM SMITH

(Proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, Moberly; also, Farmer, Stock-raiser and General Business Man).

Mr. Smith, a man of large means and larger heart, and of a mind not less than either, has come up in the world to the enviable position which he at present occupies by his own worth and merits, and possesses all of the characteristics to a marked degree which characterize the successful and popular man. Able to make money anywhere, at everything, and at all times, he makes friends wherever he goes, and even more rapidly than he accumulates the solid wherewithal of prosperity. Mr. Smith is a native Missourian, born in Randolph county, April 2, 1837, and was a son of Joel Smith, an enterprising trader and speculator of that county, but originally of Kentucky. The father was a man of superior intelligence and great energy of character, and was highly esteemed for his social and business qualities. He died June 28, 1882. The mother is still living and resides near Moberly. Her maiden name was Dorcas Tureman, and she was also formerly of Kentucky. Mr. Smith, the subject of this sketch, was educated at Bethany College, in Virginia, and being a young man full of life and animation and with a big heart, he, of course, soon married. Miss

Florence Head, a daughter of Dr. Head, of Huntsville, became his wife on the 21st of April, 1858. He was then just 19 days past 21 years of age. He at once engaged in the tobacco business at Huntsville, which he followed for about a year. After that he became proprietor of the stage line between Allen and Glasgow and Allen and Brunswick, and thus continued up to the time of the building of the West Branch Railroad. In 1865 he engaged in farming and the livery business and has continued in that occupation up to the present time, meeting with his usual success. In May, 1880, he opened the Grand Central, one of the finest and best interior hotels, if it has an equal outside the large cities, in the State. It is by all odds the leading hotel in Moberly. This colossal building has no less than sixty rooms, and is furnished throughout in almost oriental luxury. It is a home in which time flies with a dove's wing, so soft and pleasant is everything around, and the hours of the night are filled with the sweetest dreams which Morpheus can provide, whilst guests recline on downy pillows and on beds whose springs as gently quiver as aspen leaves in the shimmering hours of summer. A year ago last summer Mr. Smith, with an enterprise that stops at nothing where success is to be won, opened a large ranch for horses and mules in Colorado, where he has hundreds of head now gamboling on the green in the horizon-bounded prairies of the Centennial State. It was through his public spirit mainly that the Moberly Fair Association was organized, now one of the permanent institutions of the county, and one of the most successful agricultural associations in the State. Mr. Smith, while a man with an eye to his own interests, which he is abundantly able to take care of, is also a man not a little concerned for the welfare of the county and the community in which he lives, and has been of great service as a citizen in inaugurating and promoting movements for the general good. Personally he is whole-souled and genial, and is popular with everybody. Of an open, generous disposition and a kind word for every one, he knows how to enjoy health and wealth, both of which he possesses, and his presence wherever he goes is welcome and is received like a ray of sunshine, gladly and with a smile. No man is more highly thought of by those who know him. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have a family of one child, namely: Mary, born March 3d, 1873.

JOHN C. TEDFORD, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Moberly).

Dr. Tedford has been occupied in the active practice of his profession for 25 years, and though a plain and unassuming man, is conceded to be one of the most capable and successful physicians in the treatment of cases in this city. He is a native of Alabama, born in Madison county, October 28, 1825, and in youth received a good private school education. In 1836 his parents, Andrew and Copeland (Boggs) Tedford, removed to Missouri, and located on the land in Randolph county now the site of the city of Moberly. The father entered this

land and improved a farm here, on which he lived for many years. Young Tedford grew to manhood in this county, and after attaining his majority, began the study of medicine under Dr. Oliver. Subsequently he entered the St. Louis Medical College and graduated from that institution with distinction in 1859. Dr. Tedford at once engaged in the practice of his profession, and for that purpose located at Milton. Since then he has practiced two years, or thereabout, in Kansas, at Mound City. In 1880, however, he came back to the place where his boyhood days were spent, and found it one of the most populous and flourishing cities in this section of the State. Since that time Dr. Tedford has been engaged in the practice at Moberly, and his thorough qualifications and long experience as a physician have had the effect to bring him an excellent practice. A man of high character and kindly disposition, he is personally as much liked as he is esteemed as a practitioner in his profession. Free of all pretense and show, he is one of those sober, substantial men, candid and sincere in everything they do, who inspire the confidence of all with whom they are thrown in contact. For solidity of character and personal worth no man in Moberly is entitled to greater consideration, while as a physician he is equally faithful and reliable. In 1855 Dr. Tedford was married to Miss Mary Dameron, a daughter of Judge Dameron, of this county. They have reared a large and worthy family of children. The Doctor is a member of the District and State Medical Societies and of the Odd Fellow's order and the local temperance organization.

JAMES TERRILL

(Deceased).

The subject of this sketch was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, and moved to Kentucky when quite young. Thence he went to Randolph county, Missouri, near where Moberly now is situated, where he resided for about forty years. He was the oldest of six brothers, all of whom were well known and highly respected and honored, enjoying the confidence of all who knew them. Their names in order of their ages are James, Jesse, William, Benjamin, John, and Robert. Jesse and Benjamin Terrill were Baptist preachers, and were known far and wide in this part of the State. John Terrill moved to Texas and settled in Tarrant county, where he is, and has been for some time, county commissioner (county judge). Robert is still a resident of Randolph county, and is a physician of high standing. John and Robert are the only ones now living. James Terrill was born December 29, 1801. The greater part of his early life was spent in Boone county, Kentucky. On December 29, 1825, he was married to Henrietta Conner, of Boone county, Kentucky, by which marriage two children were born, one son and one daughter. John R. Terrill, the son, is a Baptist minister widely known in North Missouri. His first wife died August 15, 1830. On May 16, 1833, he was married to Eliza A. Crisler, of Boone county, Kentucky, and from this union there were born twelve children, five boys and seven

girls, all of whom are still living, except one boy and one girl, both of whom died while quite young. James Terrill was a man of sterling qualities of head and heart, — a Christian man, honored and respected by all who knew him, and loved by all who enjoyed his personal acquaintance. Firm in his conviction of right, he had the courage to defend his position, and he allowed no pressure to swerve him from the performance of a known duty. The confidence of the people is shown by the fact that, although he preferred the quiet of the home circle to the busy realities of public affairs, he was several times re-elected to fill the office of county judge, serving in all about twenty years in succession, except a few years during the war, when he resigned, refusing to take the test oath. The following is from an obituary notice written by Rev. W. L. T. Evans: "Brother James Terrill professed faith in Christ at an early age and became a member of the Bullittsburg Baptist Church. He had been a member of the Baptist Church for 60 years: a deacon in the church, and his membership was with the church at Moberly. Bro. Terrill was an everyday Christian, and no man delighted to talk of the grace of God more than he. He was a man in whom the people of Randolph county placed implicit confidence, having been for a number of years judge of the county court. His life was a living comment on the Bible." James Terrill died September 14, 1876. His death was very sudden and entirely unlooked for by his family and friends. He leaves a record of which all may be proud. His motto seemed to be that "a good name was rather to be chosen than great riches."

JOHN R. TERRILL, JR.,

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. T. was born in Greenup county, Ky., November 1, 1829. His father, William Terrill, was originally from Virginia, but moved to Kentucky when a young man, and married Ann Calvin, a native of that State. He came to Missouri in the spring of 1846, and locating in Randolph county, bought and entered land and improved a farm, where he lived until his death in August, 1869. In this family there were seven children, all of whom grew to maturity and have homes in Randolph. John R. was the eldest of them all; he lived until a man on his father's farm, and was given such education as could be had at the common schools of the county. When he was grown he went, in company with Capt. William Roberts and others, to California by the overland route, and including the time spent in the mines was two years making this trip. He returned in the summer of 1852 by way of the Isthmus and New York. After spending two years with his father he made another trip to California overland, taking some cattle, and returned the next year by the same route as before. On the 15th of March, 1856, Mr. Terrill was married to Miss Ann E., daughter of William Roberts, formerly of Kentucky. After his marriage he established himself on a farm which had been previously settled by Jehu Pyle, and here he still lives.

Mr. Terrill has about 400 acres of land, of which 330 are fenced and in cultivation. He owns a good two-story residence and outbuildings. His old orchard is on the decline but he has a splendid young one, which contains 200 apple and 100 peach trees, with some grape and other small fruits. Mr. Terrill was so unfortunate as to lose his wife on the 9th of November, 1873; she was a true and devoted wife and mother, and a faithful member of the Missionary Baptist Church, to which denomination Mr. Terrill and his mother also belong. Mr. Terrill has nine children to be the stay and comfort of his declining years: William E., one of the county teachers; Lola and Emma H., both teachers; Lizzie E., now at school at Winchester, Tenn.; James M., Robert G., Henry R., Vincent C. and Anna C. Mr. Terrill is a man of winning address and much ability; he takes a warm interest in all educational matters and has carried his views into practice in the training of his children. He is a member of Morality Lodge, No. 186, A. F. and A. M.

JAMES H. TRAVIS

(Master of Bridges, Buildings and Water Supplies for the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, Moberly).

Mr. Travis, who has charge of the entire line of the Wabash System west of the Mississippi river in his department, and is one of the leading railroad bridge builders in this part of the country, is a native of New York, born in Putnam county, April 7, 1850. When he was ten years of age his parents removed to Illinois, where young Travis grew up to the age of 17, his youth prior to that time being spent on a farm in the Prairie State. His advantages for an education were those afforded by the common schools, and he thus succeeded in acquiring a sufficient knowledge of books for all the practical purposes of ordinary business life. In 1867 he came to Missouri and located at Kansas City, where he was clerk under Mr. Chase for about a year. He then began to work for the Keystone Bridge Company of Pittsburg, Pa., in the employ of which he served a regular and thorough apprenticeship at bridge building; and while still with that company he rose to the position of foreman of construction, taking charge of all its business west of Pittsburg. He continued with the Keystone Company until 1877, when he was offered and he accepted the position of inspector of improvements for the city of St. Louis under Gen. Turner, commissioner of streets at that time. Mr. Travis held the position of inspector of improvements until 1878, when he assumed the duties of his present position. He has under his control an average of nearly 500 men, and he directs his force with such system and regularity that his work is carried on with efficiency and success. A man of superior executive ability, as well as a first-class mechanic, he has given entire satisfaction to the company and is valued as one of its best master workmen. On the 29th of March, 1877, he was married to Miss Minnie V. Foster, formerly of Illinois. They have two children: James H. and Durward O. Mr. Travis is a

Knight Templar in the Masonic order and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Travis is a man of superior general intelligence, of pleasant manners and agreeable address, and is hardly less popular in social circles than in his position of master bridge builder of the Wabash Railroad.

FRANK J. TUTTLE

(Plasterer and Contractor; Fancy and Ornamental Work a Specialty).

Mr. Tuttle, a young man, still less than thirty years of age, is rapidly coming to the front in his line of industry, and unless all signs are misleading, he will doubtless take a leading position among the successful and popular plasterers and contractors of this city. He learned his trade under his brother, Norris Tuttle, whose sketch follows this, and in his work he carries out those ideas of doing everything thoroughly and honestly, which have characterized the career of his brother. He was born in Indianapolis, September 22, 1854, and was educated in the schools of Noblesville. He subsequently learned fancy tombstone work under Lucas & Yeaman, of Noblesville. Later along he began work under his brother, Norris Tuttle, at the plasterer's business, and remained with the latter until he had become a thorough master of the trade. He worked at Kirksville, in this State, for three years after 1874, and then came to Moberly, where he has since resided. Here he has made good progress in his calling, and has an excellent business. On the 7th of January, 1879, he was married to Miss Missouri Livesay, of Warren county, this State. Mr. Tuttle is a member of Gothic Square No. 108, and of the Triple Alliance. His parents are both deceased, the father, Benjamin W., dying in 1870, and his mother in 1874. Both were natives of New York. Mr. Tuttle is a young man of superior intelligence and fine personal appearance, and would be pointed out in almost any assemblage as a leading man. With proper application, there can be little doubt that he would make a successful lawyer and able advocate.

NORRIS TUTTLE

(Contractor and Plain and Ornamental Plasterer, Moberly).

Mr. Tuttle has been a resident of Missouri since 1867, at which time he came from Indianapolis to Kirksville, in which latter city he remained for about 12 years, and came to Moberly in 1879. The work of a plasterer, as is well known, is one of the most difficult lines of industry to follow successfully in the whole catalogue of occupations, for one or two bad jobs will ruin a reputation for skill and thoroughness that it has taken years to build up. The plasterer, therefore, cannot be too particular in the execution of his work, for he must give universal satisfaction to succeed. Mr. Tuttle had the intelligence to recognize this fact at the beginning, and he has made it a rule throughout his whole career to inspect closely the material used in filling his contracts, and to see that it is properly prepared and put

up. Hence it is that, turning off none but work of a superior class, he has built up a high reputation in his business, and has been very successful. He is now one of the prominent contractors in his line in Moberly, and does a large business—a business which is increasing year by year. Mr. Tuttle is a native of Indiana, born in Marion county, July 6, 1842, and received a good common school education. Up to the age of 17 he assisted his father in the trade of painting, and after that learned the plasterer's trade, which he has since followed and in which he has achieved such signal success. On the 22d of December, 1863, he was married to Miss Josephine Kernodle, a native of Indiana. She died, however, in 1874, and nearly four years afterwards he was married to his present wife, who was formerly Miss Angie Dye, originally of Ohio. He has no children living. Mr. Tuttle's parents, Benjamin F. and Mary (Leach) Tuttle, are both deceased, the father having died in 1870 and the mother in 1872. Mr. Tuttle works from 12 to 20 hands in his business as contractor for plastering work.

CLARENCE A. WILLIAMS

(Coach Builder for the Wabash Railway, Moberly).

Mr. Williams has been working in the Wabash shops of this city in the capacity of coach builder for the past twelve years, and prior to this had had considerable experience in his present occupation. He is a native of the Empire State of the Union, New York, and was born in Augusta, Oneida county, December 20, 1847. In 1856 the family came west and located at Morris, Ill. After the outbreak of the war young Williams enlisted in Co. G, Fifty-fifth Illinois infantry, and served with that regiment for three years and 11 months, participating during that time in many of the hardest fought battles of the war. On the 22d of July, 1864, he was severely wounded in front of Atlanta, during the siege of that city, being shot in the right leg, which disabled him from active service for some time. After his discharge Mr. Williams returned to Morris, Ill., where he remained two years, and in 1867 went to Council Bluffs, and from thence, the following year, pushed on out to San Francisco. Mr. Williams returned from the Pacific coast to Omaha, and worked in the Union Pacific Railroad shops of that city from 1869 to January, 1871. From Omaha he came to St. Louis, where he became connected with the North Missouri Railroad, and in the summer of 1873 came to Moberly, where he has since worked in the shops at this city. On the 15th of August, 1873, Mr. Williams was married to Mrs. Fannie Sherwood, born and reared on the present site of where the Union Market now stands in St. Louis, Mo., where she was born April 15, 1847. They have one child, Lulu Sherwood. Mr. Williams takes quite an interest in the different society orders of which he is a member, and in each of which he is quite prominent. He is Past Vice Grand Chancellor of the order of Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of Gothic Square 108, of Moberly, being Secretary of the Square, A. F. and A. M., and is

high priest in the Chapter in the Masonic order, and is Sir Knight Commander of Moberly division No. 5, uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias; and is also a Knight Templar. Mr. Williams' father now resides at Kerwin, Kansas, and is a contractor and builder of that place. His name is Samuel R. Williams. His mother, whose maiden name was Lucia A. Cottrell, died September 6, 1866, at Morris, Ill., in the forty-seventh year of her age.

CHARLES WRIGHT

(Foreman in the Machine Shops of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, Moberly).

Mr. Wright, an Englishman by birth and bringing up, has been identified with the business with which he is now connected from boyhood, and it is not too much to say that both by natural aptitude for his calling and by long experience, he has become one of the most capable and efficient men in his line in the country. This fact is conceded by all who are capable of judging, and who know his qualifications, and is recognized in a marked manner by the position he now occupies, that of foreman of the machine shops of one of the leading railroads of the United States. He has held his present position continuously for 10 years, so that he has conclusively proven that he is entirely worthy of the duties and responsibilities which he then undertook. Mr. Wright was born in Derby, England, March 19, 1840, and was reared in his native shire, receiving as he grew up a fair, common English education. At an early age he became apprenticed to the machinist's trade in the railroad service in Derby, at which he worked continuously for seven years. He then went to Lancashire, where he worked at several machine works, and also constructed locomotives. Remaining there for two years, he went to Newton moor, in Cheshire, where he worked for a time, thence to South Wales, where he was foreman of the machine shops of the Penarth Harbor Docks and Railroad Company for about two years. After this he worked as journeyman at the London and North-western shops. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Wright sailed for America, and on landing in this country came on out to St. Louis and there met Mr. Sturgeon, through whose influence he obtained a position in the North Missouri shops at St. Charles, in which he worked as journeyman. From that city he came up to Moberly in 1873, and put the machinery in the North Missouri shops at this place. From here he went to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he was working for the Iron Mountain for about a year, and afterwards worked at Laramie City, Wyoming, for the Union Pacific, but in 1874 was called to his present position by the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern. On the 3d of July, 1862, Mr. Wright was married to Miss Eliza Delicate, formerly of England. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are members of the Episcopal Church, and Mr. W. is a member of the I. O. O. F., also the A. F. and A. M. and Knights of Honor.

SALT SPRING TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM H. H. ALEXANDER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. A. was born in Monroe county, Mo., March 1, 1841. His parents, Gabriel and Lucinda J. (Miller) Alexander, were originally from Kentucky, but moved to Monroe in 1836, where Mr. Alexander entered land, improved a farm and remained until his death, in 1870. William H. H. spent his boyhood roaming the parental acres and attending the common schools of the county. He came to Randolph in the fall of 1871, a widower with one child, having married May 3, 1866, Miss Cassie, daughter of James Belsher, of Randolph county, formerly of Kentucky. This good lady laid down the burden of life on the 10th of September, 1871, leaving to her almost heart-broken husband a precious legacy—a little girl, Effie Lee, now a young lady of unusual attractions. Mr. Alexander settled on his present farm in 1873, taking with him a second Mrs. A., to whom he was married at the beginning of the year. She was Miss Sarah, daughter of Robert Belsher, and a cousin of his first wife. Mr. A. is in comfortable circumstances, and enjoys the esteem of all who know him. He owns 100 acres of land, all of which is fenced, and about 75 acres cleared and in cultivation. He occupies a very neat one-story residence, and has a good stable, smoke-house, cribs, etc. His orchard contains 100 apple trees, besides a number of peach and cherry, all young and in fine bearing condition.

G. LACKEY ALEXANDER

(Of Belsher & Alexander, proprietors of the Huntsville Livery, Feed and Sale Stables).

Mr. Alexander's father, Hon. Gabriel Alexander, was an early settler of Monroe county, and became a successful farmer and stock-raiser of the county. He was quite prominent in early days, and represented the county several terms in the Legislature. His wife, before her marriage, was a Miss Jane Miller, and both were originally from Kentucky. Gabriel L., the sixth in their family of children, was born on his father's farm in that county, June 4, 1853, and was brought up to an agricultural life. At the age of 21 he came to Randolph, having married November 12, 1872, and located on a farm about a mile north of Huntsville. His wife was a Miss Rettie Belsher, a sister to his present partner in business. She died, however, in 1877, leaving him one child, Forest LeRoy, now a bright boy some six and a half years old. Mr. Alexander continued on the farm near Huntsville until the spring of 1880, when he formed his present partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Belsher, and engaged in the livery business. They have an excellent stable, a first-class stock of horses and vehicles, and are doing a flourishing business. Their stable is quite popular,

not only locally, but with the traveling public, especially among commercial salesmen, who give them a large patronage. They have fixed and fair prices for their rigs, which are as good and desirable as any in the county, and by treating everybody honestly and with accommodation, they have built up a large custom, which is steadily increasing. On the 9th of March, 1880, Mr. Alexander was married to his present wife, formerly Miss Eugenia Brooking, a daughter of Robert Brooking of this county. It has been stated that Mr. Alexander was on the farm continuously from 1873 to 1880. This requires one correction: in 1878 he went to Montana and was absent for two years. He is a worthy member of the Knights of Honor.

JAMES M. ANDERSON

(Of Anderson & Co., Coal Miners and Dealers, P. O., Huntsville).

The mining company of Anderson & Co. was organized June 1, 1880, and is composed of J. M. Anderson, G. W. Jones, and G. W. Evens, and they own the mines which they are exploiting, including the tract of land the coal underlies. They work their mines by horse power, and have a daily capacity of 900 bushels, but are now raising 700 bushels daily, and are working ten men. Mr. Anderson is a native of Scotland, of Scotch-Irish parents, and has a life-long experience in his present business, or rather since he was 18 years of age. He was born April 22, 1852, and was a son of John and Letitia Anderson. While he was still in childhood his parents came to America and located at Cumberland, where his father was superintendent of mines for a long time. James M. began working in the mines at 18 years of age, and came to Missouri in 1875, having by this time learned thoroughly all the branches and details of the business. He worked in the mines of Belleville, Ill., for a short time, when he came to Russell, Missouri, and where he worked for two years. Mr. Anderson came to Huntsville in the fall of 1877, and formed a partnership with Mr. James Bailey in mine No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, in which he continued for three years. The present company was then organized. Mr. Anderson is one of the most capable and enterprising coal men in Randolph county, and is rapidly coming to the front as a substantial citizen in his line of business. On the 5th of July, 1879, he was married to Miss Susana Bailey, a daughter of James Bailey, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have lost two children: Letitia, who died at the age of 13 months, and George, died at the age of 17 months. Mr. Anderson is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., being Past Noble Grand in that order, and is also a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Anderson is a stockholder and member of the board of directors in the Building and Loan Association of Huntsville.

BENJAMIN H. ASHCOM

(Sheriff of Randolph County, Huntsville).

To any one who has led a successful and honorable life, it should be a matter of pardonable pride; and this, especially, with one who has

come up without those advantages in early years, inestimable in value, which kind parents and family influence can bestow. Mr. Ashcom was left an orphan when a small boy by the death of both his parents; and he was left without means, and with his own way to make in the world. His father, Samuel P. Ashcom, was a man of sterling intelligence and great personal worth, but he was a poor man and died poor—that is, he left no estate worth speaking of to be divided among his children. Benjamin H. at the age of 10 went to live with William Terrill, of Randolph county, where he made his home, assisting on the farm, until he was 17 years of age. While there he showed a taste for books and improved his leisure to good advantage with study. In about 1857 the North Missouri Railroad was being surveyed and opened from Sturgeon to Macon City, and he joined the corps of civil engineers engaged in locating the route. He was with the North Missouri corps for some time and made it a point to learn surveying and civil engineering both in practice and theory, for while working with the corps of engineers he learned the practical details of the profession and, providing himself with books, also learned the theory and principles involved thoroughly. His record while in this service showed conclusively that he possessed the qualities which make successful men. Already he had decided to fit himself for a useful and honorable life. Nor did he give up that purpose for a moment. On the contrary, feeling the want of a college education, while improving his time with study he saved up means to carry him through college. He entered Mt. Pleasant College in 1859 and took the junior course in that institution, including the scientific branches. His means being now exhausted, he began teaching school, and he continued his studies while teaching. Later along he commenced the study of law and was rapidly fitting himself for the bar when the war cloud, in 1861, burst upon the country. Of Southern ancestry and sympathies and interests, he promptly went to the defense of the South and enlisted under Col. Congrave Jackson of the State Guard and was made first lieutenant of a company of volunteers. After the expiration of his term in the State Guard, he enlisted in the regular Confederate service under Col. Perkins and was also first lieutenant under that officer. His command joined Gen. VanDorn in Arkansas, and he was afterwards with Col. Dorsey. In 1863 he became first lieutenant of a company in Col. Elliott's regiment under Shelby, and served under that fiery cavalier until the close of the war. Mr. Ashcom was taken prisoner in December, 1861, and was paroled, after which he taught school for a short time, but soon returned to service under the Stars and Bars. At the battle of Fayetteville, Ark., he was wounded in three different places and was confined in the hospital for some six weeks. He was in the battles of Boonville, Dry Wood, Lexington, and all the others during the latter part of the war in which the different commands, with which he was connected, participated. After the restoration of peace, he returned to Randolph county and engaged in teaching, continuing it up to 1869, principally at Renick where he taught his first school before the war.

He had now saved up a nucleus of means to engage in business, and accordingly he established a store at Renick which he carried on with increasing success until he was elected sheriff of the county. A man of upright character, good business qualifications and an open, genial disposition and popular manners, the circle of his acquaintance steadily enlarged and he became as favorably as widely known. His nomination for the office of sheriff in 1882 was the furthest from an accident. As soon as his name was mentioned for the office he became generally recognized as the right man for the place, for the people had already learned to know his qualifications and integrity and he was universally liked. He beat his opponent, W. S. Christian, an excellent and worthy man, by a majority of some 2,500 votes. The people expected him to make a capable and popular officer and he has not disappointed their expectations. Without disparaging others, it may with truth be said of him that the county never had a more efficient and popular public official. If he lives he will of course be re-elected, if he consents to run again, and already his name is being favorably mentioned for positions of still higher trust. Personally, he is a thorough gentleman, and officially, he is a credit to his office and the county. On the 25th of April, 1867, Mr. Ashcom was married to Miss Susan E. Goin, a daughter of Archibald Goin. They have have two children: Effie Maude and Roy Princeton. Mr. Ashcom, while a resident of Renick, was chairman of the board of trustees and he is a member of the Building and Loan Associations of both that place and Huntsville. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and has been a member of the Masonic order since 1874. Mr. Ashcom's parents were from Kentucky, and his mother was a Miss Polly Knox before her marriage. She died in Randolph county in 1849, and her husband followed her to the grave a year afterwards. He was originally from Pennsylvania. They had five children: Benjamin H., Susan E., *femme libre*; Rebecca, now Mrs. U. J. Williams; William T., of the St. Louis Transfer Company, and James R. Benjamin H. was born at Nicholasville, Ky., January 6, 1840.

FRANK P. BAIRD

(Superintendent of the Woodard Coal and Mining Company Store).

Mr. Baird, a thorough-going, enterprising young business man of Randolph county, is a Pennsylvanian by nativity and was partly reared in the old Keystone State. Born in Clinton county, of Penn's Woods, on the 13th of December, 1852, he was brought out by his parents, J. C. and A. F. Baird, while still young, to Missouri, and grew to manhood in Randolph county where the family located. He was educated at Mt. Pleasant College, and in 1879 began work for W. R. Woodard as superintendent of mine No. 2, with whom he worked for over a year. Afterwards he engaged in the grocery business at Huntsville and in the summer of 1882 sold his grocery store to the Woodard Coal and Mining Company, and has since conducted it as their superintendent. He has carried on the store with efficiency and great sat-

isfaction to the company, and has made it a successful enterprise and a profitable investment to them. On the 7th of March, 1877, Mr. Baird was married to Miss Sue Dunn. She was a daughter of William G. Dunn of this county who was a son of James G. and America P. (McCall) Dunn, who settled near Milton from Kentucky in 1839. William G. Dunn was born in Fayette county, Ky., January 23, 1829, and after he grew up in Randolph county, was married to Miss Sarah P. Day, a daughter of Thomas Day, originally of Tennessee, on the 27th of September 1853. Mr. Dunn had previously been to California and had followed mining there for two years. Excepting this and a short time, a few years ago, while engaged in the grocery business, farming and stock raising have been his constant pursuits in life. However, he was also for some time superintendent of the Randolph Coal and Mining Company and he opened the first coal mine on the railroad in the county. During the war he was in the militia and after the war he was county superintendent of registration for two years and until the law was repealed. He has also served as justice of the peace and held other positions of less importance. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn have three children: Susie, now Mrs. Frank P. Baird; Mary M., now Mrs. Joseph Dameron; and Sallie W., the wife of Robert Beaucamp, of French descent, who traces his ancestry directly to Le De Plon Beaucamp, the greatest orator, statesman, philosopher, metaphysician, economist and diplomat France ever produced. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn are both members of the Christian Church. Mr. Baird is a descendant of Gen. Sir David Baird of England, who distinguished himself by his services in the East Indies and in the expedition by which the Cape of Good Hope was taken, and subsequently at Corunna where the command of Sir John Moore devolved upon him.

JAMES GRANVILLE BAKER

(Farmer, Post Office Huntsville).

Mr. B. owns one of the handsomest farms in Salt Spring township, and is one of the respected, influential citizens of the township. He was a son of William and Rhoda (Summers) Baker (the latter a daughter of Abraham Summers), who came from Kentucky to Missouri in 1826, and settled near Fort Henry, in Randolph county. They lived in this county until 1862, when they removed to Carroll county, locating near Shootswman, where the father died December 20, 1881, at the age of about 80. The mother had died three years before, aged 72. They were both members of the Christian Church. James G. Baker was born in Wayne county, Ky., December 25, 1825, and was reared on Dark's Prairie, in Randolph county, where his parents settled while he was in infancy. On the 15th of June, 1857, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Lay, a daughter of Frank Lay, of Huntsville, but originally of Virginia, where Mrs. Baker was born March 15, 1834. Mr. Baker had followed farming prior to his marriage, and then located at Callao, and was engaged in running a saw and grist mill at that place for about three years. He was then

farming up to 1864, when he resumed milling in his own neighborhood. He located on his present farm in 1859, and has continued here for the past 25 years. This was originally the Gov. Hancock Jackson farm, and it also includes parts of the old Sconce and Dale farms. His farm contains 740 acres of fine land, and he is largely engaged in stock-raising. He has a fine blue-grass pasture of nearly 500 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have a family of six children: Binda F., now Mrs. Benjamin H. Hammett; Jasper, Miller, Jimmy, Mollie and Euler. The first three were educated at Mt. Pleasant College. Mrs. Baker is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Baker's farm is exceptionally well improved, and he has one of the finest residences in the township, if not in the county. His house was built just after the financial panic in 1873 when everything was cheap, and was erected at a cost of over \$3,000.

JAMES MADISON BAKER

(Merchant, Huntsville).

It was away back in 1817 that Charles and Mary Baker, the grandparents of the subject of this sketch, and both of whom were originally from Virginia, came from Kentucky, where their parents, respectively, were early settlers, and settled three miles south-west of Huntsville, where the grandfather improved a farm. Four years later he removed to a tract of land one mile north-west of this city where he improved another farm on which he lived until his death, which occurred in 1835. All of his family of children, Joseph, Charles, Noah C., Isaac, Elizabeth, and William, each of whom became the head of a family, are now deceased, dying in this county near Huntsville, except Isaac, who now resides near Cairo. William Baker, the sixth in the above family, who was born and reared in Kentucky, married Miss Sarah Montgomery in this county in 1822. Her father, John William Montgomery, came from Wayne county, Ky., from whence William Baker's parents also came in about 1818, and located in the north-western part of Howard county, where he lived until his death. William Baker lived on the old Baker homestead after his marriage until 1833, when he removed to Macon county, where he died during the fall of that year. His wife survived him until 1851, dying in this county. They had a family of four sons: Joseph, who died in tender years; Charles Jackson, James Madison and Thomas Marion, the last three all residents of the county, the family having returned to this county immediately after the father's death, and settled three and a half miles west of Huntsville. James Madison Baker was born near Huntsville, February 14, 1828, and was reared in the county, being brought up, as most youths were in those early days, to a sturdy farm life. On the 22d of November, 1848, he was married to Miss Celia Baker, a cousin of his, and a daughter of Noah C. Baker, an old resident of the county. James Madison Baker continued to follow farming pursuits until 1857, when he opened a blacksmith shop at Thomasville, though not a blacksmith himself, which he carried on as

proprietor until 1865. In the meantime, however, on the outbreak of the war, in 1861, he enlisted in the State Southern service under Capt. Lowery, being made first lieutenant of the company which was organized at Ft. Henry. He subsequently participated in the battle at Lexington, but later along was discharged for disability resulting from rheumatism. In 1865 he took charge of the Randolph House at Huntsville, which he ran for a short time, and then engaged in merchandising at this place, which he followed with success up to a short time ago. Capt. Baker will soon re-engage in merchandising, being now waiting for the completion of a business house in which to open up a stock of goods. As a merchant and citizen he is well known to every one in Huntsville for miles round about the country tributary to this place, and he is as highly esteemed and respected as he is generally well known. He has had four children: William Noah, who died July 10, 1883, and was a prominent physician of the county prior to his death, a regular graduate of medicine, and also engaged in the drug store business; Joseph L., a sketch of whom follows this; Martha A. and James J. Martha A. is a graduate from the Fulton Deaf and Dumb College and is now at home. Capt. Baker has served as captain of the militia since the war, and has occupied the mayor's chair of Huntsville for some five years. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church South, and he is a Royal Arch Mason.

JOSEPH L. BAKER

(Proprietor of Baker's General Feed Store, Huntsville).

The Baker family is one of the old and respected families of Randolph county. Mr. Baker's grandfather came here among the early settlers of the county, and his father, James M. Baker, was born and reared in Huntsville town, which has continued to be his permanent home. The mother, whose maiden name was Celia Baker, a cousin to her husband, was also born and reared in the county. James M. Baker was long recognized as one of the progressive, enterprising merchants of Huntsville, and is one of its highly esteemed and well-to-do citizens. He reared a worthy family of children, and gave them good opportunities for an education. His success in life and the enviable position he occupies as a citizen are the results almost alone of his own industry and merit, for he had little with which to start out in life. He came up at a time when school advantages were by no means of a high order, and when the opportunities to accumulate means rapidly were far from being favorable. Yet, by the strength of his own character, his untiring industry and his studious habits, he has come to be not only a man fairly well situated in life, but one of fine intelligence and wide general information. Joseph L. is the second in his family of children, having been born in 1855. Having always had a taste for business pursuits, he decided to come to Huntsville and devote his energies to business life. Accordingly, he came here and engaged in the feed store business, which he has since followed. Mr. Baker has had satisfactory success in the feed store business, and

has built up a good trade. On the 11th of October, 1876, he was married to Miss Sarah Sutliff, a daughter of John Sutliff, of this county. She was born February 26, 1859. They have one child, William Oscar, born May 14, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are members of the M. E. Church, South.

CAPT. WILLIAM^cH. BALTHIS

(Editor of the *Huntsville Herald*, Huntsville).

Capt. Balthis, a newspaper man of long experience, and a gentleman who is esteemed wherever known for his high character as a man and his worth as a citizen, has been identified with the *Herald* at Huntsville for nearly five years, and during that time the paper has made steady and substantial progress, not only in value as a business investment, but in influence and reputation as a journal. Capt. Balthis is a native of the Old Dominion, and by his services as a soldier has proved himself to be a worthy son of the old Commonwealth that gave him birth. He was born in Front Royal, May 24, 1843, and was a son of William and Margaret A. Balthis, one of the respected families of that place. Capt. Balthis' early education was rather limited, he having quit the local academy of his town, whilst still in boyhood, of his own accord and in order to learn the printing business. He served an apprenticeship of three years at the case in the office of the *Virginia Valley Gazette*, a paper published at Front Royal. Subsequently he worked a short time in the same office as journeyman. Later along he quit the printing business to accept a situation in a tin and stove establishment of that place, in which he continued until the outbreak of the war. On the first call of the Governor of Virginia to defend the State against invasion, young Balthis promptly offered himself as a volunteer and was accepted, entering the service as a drummer boy. This was on the 18th of April, 1861, and for four years and eight days following he followed the three-barred banner of the South with unflinching devotion and bravery, and until it went down in defeat to rise no more perhaps for generations. By his merits as a soldier and his gallantry, he rose from grade to grade until he became the captain of one of the most dashing and intrepid cavalry companies in the army of Northern Virginia. He commanded Co. A, of the Twenty-first Virginia cavalry for over two years, and until after Lee's surrender. His company was noted in the army for its superior drill and bravery. Capt. Balthis commanded the last skirmish line in front of his brigade at Appomattox, but withdrew with his division before the articles of surrender were signed by Gen. Lee. Afterwards he reported at Gen. Hancock's headquarters at Winchester and was paroled April 26, 1865. After the surrender Capt. Balthis returned to Front Royal and engaged in the tin and stove business. However, he soon determined to come to Missouri, and accordingly, in March, 1866, sold out in Virginia and moved to this State, locating at Brunswick, where he obtained a situation in the office of the *Brunswickian*. In the fall of the following

year he purchased Judge Winslow's interest in the *Brunswick*, and became an equal partner with J. B. Naylor in the ownership and publication of that paper. Capt. Balthis continued identified with the *Brunswick* for some eight years, but in 1875 sold his interest to his partner and engaged in the grocery store business at Brunswick. The year following, however, he retired from the grocery business and went to Joplin, where he was speculating in mines for a short time. It was in February, 1878, that he came to Huntsville, and here, in partnership with Mr. H. O. Collins, he established the *Randolph Vindicator*, becoming also associate editor of that paper. They conducted the *Vindicator* for about a year, at the expiration of which time they suspended its publication, and soon afterwards Capt. Balthis purchased a half interest in the *Herald* from Mr. T. M. Elmore, and became associate editor of the paper with Dr. John T. Fort, who previously had editorial charge of it. The September following Dr. Fort retired from the paper and Capt. Balthis became sole editor. Since then he and Mr. Elmore have conducted the paper together, the former having charge of the editorial and mechanical departments, and the latter the business management. The *Herald*, as every one knows, is one of the leading papers of Randolph county, and, indeed, one of the prominent and influential cosmopolitan journals of this section of the State. It has a large circulation, and as an advertising medium has few equals among the country papers of North-east Missouri. Capt. Balthis is an excellent writer and a man of independence of mind and expressions, and though an earnest Democrat, he never permits party interests to come between him and his care for the best interests of Randolph county and the people at large. On the 8th of June, 1869, Capt. Balthis was married to Miss Laura T. Spencer, eldest daughter of Thomas H. Spencer, a well-to-do and respected farmer residing near Brunswick. This union has been blessed with five children, three of whom are living, a son and two daughters

JACOB M. BERGSTRESSER

(Proprietor of the Huntsville City Mills).

Mr. Bergstresser, though a young man, less than 30 years of age, has charge of one of the important mills of the county, and is conducting it with marked energy and success. The mill has a capacity of 30 barrels a day, and carries a large stock of grain regularly. Mr. Bergstresser is a thoroughly capable and skillful miller, and under his management the flour bearing the brand of the "City Mills" has obtained great popularity, and he has a constant demand for all and more than he can manufacture. He is a native of the old Keystone State, and was born at Carlisle, in Cumberland county, October 10, 1855. His parents were John and Catherine (Gaymon) Bergstresser, and Jacob M. was reared in his native State. In 1872 he and two of his brothers came to Missouri — John and Henry. He remained until 1876 engaged in milling in South-east Missouri. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and was engaged in milling at Chambersburg from

1876 to 1879, coming thence back to Missouri and locating in Randolph county. Here he was engaged in the sewing machine business, with headquarters at Moberly, until 1881, when he took charge of the City Mills at Huntsville. His brother, John, is with him in the milling business, although the latter now resides at Moberly. Their mill is valued at \$5,000, and is fitted up with an excellent class of machinery, and is in excellent shape and condition. Their business is steadily increasing, and in time they expect to greatly enlarge its capacity for the manufacture of flour, meal, etc.

HENRY H. BERGSTRESSER

(Dealer in Groceries, Queen's-ware, Tin-ware, etc., Huntsville).

Mr. Bergstresser, who is a brother of Jacob M., whose sketch precedes this, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., March 16, 1842, and was reared in that county. His father was a miller by occupation, and Henry H., like Jacob M., was brought up to that calling. On the 10th of January, 1868, he was married to Miss Jennie E. Hurley, and he continued to reside in that county, engaged in the milling business, until 1879, when he came to Missouri and embarked, as clerk for his brother John, in the grocery business at Moberly. Two years later he came to Huntsville and took charge of the City Mills at this place, which he conducted with success until 1881. He then engaged in the grocery trade at Huntsville, and has since followed it. He has a good stock of groceries and other goods in the lines mentioned above, and an excellent trade. He is attentive to business, deals fairly, and is enterprising, and is getting along exceedingly well. Mr. and Mrs. Bergstresser have four children: Jennie, Mary Maud, Ulysses Grant and Harry E.

JAMES G. BIBB

(Dealer in Harness, Huntsville).

The subject of this sketch was born in Russellville, Logan county, Ky., and is a brother of Gov. Henry G. Bibb, a distinguished lawyer of that State and eminent in its political affairs, having held various official positions of distinction, including the office of lieutenant-governor. Their parents were Henry G. and Elizabeth (Poe) Bibb, originally of Virginia, but who moved to Russellville, Logan county, Ky., in the year 1818. James G. Bibb lived upon a farm until he was 17 years old; he then began to learn the saddlery and harness maker's trade, and has worked at it from that time to this with but little interruption. In 1853 he came to Missouri and located at Glasgow, where he carried on business for four years. Then coming to Huntsville he has since resided here, and he has been engaged in his present line of business except about four years, between 1862 and 1867, when he conducted a grocery store. In 1865 he was elected justice of the peace of Salt Spring township, and has held the office through all the vicissitudes of politics by consecutive

re-elections from that day to this, and has tried during his official career about 2,000 civil and criminal causes; and such has been the confidence in his ability and integrity as a justice that but few appeals have been taken from his decisions to the higher courts. No more worthy certificate could be required of his standing and character as a man than is afforded by the fact of his long continuance in office, running through a period of 19 years continuously. It was through his efforts that the official records of Randolph county were saved to the people. When the court-house, in which they were deposited, was on fire, and when dismay was depicted on every countenance and no one knew what to do, he, amid the fire and smoke and falling brick and burning timbers, rushed into the building and saved the deed books and court records from destruction. For this act alone the people of Randolph county will ever hold him in grateful remembrance. He is one of the fine old gentlemen of Randolph county, a man of broad intelligence, large heart, and always courteous and obliging, one of that class of men whom the communities in which they live are glad to claim as citizens and who always command the respect and confidence of those around them. His life has been one of strict integrity, worthy industry, and always solicitous for the best interests of society. Though not a rich man, he is more content with his worldly possessions than many whose estates are far greater, for he has never considered the possession of wealth the greatest reward of life, but on the contrary has striven to live correctly and without reproach, so that when old age should come he would fall under the shadow of no man's ill will.

WILLIAM BLAIR, M.D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Huntsville, Mo.).

Dr. Blair, who has been engaged in the practice of his profession for nearly half a century, and has been located at Huntsville for the past 25 years, is a native of Pennsylvania and of Scotch-Irish ancestry, being a representative of the same family from which Gen. Frank P. Blair, of this State, descended. Prior to the Revolution, five of the Blair brothers came to America from the North of Ireland, and from these, most, if not all of the Blairs of the United States sprang, including Gen. Frank P. Blair, who was a second cousin to the subject of this sketch, their ancestor of the fourth generation being the same. The brothers who came over were: James, Archibald, John, Brice and Thomas. Brice Blair was the grandfather of Dr. William Blair. John Blair, a son of Brice Blair, married Miss Mary Purdeau, a daughter of William Purdeau, who came over from France and settled in Pennsylvania. John Blair had a family of 11 children, and Dr. Blair was the second of these. James and Mary are in Iowa, Charity lives at Bedford, Pa., and John S. is at Frankfort, Va. All the rest are deceased. The parents both died in Pennsylvania—the father in 1853 and the mother in 1878, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. Dr. Blair was born

at Flint Stone creek, in Bedford county, Pa., May 20, 1811, and was reared on his father's farm, in his native county, until he was 18 years of age, when, having been of studious habits and having a quick, active mind, he had acquired a good English education, and he began school-teaching. He became quite successful and popular as a school-teacher, and continued it for four years. In the meantime, he had decided to devote himself to the medical profession, and having saved up some means with which to prosecute his studies, he began the study of medicine under Dr. Scott, of Bedford county, applying himself with unflagging diligence and energy for about two years. He was now qualified to engage in the practice, and he began practice in his native county and continued it with success until 1853, when he took a course of lectures in medicine and surgery in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He resumed practice and has continued it from that time to this without interruption, except while attending medical college a second term, at the conclusion of which he was duly graduated. Dr. Blair came to Missouri in 1859 and located at Huntsville, where he has since resided. His house, then in the outskirts of town, was in the woods, and the county was but little more than a wilderness. In 1861, Dr. Blair, like nearly all of his name in this country, took sides unequivocally for the Union, and didn't go behind the bush to express his convictions or act upon them. He identified himself promptly and actively with the Union element in the State, and, the value of his services as a physician and surgeon being appreciated, he was made post surgeon of the Third Iowa, two companies stationed at Huntsville in February and March, 1862, and two companies of Merrill's Horse. In March, 1863, Gen. Gamble commissioned him surgeon of the Fiftieth regiment, and he was also detailed surgeon of the First Provincial regiment, E. M. M., with headquarters at Mexico. Later along he was made regimental surgeon of the Forty-sixth E. M. M., and was commissioned under Col. A. F. Denny, Col. J. D. Douglass being colonel of the First Provisional regiment, where he was retained as examining physician for seven months, when he resigned. He was then commissioned surgeon, by Gov. Willard P. Hall, of the Forty-sixth E. M. M., and was stationed at Huntsville until the close of the war. In November, 1863, Dr. Blair was appointed one of the examining physicians for the pension office (serving under Baker and Van Arnum, commissioners of pensions), and he has held that position ever since. Dr. Blair was quite active and useful in organizing the militia of Randolph county during the war for the Union service, and continued in the service until 1866. In the general practice of his profession he has been quite successful, and has long been recognized as one of the leading physicians of the county. Personally, he is a man of high character and is of a kind, generous disposition, and much esteemed by the people wherever he is known. He is a man of strong character, great mental vigor, and as determined and resolute, almost, as the laws of nature; for whatever he conceives to be right and proper to do, he will do it, or make the

attempt, though the heavens fall. This is a characteristic of the Blair family, and it is this unconquerable resolution that makes them men of consequence and influence wherever their fortunes are cast. On the 19th of March, 1833, Dr. Blair was married to Miss Rachel Hendrickson, of Alleghany county, Maryland. She lived to brighten his home for nearly half a century, but at last went the way of all flesh, and her spirit passed through glory's morning gate on the 17th of August, 1881. They had a family of ten children: Jonathan, the eldest, died in infancy; Martha died while the wife of J. T. Devore; Sarah is the widow of Rev. William Hanley, formerly a Methodist minister of Breckinridge; Eliza died in infancy, as did also John; Norval W. is at home; Albert died in the Union army at the age of 17; Lydia J. P., the wife of W. G. True, of Moberly; Clara, the wife of Thomas A. Craig, of Macon; and Arabella is the wife of Charles C. Ford, of Ottumwa, Iowa. Dr. Blair is a member of the Methodist Church, as was his wife for many years prior to her death.

C. BOYD, A.B., A.M. AND M.D.

(Proprietor of the Rutherford House, Huntsville).

Dr. Boyd, an old Marylander, and one of the best educated men in this section of the State, as well as a physician of nearly 20 years' experience in the active practice, has been engaged in the hotel business at Huntsville for more than eleven years past, and has become widely and favorably known by the traveling public throughout this State, and, indeed, generally in this section of the country, as one of the most popular landlords and capable and successful hotel men connected with the business. He is from Baltimore to Huntsville and was born in Frederick county, Maryland, May 16, 1826. Dr. Boyd received his general education at Dickinson College, one of the leading institutions of learning of Pennsylvania, in which he took complete literary, scientific and classical courses, graduating in 1846 among the first in a class, several of whose members have since become distinguished in life. He was honored by his *Alma Mater* with both the degrees of A.B. and A.M., to which his attainments fully entitled him. He had pursued his general educational course with the view of becoming a physician, and immediately following his graduation he began the study of medicine. He continued the study without interruption and with assiduity, and in due time entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, second to no institution of medical learning in the United States. He graduated in medicine with high honor in 1850, and at once returned to Maryland and entered upon his career in the practice at the city of Baltimore. He was successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in that city for many years, but at last decided to come West and make his home in Missouri. Accordingly, in 1869, he came to this State and located at Huntsville where he has since resided. Here he secured the Rutherford House, which he has conducted since its opening. Dr. Boyd has made this house one of the most popular cosmopolitan

hotels in Missouri. A man of culture and refinement, and a perfect gentleman in every sense of the word, he not only knows how to treat guests properly, but has the heart and manhood to do his full duty to them. He strives to conduct his house so that the traveler will feel as nearly contented, comfortable and at ease under the roof of the Rutherford as one away from his own home and family could possibly be situated. His house is the delight of the commercial men, and on their long journeys they look forward to the time when they will stop with him, as the caravanist on the desert looks forward to the time when he will rest under the shade of the green trees, and on the velvety lawn of an oasis and be lulled to sleep by the music of singing birds and the murmuring flow of the cool waters of perennial springs. Dr. Boyd keeps his beds as clean as the snow as it descends from heaven, and his rooms as comfortable and cozy as the chamber that was prepared at eventide for the lovely Lalla Rookh as she journeyed on to her waiting and fondly expectant lover; and the table that the Rutherford presents is such as to make the epicure think that the millenium has come, while the gourmand seems to loose self-consciousness as he dines, or at least, to know only that there is a perfect sea of good things before him and all that he has to do is to eat until, like Tam O'Shanter, he shall be "o'er all the ills of life victorious." In a word, there are few such hotels in the interior of the State for neatness, comfort and menu as Dr. Boyd keeps; and personally he is one of the most popular landlords, as all the traveling public know. On the 5th of June, 1872, Dr. Boyd was married to Miss Virginia Boulware, of Renick, this county. They have no children.

JUDGE GEORGE H. BURCKHARTT

(Huntsville).

For nearly a quarter of a century Judge Burckhartt has occupied with honor and ability the bench of the judicial circuit of North-east Missouri, which includes the county of his residence—Randolph. During this long service his life has of course become intimately interwoven with the judicial history of the State. For years he has been regarded as one of the ablest judges and most upright men on the circuit bench, and his opinions command the highest consideration and respect, both from the profession and the public at large.

Judge Burckhartt descends from one of the pioneer families of Missouri. His grandfather, Christopher F. Burckhartt, was a native of Maryland, and a gallant soldier under Washington during the War of the Revolution. He immigrated to this State with his family in 1811 and settled first in St. Louis county, and in two years moved to Howard county, where he lived until his death, one of the worthy and respected old pioneers of that county. He was well advanced in years when he came to Missouri, and most of his family of children had grown up and become themselves the heads of families. Among these was George Burckhartt, who became the father of Judge George H., the subject of the present sketch.

George Burckhardt, pere, was reared in Frederick county, Maryland, and was married in Jefferson county, Kentucky, to Miss Ruth Dorsey, a representative of another old and respected Maryland family. George Burckhardt and family came to Missouri five years after his father, and also settled in Howard county. But in 1820 he removed over into Randolph county, where he resided for many years. He died in Howard county, to which he had returned 10 years previously, in 1864, when 83 years of age. He was a man of fine intelligence and high character, and was one of the prominent citizens of Randolph county. Before coming to Missouri he had served under Harrison in the War of 1812, and it was on account of his absence in the army that he did not follow his father sooner, as he had intended to do, to this State. In Randolph county he served for a number of years on the county court bench, and held other positions of local importance. He was a member of the first Legislature of Missouri from Howard county, and was a member from Randolph after it was organized. He was a farmer by occupation, as was also his father, and, considering the times in which he lived and his opportunities, he was quite successful. In politics he was a life-long Whig, and was one of the staunchest supporters of that party in Randolph county.

Judge George H. Burckhardt, the ninth and youngest in his father's family of children, was born in Randolph county on his father's homestead, six miles south-east of Huntsville, September 11, 1823. He was brought up to agricultural pursuits and, of course, in this section of the country at that early day, had only limited school advantages. From an early age, however, he showed a marked taste for study, and besides the instruction he received in the occasional common schools kept in the neighborhood, he improved his leisure to good advantage by study at home. John Stuart Mill says that the distinctions between men arise not so much from the superior natural ability of one over another, as from the inspiration of ambition which stimulates the one to higher exertions than the other. This ambition to rise to prominence and usefulness in life young Burckhardt had, and it is perhaps due quite as much to this as to his sterling natural ability, which all recognize, that he rose to the enviable position he has so long occupied and adorned. Pursuing his studies with unabated zeal and assiduity when young, he soon became qualified to teach school, and capable school-teachers were in much request in this section of the country at that time. In September, 1839, he began teaching in Monroe county, and he continued to teach for two years.

In the meantime he had determined to devote himself to the legal profession, and during his leisure, while teaching, he pursued a regular course of study preparatory to his admission to the bar. In 1843 he was duly admitted to practice law by Judge P. McBride, of Monroe, sitting at Paris, Monroe county, Mo., and he immediately afterwards entered upon the practice of his profession at Huntsville,

Mo. His sound, sober, good sense and his close attention to business, united with his high character and habits of study, and his close investigation of the law and facts of every case entrusted to him, soon made a favorable impression on the community as to his ability and worth as a lawyer, and he was not long in securing an excellent and lucrative practice. His rise in his profession as a practitioner was steady and substantial, and he had not been at the bar many years before he became recognized as one of the soundest lawyers and most successful practitioners in the Huntsville circuit. He was always a man of steady, even habits, and went about performing the duties of his practice in a methodical, clear-headed, business-like way; and the opening of court rarely, if ever, found him unprepared to take the proper steps in his cases, when they were called.

Judge Burekhartt is possessed of a mind broad and logical in its operations, considerably of the philosophic cast, and he views questions which come up for consideration not only as to their immediate causes and effects, but as to the general principles which they involve and their relations with other questions of a kindred nature, and the influence, directly and ultimately, a given decision would have. Thus in the practice, whilst he was an untiring student of his cases, consulting all the law and precedents bearing upon them and, at the same time, more than ordinarily careful and exact in preparing his pleadings, and arranging and presenting his testimony, he depended more for success in the trial of causes upon some one or more principles of law involved, upon which he asked a favorable decision, than upon anything else — either technical advantages, influence as a speaker, or otherwise. He was therefore, principally, what is termed a court lawyer, as contradistinguished from a jury lawyer. Before the court his career was one of distinguished success for, being a fine lawyer himself, he was seldom found presenting a case for consideration in which there was not solid merit on his side, and never one in which he did not believe that he was in the right. Being thus an able and honorable practitioner, he was almost invariably successful with his cases before the court. And when he went to the jury he was usually so well prepared with instructions that it was not a difficult task for him to make their way clear to a verdict for his client.

While Judge Burekhartt never claimed to be a great orator, he was always a clear, forcible and convincing speaker, and generally carried the convictions of his hearers with him in his train of argument. Often, indeed, when fully imbued with the justice and gravity of a cause, he rose to a high point of eloquence in his addresses before judge and jury, and whenever he essayed to touch the cords of sentiment, he never failed to carry the hearts of those who heard him with their convictions, which he had already secured. Long before he went on the bench, he was regarded on all hands as one of the leading lawyers of North-east Missouri, and he commanded a large practice, both in the circuit courts and in the State Supreme Court.

Recognizing his eminent fitness and qualifications for the position, in 1862 he was elected circuit judge of the Second Judicial Circuit,

and in 1864 he was re-elected. Subsequently he was appointed judge of that circuit by Gov. Fletcher, when the convention of 1865 ousted all the judges in the State, and was again re-elected in 1868. Since then he has been consecutively re-elected and has held that office continuously up to the present time. As a judge, he has more than fulfilled the high expectations of those who honored him with their confidence and esteem in placing him in that grave and responsible office. A man of sound judgment and wide and thorough legal learning, clear-headed and penetrating in investigating the merits of a cause, and anxious to do justice for the love of justice and that the dignity and majesty of the law may be upheld, his administration of his office has been such as to reflect lasting honor upon a position, which of itself would be an honor to any man to hold.

Such are the weight and influence of his opinions on the bench, that fewer cases are appealed to the Supreme Court from his circuit, considering the number and importance of cases tried, than from any other circuit in the State, as the writer is informed by a prominent practitioner in the Supreme Court who has had every opportunity to know. An able lawyer and a learned judge, his ability and learning are only equaled by his high character and incorruptibility.

“ With an equal scale
He weighs the offenses betwixt man and man;
He is not so soothed with adulation,
Nor moved with tears to wrest the course of justice
Into an unjust current, to oppress the innocent;
Nor does he make the laws
Punish the man, but in the man the cause.”

Though taking only the interest of a public-spirited citizen in politics, since the demise of the Whig party Judge Burckhardt has voted the Democratic ticket, or rather he cast his first Democratic vote for George B. McClellan, having voted for Bell and Everett in 1860. During the war he was a steadfast Union man, but as bitterly deprecated the excesses committed in the name of the Union as he denounced the outrages perpetrated on the other side. As a patriotic citizen he was for the Union above and beyond everything else, and he felt that after that was restored other things would soon right themselves. In this, time has already vindicated the wisdom and correctness of his position.

On the 16th of October, 1849, Judge Burckhardt was married to Miss Amanda McCampbell, a daughter of Wallace McCampbell, an extensive farmer and respected citizen of Randolph county, who settled in that county from Jessamine county, Ky., in an early day. This union has proved a long and happy one, and was blessed with seven children: John, who died at the age of 24; George Dorsey, who resides in this county some 10 miles south-west of Huntsville; Maria, who is now the wife of J. A. Heether, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Wallace, Odon, Guitar, the last two of whom are at home, Miss Ella being in school at Stephens' College, at Co-

lumbia. The Judge has been a prominent member of the Masonic order for 30 years.

“Throughout his entire career,” says a biographer of his life, “Judge Burckhardt has been characterized by prompt and energetic action and careful attention to business. Independent in thought, social and genial in manner, and inflexible in integrity, he has attained to that success and lives in the enjoyment of that reward which are the natural outgrowth of a true life.”

JUDGE MAY M. BURTON

(Retired Farmer and Merchant).

To give the history of the Burton family in Randolph county in all its details would be to write much of the history of the county itself, for representatives of this family were among the early settlers of the county, and its members have been more or less prominently identified with agricultural, business and public affairs here from the pioneer days of the country. It cannot be fairly expected that, in the space to which a sketch must be confined in this volume, anything like a complete review of the history of an old and prominent family can be given, but it is proposed to furnish such a frame-work of facts that at some future time a more perfect review may be written, if circumstances call for its production. Judge Burton's father was originally from Virginia, though his parents became pioneer settlers of Kentucky, where the son, whose name was also May (the father of the Judge), was reared. After he grew up he lived in Kentucky until the outbreak of the War of 1812, when he went bravely to the front in the defence of his country. He served with gallantry throughout that entire struggle, and was in the battle of the Thames, in which the celebrated Indian chief, Tecumseh, was killed, young May being present at the time he was slain in the progress of the battle. He remained in Kentucky after the war, until 1819, and was married in that State to Miss Nancy Woolfolk. He then removed to Missouri and settled near Higbee. He commenced in this county with practically no means, having little more than his team and rifle, with a family to care for besides. He was a man of great courage and resolution, and even greater industry and intelligence. He went to work with a brave heart and willing hands, and opened a large farm. In time he became one of the wealthy and prominent farmers of the county and one of its leading citizens. He lived here until his death, respected and esteemed by all, and to the advanced age of 80 years. Two of his brothers also came to Randolph county, Elijah and James, both of whom are also now deceased. May Burton had a family of five children who grew to maturity, namely, Burrilla, who became the wife of Thomas J. Gordon, a leading citizen of the county, and a State Senator from this district, but now deceased; Irene, the wife of J. W. Waller, of Kentucky; Ambrose W., who was county and government surveyor prior to the war, but is now deceased; Joseph W., who resides near Higbee, and Judge May M., the subject of this

sketch. Three others died young, William, Edna, and John C. Judge May M. Burton was born in this county, December 14, 1822, and was reared on his father's farm. His father being a man in good circumstances, the son was given an excellent general education. In early life he started as a school teacher, which he followed for several years, and became quite popular and successful in his chosen calling. On the 5th of December, 1845, he was married to Miss Minerva Brooks, a daughter of William H. and Susan (Pyle) Brooks, of this county. After his marriage Judge Burton settled down and engaged in farming. He secured quite an extensive tract of land near his father's old homestead, on which he resided and continued farming and stock raising until 1870. Inheriting to a marked degree the stronger and better qualities of his father's character, he, too, became successful in agricultural life, and quite prominent as a citizen. In 1856 he was elected to the Legislature over George Settle, a prominent man of the county, by a large majority. In 1870 he was elected a member of the county court, and has since been re-elected from time to time, having served in all nearly eight years. The year that he was first elected a member of the county court he retired from the farm and engaged in mercantile business in Higbee, Mo., and in 1878 he moved to Sweet Springs, in Saline county, where he continued for about three years. Returning to the farm in 1881, he has since lived a retired life, having an ample competency on which to rely as old age comes on apace, and something to leave each of his children. Judge Burton's first wife died in April, 1881. She had borne him two sons who survive: Ambrose C. and William H., both of whom are carrying on the farm at the old homestead. Judge Burton was married to his present wife July 5, 1883. Her maiden name was Sarah A. Lassiter, a daughter of Henry Lassiter, an early settler of the county from Kentucky. Her first husband, Robert G. Gilman, was for many years treasurer of the county and one of its most highly respected citizens. He died November 9, 1872. The Judge is a man still hale and well preserved. His eye is as bright and his step as elastic as would be expected of one 10 or 15 years his junior. Only 62 years of age as yet, to all appearances he still has a future of much activity and usefulness. No man in the county is more highly esteemed.

JUDGE SAMUEL AND JAMES M. BURTON

(Post-office, Huntsville).

The Burton family is one of the oldest in the section of country where they reside. Judge Burton's parents, Francis H. and Zilpha (Love) Burton, came to Randolph county in 1831, settling near Roanoke. Four years later they removed to Salt Springs where they lived until their death. The father died in the spring of 1857, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, from being thrown from a horse. He was justice of the peace of Salt Spring township for many years. His wife died in 1862. They were from North Carolina and the family was

originally from the North of England whence they came to America in the colonial days of the country and settled in Virginia. From there branches of the family established themselves in North Carolina and a number of other States. Judge Burton was the oldest in their family of 11 children, the others being: Able F., who died at the age of 35; Frances, who died while the wife of Samuel Blankership in 1858; David, who died in Chariton county in 1881; Elizabeth, who died in 1864, the wife of Thomas Mathis; Hutchins, of this county; Barbara, now Mrs. William Scritchfield, near Macon City; James D., of this county; Jane, now Mrs. Richard Belmear, of Huntsville; and William, who died at the age of 35 and was a twin with David. Judge Samuel Burton, the subject of this sketch, was born in Caswell county, North Carolina, March 27, 1812, and was therefore reared in the old North State. He came out to Randolph county with his parents, and on the 26th of May, 1834, was married to Miss Frances L., a sister to George Dameron. He had already begun farming for himself and has continued it up to the present time. In 1846 he settled on his present place. From his marriage up to the time of coming to the farm where he now lives, although interested in farming, he had lived in Huntsville and was identified with business at that place. Since locating on his farm, however, he has followed farming exclusively, united with stock raising. Judge Burton's farm contains 250 acres and he is comfortably situated. He has long been engaged in tobacco raising and has found it a very profitable branch of industry. In 1866 he was elected judge of the county court and served four years on the bench with efficiency and with satisfaction to the public. He is a man of considerable prominence in the county and represented the county, in part, in the convention which nominated that time-honored old statesman for governor, John S. Phelps. He has also been a delegate to district conventions and to various other meetings of the Democratic party. The Judge's wife died in 1859. She left him seven children: James M., Able F., Sarah A., married William Cooley, and died in 1857; William W., who was killed in the Confederate army under Pemberton at the siege of Vicksburg in 1863; Elizabeth H., now Mrs. B. S. Darr; George B., died in 1876, leaving a family; Martha M., now Mrs. Thomas Mayo; Thomas S., and Eva now Mrs. N. Thomas Mathis. The Judge has been a member of the M. E. Church South for over 40 years.

JAMES M. BURTON, present assessor of Randolph county and the eldest in his father's family of children, was born February 26, 1836. At the age of 19, having received a good common school education, he began teaching school, and continued it during the winter months for about 11 years. He became very prominent and popular as a school teacher, and his services were in request wherever he was known. It was the many acquaintances that he formed by teaching school and the favorable impression he made that contributed very largely to his election to office afterwards. In 1875 Mr. Burton was appointed deputy sheriff and deputy collector of the county, a position

he held for three years. He was then deputy assessor for four years, and in 1882 he was elected assessor. Mr. Burton was quite popular in the positions he held, and is now regarded as one of the most capable and efficient assessors the county ever had. During the war he served one year in the militia and was lieutenant under Capt. Hicks. On the 17th of October, 1856, Mr. Burton was married to Miss Anna E. Cockrill, a daughter of Benjamin and Jane (Duncan) Cockrill, who settled in this county from Kentucky in 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Burton have eight children: Thomas J., Frances L., Quantrell Lawrence, Ella D., Olive B., John A., Anna M. and Mary L. Frances L. is now the wife of John Jennings of Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Burton are members of the M. E. Church South, and Mr. B. is a Royal Arch in the Masonic order.

MARY CARLSTED

(Residence, Section 7, Township 53, Range 15, near Huntsville).

Mrs. Carlsted is the widow of Christian Carlsted, who died on the farm where she now resides November 18, 1877. She was born in Bavaria, June 26, 1839, and was a daughter of Gotlieb P. Klink, of the Kingdom of Bavaria. Mrs. Carlsted was reared in her native country, and when 20 years of age came to America with her brother, Philip Klink, their parents having previously died in the old country. Two years after her arrival in the United States, on the 9th of November, 1861, she was married to Mr. Carlsted. He was born in Prussia in 1836, and was therefore three years her senior. When he was 13 years of age, in 1849, he came to the New World, locating at first in Ohio. Later along he came to Missouri, and finally located in Randolph county. Here he met and married Miss Klink, the subject of this sketch, as stated above. After their marriage they settled on the farm where she now resides. Mrs. Carlsted has a good farm of over 200 acres, and she and her sons are engaged in stock-raising. Her husband left her five children: Sallie, now Mrs. John A. Burton; William W., Florence S., Cassie D. and Mary C. Mrs. Carlsted and her children are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

MARK A. COOLEY

(Assistant Superintendent of the Woodard Coal and Mining Company, Huntsville).

Mr. Cooley, a prominent member of the above company, is a self-made young man, having accumulated all he has by his own industry and intelligence. He was born in Batavia, Kane county, Ill., January 12, 1854. His parents were Allison and Alice M. (Peck) Cooley, and Mark A. was reared at Batavia. When a young man, or rather while still a youth, he worked two years on the Rock Island Railroad, and in 1875 came to Hannibal, Mo., and worked at the cabinet maker's trade, which he had previously learned, for two years. The summer of 1880 he spent in Colorado, and in the spring of the following year he came to Huntsville. Here he has since been identified with the coal business. He and Mr. Chipman have

been the leading owners of mine No. 3 for some time, and in June, 1882, that shaft and mine No. 2 were consolidated, and Mr. Cooley has since been assistant superintendent of the consolidated mine, having charge of the outside work of the bank, attending to the purchase of supplies, to the sales of coal, shipments, etc., etc. Mr. Cooley is a live, energetic man, and with the start he already has and his business qualifications and enterprise, he will doubtless become a more than ordinarily well-to-do citizen, no Providential hinderance intervening. On the 18th of April, 1882, Mr. Cooley was married to Miss Mollie L. Wilber, of Hannibal.

ANDREW COX

(Contractor and Builder, Huntsville).

Mr. Cox, a thorough practical carpenter himself, is one of the leading and most practical men in his line in this part of the county. His father before him was a carpenter and contractor, and to this occupation young Cox was brought up. Being a man of more than ordinary, natural intelligence, and having worked at his trade faithfully from boyhood with but little interruption, it is not surprising that he has risen to a prominent position in his calling. He now has charge of the construction of the opera house at this city, and has been the leading contractor and builder of Huntsville for a number of years. Mr. Cox is a native of New York, born in Orange county, near West Point, November 20, 1840. He was reared in New York, and received a good common English education in the local schools. At an early age he began the carpenter's trade under his father, and continued it up to the outbreak of the war. During the war he worked in the United States arsenal, and afterwards resumed general work at his trade. Later along he was superintendent of a small arms and ammunition manufactory at Springfield, Mass. In 1869 Mr. Cox came to Huntsville, having previously move West, and has since followed his business at this place. He is a man of character and business enterprise, and has the confidence of the entire community. His business and reputation are steadily increasing. Mr. Cox's parents were Andrew and Rosanna (McRane) Cox, both natives of New York.

WARREN T. DAMERON, M.D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Huntsville).

Dr. Dameron commenced the practice of medicine in Randolph county in 1849 and has been continuously engaged in the practice at Huntsville since 1851, a period of 33 years. In 1850 he was attracted to California by the gold excitement, but was absent only a year. As a physician it is not less than the truth requires to be said that his life has been one of excellent success. Possessed to a marked degree of the natural aptitudes and mental qualities, without which one can not hope for success in the practice of medicine, he has pursued his chosen calling with that fixedness of purpose and industry both as a

student and practitioner, which would have made him successful even with less ability than he possesses and with less adaptability to the profession. In a short biographical sketch it is of course not expected, nor would it be proper to go into the details of the career of the subject in his business, industrial or professional activities. Nor can any exception be made to this rule in the present case, although the subject is fairly worthy of a more than ordinary notice in the present volume. Let it be sufficient to say, however, that both as a physician and a man his life has been one of marked usefulness and without reproach. Personally, he is highly thought of by all who know him and highest by those who have known him longest and know him best. He is possessed of many qualities that draw around him warm and true friends and make him esteemed by those among whom he lives. Dr. Dameron commenced life for himself without means or other advantages except the education, a good practical one, which his worthy and venerated father greatly assisted him to obtain. His father wisely believed that the best heritage he could leave his children was an honored name, an upright character and a good education, and these he transmitted to them all. Warren T. Dameron was born in North Carolina August 15, 1822, and was one in a family of 13 children. His parents were George B. and Mary W. Moore Dameron, who were reared and married in Virginia. The father was of French descent and the mother of English origin. They removed to North Carolina and later along, in 1834, to Missouri, locating in Randolph county, where they lived until their death. The father was a farmer by occupation and was in comfortable circumstances. Both he and his wife were earnest and active members of the Methodist Church. He was especially active and zealous in church work as a lay member. He was a man of decided convictions and clear, sober intelligence, much given to thought, and therefore an instructive conversationalist to those with whom he conversed. In politics he was a sterling Jackson Democrat, and all of his sons who grew up to be men followed in his footsteps, and those still living are unfaltering in their party fealty. He died December 18, 1848, widely and profoundly regretted, for he was one of the most esteemed citizens of the pioneer days of the county. Dr. Dameron was reared on the farm and educated in the local schools of the county. He subsequently studied medicine and afterwards attended Medical College from which he was duly graduated in 1849. Dr. Dameron has been twice married. First, in 1849 to Miss Frances A. Horner, a daughter of M. and Keturah Horner, of this county. She died in 1859. September, 1863, he was married to his last wife, Mrs. Laura McLean, a daughter of Noah and Nancy Kingsbury, of Howard county, one of the best families of that county. She was educated at Columbia, Mo. Her first husband, Dr. John McLean, died in 1858. Dr. Dameron has three children, one a son, George M., aged 34, by his first wife, and two by his last wife, Lulie W., 18 years old, and Clifford Lee, seven years old. His first wife was a member of the M. E. Church, as was also his last wife, and

the Doctor himself has been a member of that church from boyhood. He has long been an official member of the church and all his brothers and sisters followed the same faith, except a sister who married a Presbyterian minister, and very naturally identified herself with her husband's denomination. But four of Dr. Dameron's father's family of children are now living.

ANDREW MONROE ELLINGTON

(Attorney at Law and Postmaster, Huntsville).

Mr. Ellington, a young attorney of some seven years' experience in the practice, and a lawyer of thorough preparatory training, both literary and professional, as well as a young gentleman of good ability and excellent business habits, is a native Missourian, born at Fayette, Howard county, February 2, 1852. He comes of two old and respected families of this State — the Ellingtons and Monroes — names not unfamiliar to Missourians, especially to those who know anything of the church history of the State. For 30 years his father, W. T. Ellington, has been an active minister of the gospel in the M. E. Church South. Although now well advanced in age, he is still engaged in his great life-work with as much zeal and apparently with as much energy as characterized the labors of his earlier years. On his mother's side, Mr. Ellington was a grandson of the late Rev. Andrew Monroe, a distinguished member of the Missouri Conference, and for over half a century one of the able and esteemed ministers of the Southern Methodist Church. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Central Missouri, and repeatedly held the office of presiding elder in his church. He died at Mexico, in Audrain county, where his remains are interred, and a suitable monument has been erected at his grave by the church, to commemorate his long and useful life, the memory of which is even more sacredly enshrined in the hearts of Methodists and good people all over the State. Young Ellington grew up at Columbia, Mo., and has had the best educational advantages the State affords. He graduated from the State University in the class of 1872, and he is still an honored member of the Phi Kappa Psi Society of that institution. After his graduation, Mr. Ellington, who had decided to devote himself to the profession of the law, engaged in teaching school in Boone county in order to defray his current expenses while prosecuting his legal studies. He taught school with success for several years and read law while not occupied with the duties of the school-room. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar at Columbia by Judge Burckhardt, judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, and was gracefully complimented by the court for his attainments as a licentiate. Mr. Ellington has always been of close, studious habits, and since his admission to the bar he has greatly advanced himself in the knowledge of the law by continued study. After his admission he went to Colorado and located at the county seat of Saguache county, where he practiced his profession for about four years. During his last two years in Colorado he served as school superintendent of Saguache

county. Returning to Missouri in the winter of 1880-81, Mr. Ellington located at Huntsville for the practice of his profession, and has since been engaged in the practice at this place. The following July he was appointed postmaster at Huntsville, and still holds that position. His younger brother (Harry) is his deputy, and attends to the duties of the office, Mr. Ellington giving his entire time to the practice. He is thoroughly wedded to his profession, and possesses the qualities and qualifications to rise to distinction at the bar, being ambitious to succeed, studious, attentive to business and well-trained, both generally and in his profession. In politics, Mr. Ellington is a Republican, but is a man of broad views, and quite as ready to concede to others the right to express their opinions freely as he resolutely claims the same right to himself. On the 27th of July, 1872, he was married to Miss Josie, a daughter of Frank Hammett, Esq., of Huntsville. Their first born and only child died in infancy, July 4, 1883. Personally, Mr. Ellington is courteous and gentlemanly, and is much esteemed at Huntsville.

THOMAS M. ELMORE

(Formerly of the *Huntsville Herald*).

Mr. Elmore, who has been identified with the newspaper business from early manhood, and is prominently connected with the business affairs of Huntsville, is a native of Illinois, born in Schuyler county. His father is William C. Elmore, now of Adair county, Mo., and his mother's maiden name was Eliza Clark. He was born in White county, Tenn., and she near Wheeling, West Va. Both came West when young, and they were married in Monroe county, Ill., in 1848. Nine years afterwards they removed to Missouri and settled in Adair county. They had a family of 10 children, namely: George L., William H., Emily, Caroline, McLealen, Terry C., Jessie, Clarence and Thomas M. The father's life pursuit has been farming. He is a man of sober, clear intelligence, and is well informed in the affairs of the world, having always been an intelligent and discriminating reader, devoting much of his time to the study of history. He is also quite fond of newspaper reading, and is well posted in the current events of the times. Thomas M., the subject of the present sketch, was reared on the farm in Adair county, and received a good general common school education. After quitting the farm he came to Randolph county in 1869, and engaged in business pursuits and conducted a drug store at Huntsville for some time. At Huntsville he also became identified with the newspaper business, with which he continued until a short time ago, when he retired from the *Herald* office. Mr. Elmore is well known among newspaper men as a good business manager, and a clear-headed, pointed writer. While he was connected with the *Herald*, that paper steadily grew in value and influence, and improved in every feature. He retired from the paper, leaving it one of the prominent and substantial cosmopolitan journals of the State. Mr. Elmore has always taken a public-spirited and

intelligent interest in the general affairs of the community, and especially in its public and business enterprises. He is a prominent stockholder of the Huntsville Gas Company and of the Building and Loan Association. He is also a stockholder in and the president of the Huntsville Rake and Stacker Company, and is a director in all three of the companies above named. In 1878 he was married to Miss Ella Fort, a refined and accomplished young lady of this city, a daughter of Dr. Fort. They have two children: Susie E. and Helen. Mr. Elmore is recognized as one of the influential citizens of Huntsville, and is highly respected. Personally he is quite popular, and socially he and his excellent wife are much esteemed in the best society of Huntsville and wherever they are known.

ANDREW JACKSON FERGUSON

(County Treasurer, Huntsville).

That intelligence and energy will ultimately succeed in life, whatever may be the early circumstances in which they are placed, is illustrated in every community by the lives of its successful men. Early advantages are, of course, not to be despised, and every father should strive to afford his children all the opportunities for their advancement in his power to give them. But opportunities alone will not make a successful man. The qualities necessary to bring success must be inherent in the individual. If these are present, and his constitution is reasonably vigorous, he will succeed anyhow, and early advantages only tend to accelerate his success and make the road to its achievement shorter and less rugged. Among the prominent citizens of Randolph county who have risen in life by their own merits and exertions alone, the subject of the present sketch justly occupies an enviable position. Mr. Ferguson is a native of the Old Dominion, born at Danville, September 10, 1828. His parents were John and Sarah (Hopwood) Ferguson. When Andrew J. was still in childhood, his father was taken away by death, and the mother afterwards removed to Christian county, Ky., where the son principally grew up. He was apprenticed to the saddler's trade at New Providence, Tenn., and after learning the trade, he worked at it in Kentucky and Tennessee until 1850, when he came to Missouri and located at Cape Girardeau. Mr. Ferguson followed his trade in Cape Girardeau for several years, and in about 1853 removed to Glasgow, Mo., remaining, however, only a short time, and coming thence to Huntsville where he has since resided. Mr. Ferguson engaged in business here in the saddlery and harness line, and continued it with success until 1878. He was quite successful as a business man, and has accumulated a neat competency. Having lived an upright and blameless life for so many years among the people of Randolph county, he has naturally won the confidence and esteem of the public. Recognizing his high character and excellent business qualifications, in 1864 he was advanced to the position of treasurer of the county, the duties of which he discharged with singular efficiency and general satis-

faction. In 1872 he was re-elected to the same office, and since that time he has been repeatedly re-elected, and still has charge of the financial affairs, or rather the public funds, of the county. His long continuance in this important and responsible office shows in what high esteem he is held by the people of the county. His record has certainly been one upon which he can afford to look back with satisfaction and not without pardonable pride. How many young men starting out in the world with every advantage which means and parental affection can confer, fail to reach a station in life to be compared with that which the subject of this sketch has attained in the face of all obstacles and by his own character and industry? Mr. Ferguson has been twice married. His first wife was previously Miss Sarah A. Young, of Montgomery county, Tenn., but originally of Hopkins county, Ky. She died at Cape Girardeau, Mo., in 1851. To his present wife, formerly Miss Mary A. Boyd, originally of Kentucky, Mr. Ferguson was married November 3, 1853. Mr. Ferguson has four children: Ada, now the wife of H. G. Bourne, of Pueblo, Col.; William B., of Montana; Claude and Beulah, the last two at home. Mr. Ferguson was a member of the militia during the war, and has long been a member of the Masonic order, being an initiate of the Commandery at Moberly and of the Blue lodge at Cape Girardeau.

JOHN THOMAS FORT, M.D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Huntsville).

No biographical conspectus of Huntsville would be at all just or accurate which should not give a prominent and worthy place to a sketch of the life of the subject of this sketch, for the careers of few, if of any, have been more intimately and creditably interwoven with its history than that of Dr. Fort. And an outline of his life and family antecedents will be found interesting, even outside of his own identification with this place. Dr. Fort has not become a distinguished man in the broader acceptance of that term, but his life has been a more than ordinarily active one, and one of much practical value to those among whom he has lived. Nor can the writer forbear the expression of the opinion that if, instead of being a representative of, he had been an exception to, the class whom Wordsworth describes —

“Nor having e’er, as life advanced, been led
By circumstances to take unto the height
The measure of themselves,” —

if he had been led by circumstances to fill an exalted position in the world, he would have acquitted himself with high honor and with credit to the station he occupied, for his qualities of mind and character are such that they would not prove unequal to the responsibilities of any place in life open to his advancement. Dr. Fort is a native of Randolph county, born four miles west of Huntsville, and on the 31st of August, 1826. His parents were pioneer settlers of Randolph

county, and his father's parents were among the first settlers of Davidson county, Tenn., locating on the site of the present city of Nashville in 1793, when there was only a block-house standing where there now is a city of 75,000 inhabitants. Josiah and Piety Fort, the grandparents of Dr. Fort, located at Nashville from North Carolina, and William Fort, his father, was born in the block-house at that place October 19, 1793, his parents not then having made any improvements of their own. William Fort grew up in Tennessee, and, considering the newness of the country in which he lived and his opportunities, obtained a more than ordinarily good education. He subsequently read medicine and, as the old citizens of Randolph county know, he was for many years a successful and prominent physician. In 1815 he was married in Robertson county, Tenn., to Miss Patsey Gorham, and five years afterwards he came to Randolph county and located four miles west of Huntsville, where he lived to old age and until his death. Randolph county was then a wilderness, and his name justly occupies a place among those of its pioneer settlers. The place of his location here was, and is still known as Medical Springs, and there he opened salt works in 1823 and worked them for about 20 years, supplying salt for Randolph and Macon counties. He and his good wife reared a family of six children: Henry T., now of Moberly; Martha E., the wife of A. W. Burton, both of whom, however, are now deceased; Amanda C., the widow of Joseph M. Hammett; Frances C., the wife of Giles F. Cook, but both are now deceased; Andrew J., a prominent stock man in Montana Territory; and John T. Dr. Fort was reared on the farm near Huntsville and received a thorough education, taking, besides a general course, a complete classical course. His preceptor was Hugh McEwing, a Scotch scholar and a man of fine education. Mr. McEwing taught at Dr. Fort's father's residence, and was reputed to be the best teacher in this section of the State at that time. His attainments were substantial and thorough, rather than flashy and superficial, and he brought up his pupils in the same way. At the age of 18 young Fort began the study of medicine under his father, and under the latter's instruction continued study until 1846, when he entered the Medical Department of the State University, which was located at St. Louis. He took two regular courses of lectures in medicine and graduated with distinction in 1848. Immediately following his graduation Dr. Fort began the practice of his profession at his old home, with the view of relieving his father of much of the burden of a large practice and of establishing himself in life, but he was young and full of enterprise and the spirit of adventure. About this time the California gold excitement broke out and, like many of the young men of Missouri and all over the civilized world, he was attracted to the Midas land beyond the Cordilleras by the genii stories of Pactolian sands that glistened in the sunlight in the far off garden of the new found Hesperides. He spent two years in California, but found it more congenial, if not more profitable, to relieve suffering for gold than to dig

for it. While there he was engaged in the practice, with excellent success, at Red Bluff. Returning to old Missouri in 1852, and desiring to make himself thorough in his profession, so far as the instructions of the schools go, the following winter he took a special course of lectures in the Medical Department of the St. Louis University, and in the spring of 1854 located at McGee College, in Macon county. Dr. Fort continued the practice there for two years and then returned to the vicinity of his old home in Randolph county. In 1860 he went to Robertson county, Tenn., locating at the place where his mother was born and reared, and continued the practice at that place for 15 years. He became very successful as a physician in Tennessee, and accumulated no inconsiderable evidences of prosperity. Returning to Randolph county in 1875, he has since been engaged in the practice at Huntsville. For nearly 10 years he has held the place here of one of the leading physicians of the county. No physician stands higher in the practice in this community than Dr. Fort does at Huntsville. His success has been uninterrupted, both in relieving the suffering and in material affairs. Dr. Fort has been thrice married. To his first wife, formerly Miss Susan F. Cummins, he was married March 1, 1848, immediately after receiving his diploma at the medical college. She survived her marriage nine years, leaving him two children at her death: Susan F., who died in girlhood, and Martha, the wife of Thomas M. Elmore, editor of the *Huntsville Herald*. Three other children, sons, preceded their mother to the grave. In 1860 he was married to Miss Emily Fort, a cousin-germane, of Tennessee. She died in 1870, and to his present wife, formerly Miss Ellen C. Fort, a sister to his second wife, he was married some 12 years ago. Dr. Fort has not confined his activities to the medical profession alone. He has for years been quite prominently identified with business affairs, public life and the benevolent societies. For four years he was a partner with his brother, Henry Fort, in merchandising at Ft. Henry. For several years he carried on the drug business at Huntsville, and during 1879 and 1880 he was a partner with his son-in-law, T. M. Elmore, in the proprietorship and publication of the *Herald* at this place. He was the editor of the *Herald* during that time, and he has long been known as a valuable newspaper correspondent from this point. He contributed very materially to the maintenance of the county seat at Huntsville by the vigorous, unanswerable arguments he published on that question. He has long been recognized as one of the most public-spirited citizens of the place and has done much to promote its prosperity. He has served in the city council, and was for several years mayor of the city. Dr. Fort is a Royal Arch Mason, and has been a member of the Masonic order for nearly 30 years, being now treasurer of the lodge at Huntsville. He is also a member of the Select Knights and of the Knights of Honor. In recognition of his prominence in his profession he has been given, and now holds, the position of examining surgeon of the Masonic Mutual Aid Society, and is also exam-

ining surgeon of the South-west Aid Society, of the New York Life Insurance Company, and of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

A. F. GILL

(Farmer, Section 34, Township 54, Range 15, near Huntsville).

Mr. Gill was a son of John and Mary (Watts) Gill, from Boyle county, Ky., who came to Missouri in 1811. The father was a carpenter by trade, and followed that occupation in St. Louis for three years after coming to this then territory. From St. Louis he removed to St. Charles county, where he continued his trade and later along became somewhat identified with farming. He was born in 1789, and died in 1872. A. F. was born in St. Charles county January 20, 1834, and was reared in his native county. April 26, 1866, he was married to Miss Mary Fairchild, formerly of Warsaw, Ill. She was a daughter of Capt. O. H. Fairchild, and her mother's maiden name was Ada W. Brown. Her father was for many years a well known steamboat captain on the Mississippi, and lost his life on the steamer Fashion between Memphis and New Orleans, his body never being recovered from the river. He was made the hero of one of John Hays' poems entitled "James Bledsoe," the poet having been a friend of Capt. Fairchild, and was afterwards private secretary to President Lincoln. Mrs. Fairchild still survives and finds a welcome and pleasant home with her daughter, Mrs. Gill. About the time of his marriage, Mr. Gill removed to Randolph county, and has since been engaged in farming in this county. He has a comfortable homestead and his life has been one of satisfactory success. Mr. and Mrs. Gill have three children: Ada, Everett and Emma. Mr. G. is a member of the C. P. Church, and his wife is a member of the Baptist denomination. Mr. Gill was clerk of township 53, range 15, for five years, and has also served as county coroner. Mrs. Gill has but one sister surviving, Emma, who is now the wife of Judge James H. Vail, of Milner, Dak. He was for a number of years judge of the Iron-ton (Mo.) judicial circuit.

ALONZO GROVER

(Of Lay Bros. & Grover, Proprietors of the Valley Mills, Huntsville).

Mr. Grover, a leading miller and thorough machinist of the county, is a native of Ohio, born in Ashtabula county, May 19, 1834. When he was six years of age his parents, John and Jennie (Merritt) Grover, came West and located first in Knox county, Mo., but soon afterwards removed to Fulton county, Ill. The father was a merchant by occupation, and followed that in Fulton county for many years. In 1850, however, he started to California, and was killed *en route*, 16 miles from Salt Lake City, from being overwhelmed by a mountain snow-slide. Alonzo was reared in Fulton county and from an early age displayed a decided natural taste for the use of tools. He was encouraged in this and later along began to accustom

himself to handling and managing machinery, for which he always had a great admiration. He was not less apt in familiarizing himself with the principles and uses of machinery than he was zealous to learn and anxious to become a skillful machinist. He obtained a situation at Farmington, Ill., in a large mill, and afterwards went to Galesburg, that State, where he was engaged in milling for 11 years. Prior to this, he had become a thorough miller and skillful machinist, and his services were in request wherever he was known. He was offered a position on flattering terms at Ottumwa, Iowa, where he went and worked a year. He then came to Moberly, Mo., where he worked for about six years, being recognized as the best miller of that place. In 1879 he came to Huntsville and ran the City Mill until the fall of 1881, when he became a partner in the present firm. He has supervision of the milling machinery, and has just put in improved works of the latest and best make; and the Valley Mills, under his management, have taken a leading place among the best mills of the county. These mills were built in 1868 by Elias and John P. Lay and father, F. W. Lay, and were the first mills propelled by steam built at Huntsville. Elias Lay came to Missouri with his father when a lad eight years of age, away back in 1836. He followed farming here after he grew up until 1868, when he came to Huntsville. His wife was a Miss Nancy E. Henderson before her marriage, and they have two children: Jane F., the wife of W. A. Rutherford, and Robert E. The mill has three runs of buhrs, and does a general merchant and exchange business. It has a capacity of 25 barrels a day, and its flour is made by the "new process." Mr. Grover bought out the interest of F. W. Lay, the father of Elias and John P., which interest he now owns. In December, 1868, Mr. Grover was married at Fairfield, Iowa, to Miss Margaret J. Russell, formerly of Ohio. They have two children: John E. and a girl, Jessie M. Mrs. G. is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church. Mr. G. is a man of more than ordinary energy and enterprise, and has made all he has by his own industry and intelligence.

HENRY C. HALEY

(Blacksmith and Farmer).

Mr. H. was born in Macon City, January 28, 1843, and was a son of James T. and Cynthia F. (Goggins) Haley, his mother's father being Wm. Goggins the original settler of Huntsville, one of the pioneers of Macon and Randolph counties. Henry C., the subject of this sketch, learned the blacksmith trade as he grew up before the war, and in 1862 he entered the Confederate service under Capt. Waldon, and continued in the ranks of the South for about 18 months. He then came home and affairs were in such a shape that he couldn't stay unless he became identified with the Union militia, for they then had possession of the country. He therefore became enrolled in the E. M. M., and was attached to them until the close of the war. After peace was restored he resumed his trade and has since worked at it.

March 30, 1863, he was married to Miss Sarah B. Rutherford, who was born in Chariton county, July 6, 1848, and was a daughter of Shelton Rutherford of that county. Mr. Haley continued his blacksmithing, and he has been on his present place for a number of years. His shop and farm are on the Roanoke Road, about four miles from Huntsville. He has a neat place of 60 acres and is doing very well. Mr. and Mrs. Haley have six children: Shelton L., William T., Beulah, Taylor Clay, Obie Dodson and Jim Morgan. Cynthia Frances was burned to death in a fire-place. Misfortunes never come alone. In July, 1878, a piece of iron struck Mr. Haley in the right eye and put it out. Both Mr. and Mrs. Haley are members of the Christian Church.

JOSEPH MILLER HAMMETT

(Deceased).

Joseph M. Hammett died at his residence in Huntsville on the 9th day of June, 1883. The death of no citizen of Randolph county ever caused more general and sincere regret throughout the county than that of Joseph M. Hammett. He had been a resident of the county for 56 years, and for a generation was prominent in its agricultural and business affairs and in the social life of its people. From a youth without means and with very limited educational advantages, he came up in the world to a position of comparative affluence, and made for himself a name for useful citizenship that will survive where his life was spent long after the marble that now marks his last resting-place shall have crumbled into dust. His life was an abundant success, not only in material affairs, but in making himself useful to those among whom he lived, and above all in winning and retaining the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, of which he was eminently worthy, and which when once won were never for a moment withdrawn. In every biographical history of Randolph county worthy of such a title, the name that heads this sketch must ever occupy a prominent place on its pages. As an agriculturist he was enterprising, progressive and successful—the leader by all odds of those around him; in business affairs he was energetic, clear-headed and honorable, and he founded one of the best and most reputable banking houses in the county, an institution of which he was the able head for years, and until his death; and as a citizen he was public-spirited, always to the front in every movement designed for the public good, and only less generous of his personal services and advice than of his private means. To speak of this man's life as a neighbor and friend and in his family, would be to characterize one who was possessed of as few faults and as many estimable qualities in these particulars, as in most others, as are seldom united in one individual. The most eloquent tribute that could be paid to the character of a good and useful man was the profound and universal sorrow with which the news of Joseph Hammett's death was received by his neighbors and friends on the day that he yielded his body to the earth and his spirit to the God who gave it.

As a husband, his memory is cherished by his widow, a good and true woman, worthy to have been the wife of such a man, as that of the kindest and best of men, ever faithful and devoted to his wife and children; and as a father, his life is looked to as worthy of all imitation. No man was ever more loved and venerated in his own family; and well he might be, for few, if any, in this world of human weaknesses was ever a kinder and more exemplary husband and father. All in all, Joseph Hammett was such a man as fathers might wish their sons to be, and such a citizen as any community might well be proud to claim. Let us, therefore, give a brief sketch of this man's life — a sketch that we are not vain enough to believe can add anything to the name he has left behind, but one given only that we may show that we esteem his life and character as having been of the first importance as a representative citizen of Randolph county. Joseph Miller Hammett was born in Warren county, Ky., December 25, 1809. His father, Elijah Hammett, was a native of South Carolina, in which State the ancestry of the family have been settled since long prior to the Revolution. The mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Mary Snodgrass, a native of Kentucky, in which State they were married, Elijah Hammett having come out to Kentucky with his parents when quite young. The mother was a daughter of David Snodgrass, a prominent citizen of Warren county, Ky., and a leading man in the official and military affairs in that section of the State. Joseph M. Hammett was reared on his father's farm, in Warren county, up to the age of 16, when, in 1826, the family removed to Missouri and located, first, in Howard county, but two years later came to Randolph county, where the parents made their home. Here the father entered land, and with the assistance of his son, Joseph M., improved a farm on which the former lived for many years. He died, however, at Waco, Tex., in 1857, having gone to that State on a visit. The mother died in this county in 1843. Joseph M. was the only son in their family of five children, the daughters being Mary, Rebecca, Martha and Louisa, two of whom only are living — Martha and Louisa, who are married and are residents of Texas. Joseph M. Hammett remained on the farm, some three miles north-west of Huntsville, until after he had completed his majority. His education, so far as school instruction is concerned, was limited to that afforded in the log school houses of the period. But inheriting a vigorous physical constitution, which the manner of his rearing tended greatly to strengthen (for he was brought up to the labors of pioneer life), he at the same time was possessed from youth of a marked taste for mental culture, and as years advanced, by study at home and general reading, he acquired even a wider range of useful knowledge than is to be had from the ordinary college course. Favored with good natural ability, his habit of learning all that could be acquired by his opportunities resulted in making him not only a thoroughly capable business man, so far as business rules and principles are concerned, but also a citizen of superior general intelligence and information. Reared on a

farm, that very naturally became his calling in early manhood, and although in after years he became quite successful in other pursuits, it was in agriculture, farming and handling stock that he achieved his greatest success. On the 20th of February, 1830, he was married to Miss Mary Millsapp, of Randolph county, a lady of singular excellence of character and amiability. Before his marriage Mr. Hammett had begun life for himself, and he now went to work with redoubled energy and perseverance to establish himself comfortably as a farmer and citizen. Industry and good management steadily prospered him, and in time he took a leading position among the agriculturists of this part of the county. Before the war he dealt quite extensively in stock, mainly mules and horses, and even after the war he continued the stock business, but handled cattle principally. He was also largely interested in real estate, and dealt extensively in land. At the time of his death he owned over 6,000 acres in Randolph, Macon and Chariton counties. When it was proposed to construct the North Missouri Railroad he was one of the most earnest and active friends of the enterprise in the county, and contributed very materially to the location of the road through the center of Randolph county, or rather so that it became tributary to Huntsville. Always zealous in the cause of education, he took a leading part in the establishment of Mount Pleasant College, and up to the day of his death viewed its welfare and prosperity with earnest solicitude. In short, as has been said, no man in this part of the county went before him in aid of movements for the best interests of the community in which he lived. A large stockholder in the Huntsville Savings Bank, he was for a number of years the president of that institution, and it was his well-known character and business ability that contributed in an important measure to give that institution the high reputation it enjoys in financial and business circles and with the public at large. Indeed, it seems that in every movement and enterprise with which he identified himself, he infused new life and energy, and that he made its success doubly sure. Looking back over his past and considering what he accomplished, and in view of his advantages and opportunities, it must strike the most casual observer that he was a man of talents and energies of a high order. Who can question that with such qualities of head and heart as he possessed, and with such energy and resolution, in more favorable circumstances he would have risen to more than ordinary distinction among his fellow-men? But he was not a man ambitious of fame. He sought rather to lead a life useful and just, and to accumulate by honest methods a competency for himself and something for those who were to bear his name and come after him, while making his life valuable to the community in which he lived at the same time. And if a respectable measure of wealth came to him, it came to him as a result alone of his untiring industry, his intelligence, and his sober, frugal manner of living, and not by unjustly depriving any man of a feather's value. For public office he had no ambition, preferring to lead a quiet, active life as a private citizen; and aside

from a short period in the Black Hawk War and a number of years in the city council of Huntsville, to the latter of which he consented only as a matter of kindness to his neighbors and friends, he was never identified with the public service. Yet he always took an intelligent interest in public affairs, and ever threw his ballot and influence for what he conceived to be the best interests of the community, the county and the whole country. Joseph M. Hammett was a typical private citizen, a valued neighbor and an inestimable friend, and as such his name and life are worthy of all remembrance. His first wife died in 1864. To the good woman who now survives him as his widow he was married February 20, 1866. She, at the time of her marriage to him, was a Mrs. Amanda LaFon, the widow of a Mr. LaFon, of this county. Of his first family of children there are five living: Francis Marion, president of the banking house of J. M. Hammett & Co.; James W., a prominent stock-dealer of the county; Benjamin F., a prominent real estate dealer of St. Louis; Charles H., cashier of the banking house of J. M. Hammett & Co.; and Jefferson D., still at home on the old Hammett homestead near Huntsville. The father was for many years a member of the M. E. Church South, and was regarded as one of the pillars of his church at this place. His life from its morning until its sun was forever set was unclouded by a just reproach, and his name goes down in the "History of Randolph County" as one of the worthiest and best citizens of the county.

FRANCIS M. HAMMETT

(President of the Banking House of J. M. Hammett & Co., Huntsville).

Mr. Hammett, as shown by the sketch of his father, which precedes this, was the eldest in his father's family of children, and was born on the old Hammett homestead near Huntsville on the 19th of August, 1831. He was brought up on the farm and to know all about hard work by experience; but, naturally of industrious habits, this was not as distasteful to him as it otherwise might have been, while at the same time it had the effect to develop physical strength and insure him a good constitution well fitted for the activities of life. Colleges had not been founded here when he came up, and he therefore had to rely on the neighborhood schools for instruction and on study at home. Inheriting his father's taste, however, for books, notwithstanding the limited extent of his school advantages, he early succeeded in acquiring a more than average common English education for that time, principally by self-culture or study at home. He commenced in the world for himself as a school teacher, and being a young man of industry and practical ideas, as well as of good education, he became quite successful and popular as a teacher. He spent a great deal of his time as purchasing agent for buyers of stock and tobacco outside of the county, and thus became generally acquainted with the people of the adjoining counties, as well as making some money. He was soon able to buy stock on his own account, and he was generally successful in his stock transactions. In 1850 he, like thousands of others

in Missouri and everywhere else, was taken with the California fever and made a trip to the golden shores of the Pacific. He was in California for about a year, engaged principally in mining, and, as in everything else, he was satisfactorily successful out there. Returning home, however, he resumed the stock business and engaged in farming. From that time to this he has been interested in these industries, and, as the mantle of the father falls to the son, so he, like his father, has come to the front as a farmer and stock-raiser, and in everything else to which he has turned his attention. He is now one of the largest land holders in the county, and his homestead of 750 acres is without a superior as a grain and stock farm in the county. It is a handsomely improved place, well arranged with regard to fields and pastures, and the buildings are commodious and tastily constructed. Everything about the place, in short, shows that its proprietor is a modern, progressive agriculturist. On his farms Mr. Hammett keeps usually about 500 head of cattle. He is also a partner in the firm of Hammett & Hall, who have large stock interests—ranches and cattle—in Colorado and New Mexico, interests representing a value of nearly \$300,000. To these interests Charles H. Hammett gives his personal attention, going out to look after their affairs in the West every few months. Mr. Hammett is also engaged in the banking business, and is president of the banking house mentioned above. This is one of the leading banking institutions in the county, and its reputation for stability is without a superior in this section of the State. He gives the affairs of this institution his personal attention. He succeeded his father in the presidency of the bank, and is carrying it forward in that career of prosperity and popularity in business circles and with the public, in which it has been conducted from the beginning. His personal reputation as a man of high character and superior business qualifications goes far to give this institution the enviable standing it has. Mr. Hammett has made a special study of the banking business, and, being a man of sober judgment and clear intelligence, he could not fail of success in this branch of business. Personally, the same respect and esteem in which his father was held is descending to him, and already he has the confidence and respectful consideration of all who know him. He is a sociable, plain, unassuming man, and a man of great solidity of character and personal worth. On the 23d of November, 1854, Mr. Hammett was married to Miss Mary S. Robertson, a daughter of Hiram Robertson, a prominent citizen of this county. They have had a family of ten children: Joella, the wife of A. M. Ellington; Benjamin H., William F., assistant cashier of the bank; Sidney A., the wife of Thomas Roberts; Stonie, James L., now in Colorado on the stock ranch; John H., Clarence J., Susan A. and Edwin De Young, the last three still children at home. Mr. Hammett and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hammett is one of the public spirited citizens of this part of the county, and is ever ready to assist every enterprise, material or otherwise, that promises well for the commonwealth.

CHARLES H. HAMMETT

(Cashier of the Banking House of J. M. Hammett & Co., Huntsville).

Mr. Hammett has been cashier of this well known banking institution since 1876, and being a thoroughly qualified business man, both generally and in the banking business, and exceptionally well posted as to the resources and reputation of the people among whom principally his bank does business (having been born and reared near Huntsville), he is peculiarly fitted for the successful discharge of the duties of his position. He was a son of Joseph M. Hammett, whose sketch precedes this, and when this fact is stated, a great deal is said for his character as a citizen and his success as a business man. Born on the old family homestead, near Huntsville, on the 30th of May, 1845, he was reared on the farm, and when he came up, not only had good common school advantages, but the benefit of a general and scientific course at Mt. Pleasant College. Nothing serves as well to fix the elementary principles of a common English education in one's mind as teaching, and with this object in view as much as anything else, young Hammett taught school for nearly a year after leaving college. He then, in keeping with habits and traditions with his family, engaged in farming and stock-raising, with which he is still prominently identified. He has a fine farm of 1,000 acres of land, and deals in cattle, hogs and mules quite exclusively. He is also a member of the firm of Hall & Hammet Bros., which owns a large ranch and cattle interests in New Mexico and Colorado, representing a value of nearly \$300,000. Mr. Hammett has charge of these interests, and makes a trip every few months to the West to look after them. He is also a member of the firm of Samuel & Hammett, leading real estate dealers of Huntsville. He is likewise treasurer of the Building and Loan Association. Mr. Hammett has been entirely successful in all his business enterprises, and while in general affairs he is regarded as a man of superior judgment and business qualifications, it is as a financier that he has won his chief reputation. He has been cashier of the banking house with which he is now connected for a period of about 10 years, and while he has never been regarded as unjustly exacting in the matter of securities or illiberal in making loans, it stands out as a distinguishing fact in his record as a banker that he has never made a bad loan nor failed to collect a debt which was contracted by him or through his advice. There is probably not another cashier in the State of Missouri of whom this can be said with truth. He is a man of more than ordinary penetration of mind, clear in judgment almost as a cloudless day, and never acts in business matters of importance, or in any other affair of moment, without first considering all the circumstances connected with it — what is necessary to be done, what effect his own course will have, and what the result is likely to be. In business affairs, and especially in financial matters, his opinion is sought and his judgment deferred to by many of the

most intelligent business men of this section of the county, and indeed wherever he is known. In the discharge of his business he is quick and accurate, and always urbane and polite, and he is liked hardly less for his pleasant, agreeable manners than he is esteemed for his ability as a business man. Personally he is quite sociable and, in common with his brothers, he is plain and unassuming. While there is nothing light or frivolous in his character, he is at the same time quite companionable, not to say jovial, when free from business cares, and is always welcomed in every circle where he is known. Among the bankers of the State he has an enviable reputation, for it is recognized by all that he has had not a little to do with making the house with which he is now connected the substantial, able financial institution which it is conceded to be. On the 25th of December, 1869, Mr. Hammett was married to Miss Fannie Jackson, a daughter of Able Jackson, a prominent citizen of Howard county. They have three children: Laddie Bell, Anna and Able M. Mrs. Hammett is a member of the M. E. Church South.

JAMES W. HAMMETT

(Stock Dealer, Farmer, Merchant, Real Estate Dealer, Etc., Huntsville).

The life of Joseph M. Hammett, deceased, father of J. W. Hammett, was one of more than ordinary value to Randolph county in many particulars, in material affairs, as a public-spirited citizen and otherwise; but in no respect was it of as great value as in the worthy citizens he has left to the county, who bear his name. That one is a representative of this family is sufficient assurance to those who know the family that he is a worthy and valuable citizen. And this is said not in any spirit of flattery, for no people are plainer and more unassuming than the Hammetts, but simply as a fact to which, so far as the writer knows, there is not a single exception. Certainly the subject of the present sketch forms no exception to the well known character and reputation of the family whose name he bears. His career has been confined to the sphere of private life, but has been one of great activity, singular good judgment and abundant success, and, like his father, he is one of the substantial men of the county. James W. Hammett, the second son of his father's family of children, was born on the old Hammett homestead, near Huntsville, January 1, 1834, and his youth was characterized by very much the same experiences through which his father passed. In 1855, at the age of 21, he started out in life for himself, and went over into Macon county and engaged in farming. He was never troubled with any distasteful work, and entering upon the duties of farming with energy and resolution, and being a man of good habits and an excellent manager, he of course prospered. Feeling the need of a wife to preside over his home, which his own industry had provided, and having offered his heart and hand to a young lady eminently worthy of both, on the 15th of May, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Haines, a daughter of Jonathan Haines, a respected citizen of Randolph county.

Mr. Hammett continued farming in Macon county for about 14 years and made a large farm there, a place of about 400 acres, which he still owns. His place is near Callao, and in 1867 he engaged in merchandising in Callao and also dealing quite extensively in tobacco, and buying and selling real estate and handling stock; in fact, since 1867, and indeed since prior to that time he has given his whole attention to various lines of business, and has been successful in all of them. Returning to Randolph county later along, he located on a farm near Huntsville, which he owns, a farm of nearly 400 acres, where he has continued farming, not only carrying on this place, but also superintending another farm of nearly 500 acres in the north-western part of the county which he owns. He is still handling stock quite extensively, including cattle, hogs and mules, and is engaged in the real estate business at Huntsville, buying, selling, trading, renting, etc., farms, raw land, town property, and other real estate, and he himself owns some \$10,000 worth of town property in this city, including residences, business houses, etc. He is also a member of the banking firm of J. M. Hammett & Sons. Mr. Hammett, as these facts show, is one of the live, pushing, enterprising men of Randolph county, and is eminently worthy to bear the honored name he has inherited from his father. In every relation of life he is without reproach. Mr. and Mrs. Hammett have had a family of seven children: Mary E., now Mrs. H. P. Hunter; Betzie B., now Mrs. F. P. Willey, of Moberly, Randolph county; Joseph P., who has charge of the 500-acre farm in the north-western part of the county; James H., Rebecca, Evan H. and Allie J. Hammett. Mr. and Mrs. Hammett are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

BENJAMIN H. HAMMETT

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Section 16, Township 54, Range 15, near Huntsville).

The subject of the present sketch, as is shown by the sketch of his father, Francis M. Hammett, which is the one preceding this, is the second in his father's family of children. He was born on his father's homestead, three miles north-west of Huntsville, December 2, 1856, the old family residence being a half mile from where Benjamin H. now resides. He was reared on the farm and received his higher education at Mt. Pleasant College, but did not continue until his graduation, having quit the year before that would have occurred. On leaving college Mr. Hammett engaged in farming on his own account, becoming a partner with his uncle, Benjamin F. Hammett, with whom he continued until 1878. He then went to Colorado and took charge of the ranch in which he had an interest with his father. He continued in charge of the ranch out there for three years. In 1881 Mr. Hammett returned to Randolph county, or rather in the winter of 1880-81, and the following January, it being the 20th day of the month, his marriage was solemnized with Miss Bindie F. Baker, a daughter of Granville Baker, of this county. She was born

October 11, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Hammett have one child, Christine. During the March following his marriage Mr. Hammett settled on his present farm. Here he has a place of 260 acres, which is handsomely improved. Mr. Hammett makes a specialty of stock-raising, and also has some fine thoroughbred cattle. He is a stockholder in the Rake and Stacker Manufacturing Company. Mr. Hammett is a young man of energy and enterprise and has already a neat start in life. His future will doubtless prove as worthy and successful as that of the others in the county who bear his name and whose careers are already well advanced.

JAMES D. HEAD

(Deputy County Clerk, Huntsville).

Mr. Head, a lawyer by profession and who has been officially connected with the public affairs of Randolph county more or less desultorily for 30 years, having held various positions in the county, including those of county clerk and county school commissioner among the rest, was born in Huntsville April 30, 1832, and was a son of Dr. Waller Head, a pioneer settler of Huntsville and for many years one of the leading physicians of the place and a highly respected and influential citizen of the county. Mr. Head's mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Hardenia P. Garth, a sister to Dabney C. Garth, an old and prominent merchant of Huntsville. Both parents were originally from Albemarle county, Va. Dr. Head represented this county in the Legislature and was a member elect of the State Constitutional Convention of 1845 at the time of his death. He was still comparatively a young man and if he had lived would doubtless have risen to the first prominence in the affairs of the State, for he was a man of a high order of ability and of great personal magnetism. His widow is still living and finds a welcome and pleasant home with her son James D., the subject of this sketch. She subsequently became the wife of W. L. Boulware, of Cooper county, who is also now deceased. She and her first husband had a family of eight children, James D. being the fifth. James D. Head was reared in Huntsville and was educated at the State University, graduating in the class of 1850. He subsequently taught school for several years and was principal of the school at Glasgow and afterwards at Lafayette, and also later along of the school at Huntsville. While teaching he studied law under Hon. H. M. Porter and was admitted to the bar in 1855. Mr. Head began the practice here after his admission and continued it except when employed with official duties outside of the practice until 1879. He was county school commissioner for six years following 1854 and for five years after 1862 he was county clerk. He has also held the position of deputy in the county and circuit clerk's offices and is now holding that position in the county clerk's office. For a short time during the war he was a member of the State Militia, Union service, but was never called away permanently from Huntsville. Mr. Head has been a member of the

Masonic lodge for nearly 30 years. Personally, he is a man of irreproachable character and justly popular in the county. He is one of the most capable and efficient clerks the county ever had, and his services have come to be regarded as almost indispensable to the public service.

BENJAMIN F. HEATON

(Principal of the Public Schools, Huntsville).

Prof. Heaton, a gentleman of advanced and thorough education and an educator of some 13 years' experience, is a native of the Old Dominion, born in Rappahannock county, May 12, 1850. The Heatons are representatives of the better class of people in Rappahannock county, and Prof. Heaton's parents were no exceptions to the others of their name in the county. His father was a well-to-do and intelligent farmer and occupied a high place in the esteem of those among whom he lived. He is deceased now, but his wife still survives, and is on her old family homestead in Rappahannock county. Benjamin F. was reared in that county to the age of 17, his youth up to that time being spent on the farm and in the schools of the county. At an early age he showed an ambition for the acquisition of an education and in boyhood and early youth was more than ordinarily attentive to his studies. Though his advantages were those of the average youth of the vicinity, he made much more rapid progress at school than most of his associates and was soon fitted for college, for it had long been the dream of his life to acquire a collegiate education. His father being a man of generous impulses, warm paternal affection, and of liberal ideas with regard to education, and having the intelligence to perceive that his son might accomplish something more in the world than the common lot of boys, if he should have proper advantages, resolved to give him the benefit of a course at college, and accordingly young Heaton was sent to Indiana where he matriculated at the Oxford Academy of Sciences in Oxford, of that State, where relatives of the family were residing. Young Heaton took a thorough course at Oxford, continuing a student in that institution for four years. He graduated in 1872 with marked distinction, and in the same class in which Hon. Arnett Owen graduated, who subsequently became a U. S. district judge in New Mexico, but is now deceased. Immediately after his graduation, such was the high esteem in which Prof. Heaton was held, both personally and as a scholar, by the faculty of his *Alma Mater*, that he was tendered the chair of mathematics and philosophy in that institution, which he accepted and occupied with distinguished ability and success for two terms. He was then offered the position of principal of the public schools at Boswell, Ind., at a flattering salary, and accordingly, taking charge of those schools, he remained at their head five years, and brought them to a high state of efficiency. In 1877 he took charge of the public schools of Fowler, in Benton county, and was soon elected superintendent of the schools of the county, a position he filled for four years and until 1879, when he

came to Missouri, having decided to cast his fortune with this State. Here he first located at Moberly, and was given charge of the High School at that place, which he conducted for two terms, and in 1882 was elected principal of the public schools at this place — Huntsville. Prof. Heaton's career as an educator has been characterized by success from the beginning. A teacher by profession, he adopted this as his calling in life from choice, and in preference to all others, believing it to be the field of the greatest usefulness and the one eminently worthy the ambition and activities of any man who has a proper appreciation of the conditions and responsibilities of life. It is to education that the world must look for the conservation of the best interests of society and the future of humanity. It is by the mind that we see our way through life, the path that not only leads us through this transitory world, but that marks the journey on to Heaven. If then, education tends to improve and brighten the mind, what higher interest can mankind have at stake than the cause of general education? And he, who contributes to the promotion of the cause by devoting his whole life to the work of instructing the young, renders a service to his fellow-men of the highest value. Thus Prof. Heaton looks at it, and viewing it in this light he has entered upon and pursued his great life-work with that earnestness, perseverance and zeal which could not fail of carrying him forward to a high place in his profession. It is not too much to say that he is one of the most thorough and successful educators connected with the public schools in this section of the State. He is a man of clear, practical ideas, wide general information, an industrious student and an indefatigable teacher; and he is singularly fortunate in the ability he possesses to impress upon the minds of his pupils with ease and great pleasure to them the information he desires to impart. This is one of the most important secrets of his success. His services have been of great value to the people of Huntsville, not only in the practical instruction of the young, but in bringing their public schools to that plane of efficiency and success to which he has advanced them. On the 31st of July, 1873, Prof. Heaton was married to Miss Olive A. Stingle, an accomplished daughter of Edward Stingle, of Randolph county, Mo. They have one child, Laura Belle. Mrs. H. is a member of the Christian Church, and the Professor professed faith in the Baptist Church, but was never baptized on account of the congregation being broken up by the excitement incident to the war, the church-house having been completely wrecked. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Honor.

JOHN A. HEETHER

(Of J. S. Robertson & Co., Grocers, Huntsville).

Among the prominent and enterprising young business men of this city the subject of the present sketch justly occupies an enviable position. He comes of an old and excellent family of Randolph county, and has had good advantages to fit himself for a successful business

life. Mr. Heether was born in Huntsville, May 1, 1851, and is a son of Lewis (originally of Germany) and Catherine (Artman) Heether, the latter formerly from Kentucky. He was reared in this place, and his early years from boyhood were spent in the local schools and in assisting in his father's grocery store. Later along he took a course at Mt. Pleasant College, and in 1871 obtained a situation on the Wabash Railroad as U. S. express messenger between Kansas City and St. Louis, in which he continued for over two years, being also during a part of that time on the Missouri Pacific in the same capacity. In 1873 he left the road and began clerking for W. T. Jackson at Huntsville, and afterwards for J. B. Carney. He continued clerking until 1875, when, being in a situation to engage in business for himself, he established a store on his own account. Mr. Heether carried on his store until 1880, when he sold out and engaged in the mule trade, buying and shipping quite extensively to St. Louis. He also in a little while became a partner in the firm of J. S. Robertson & Co., in the grocery and queen's-ware trade, in which he has since continued. They have one of the leading houses in their line at Huntsville, and carry an exceptionally large and well selected stock of goods. Both men are of good means and excellent business qualifications, and are very popular wherever they are known for their recognized integrity of character, accommodating disposition and agreeable manners. They will occupy a leading position in the business affairs of Huntsville as long as they desire to continue identified with its trade. Mr. Heether was married January 31, 1874, to Miss Maria, a daughter of Judge George H. Burckhardt. Mrs. Heether, coming of one of the best families in the county, is herself a lady of rare personal worth and superior charms of manners and conversation. Mr. and Mrs. Heether are esteemed members of the best society at Huntsville. They have three children: Franklin Hobbs, Paul Oliver and Adam Smith. Mrs. H. is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. H. is Grand Foreman of the United Workmen order, and is a member of the Knights of Honor and of the Masonic order. He is a young man of fine intelligence, good education, and the best of business qualifications. Active, upright and enterprising, with the excellent start he already has in life, his future seems one of more than ordinary promise.

HENRY AND THOMAS B. HERNDON,

(Business Men, Huntsville).

Every one who knows anything about the people of Randolph county is familiar with the life of the father of these gentlemen, Dr. Bertley P. Herndon, deceased, late of this place. He practiced medicine at Huntsville for 45 years, without interruption and until his death in 1880, at an advanced old age, thus illustrating the distich in Cymbeline:—

“By medicine life may be prolonged, yet death
Will seize the doctors too.”

He was a skillful and successful physician, a man of fine intelligence and wide information, an upright citizen and an esteemed neighbor and friend. No citizen of Huntsville was ever more generally and sincerely respected, and the news of his death was received by all who knew him with universal sorrow. He was from Albemarle county, Va., born in 1806, and came to this county in about 1830. His wife, before her marriage, was Miss Margaret Belsher, of Huntsville, who died in 1883, at the age of 51. She was originally of Kentucky. They had five children: Adelia W., now the wife of W. C. Davis, of St. Louis; Henry, Bertley P., of Schuyler county; Thomas B. and Mattie, *femme libre* of St. Louis, who resides with her sister, Mrs. Davis. Henry and Thomas B. Herndon were born at Huntsville, respectively, February 7, 1851, and July 10, 1854. Both were reared here and educated at Mt. Pleasant College. Henry has been in business at Huntsville, and is now retail liquor dealer at this place, having a good trade and is doing quite well. He is an intelligent, worthy citizen and is well respected. About the worst thing that can be said of him is that he is not married, for every good man owes his affections and a comfortable support to some worthy, good woman. Thomas B. was engaged in the grocery business here up to 1882, when he went to Sumner and embarked in the drug business. On the 22d of September, 1881, he was married to Miss Cynthia Amerman of Lewis county.

MOSES HEYMAN

(Dealer in General Merchandise, Huntsville).

Mr. Heymann is a worthy representative of that large class of foreign-born citizens who have come to this country and done much to augment its prosperity in trade, commerce, manufactures, agriculture, and, indeed, in every department of human energy and thrift. Native-born Americans, reared amid the multiplied advantages which this country affords for successful careers and for the accumulation of wealth, often fail to appreciate the abundant opportunities everywhere about them, and in not a few instances fail to benefit by them. But let the intelligent foreigner come here from a country less favored than ours, more thickly populated, and where competition is much greater, and in a little while he will be well advanced on the high road to success. This fact is illustrated by the careers of our foreign-born citizens in almost every community, and by the careers of few more forcibly than by that of this sketch. Mr. Heymann was born in Kirchburg, July 24, 1839, and was reared in his native country up to the age of 18, during which time he served a regular apprenticeship as required there, receiving a diploma for skill and proficiency. In 1857 he came to America and was at Pittsburg, Pa., for a year. From Pittsburg he came to Randolph county, Mo., and began here as a peddler. From that time to this, with the exception of a short absence, he has been a resident of Randolph county. In 1865 he opened a store at Huntsville and has since been engaged in merchandising at

this place. Mr. Heymann has built up one of the largest mercantile establishments at Huntsville, and keeps employed in his store continually four or five men. He does an annual cash business of over \$30,000, and his trade is increasing from year to year. Such a record as this speaks its own eulogy, and nothing could be said to the credit of him who has made it greater than it implies. Fair dealing, and treating everybody respectfully and with accommodation have made him not only a successful merchant, but esteemed and popular as a man and citizen. On the 7th of May, 1863, Mr. Heymann was married in St. Louis to Miss Emily Schweich, of Trier on the Moselle, in France. Mrs. Heymann was born December 3, 1839, and came to America in 1858. They have eight children: Carrie, Dora, Gustave, Otelia, Bertha, Gertrude, Charlotte and Julius. Mr. Heymann has been a member of the Masonic order since 1861, and he is also a member of the A. O. U. W. For 13 years he has been secretary to the school board and he is also a member of the board of directors of the Huntsville Gas Light Company, and a member of the Building and Loan Association.

NEAL HOLMAN

(Of Holman & Payne, Dealers in Hardware, etc., etc., Huntsville).

Mr. Holman's father, John Holman (who was a brave soldier in the Black Hawk War), was one of the early settlers of Randolph county and gave the name to Silver creek which it still bears. He was married here to Miss Eliza Murphy, a daughter of Neal Murphy, another pioneer settler of the county. Both the father and maternal grandfather were originally from Kentucky. Neal Holman was the fourth in the family of his parent's children and was born on Silver creek, October 7, 1841, and reared on his father's farm. In 1861 he enlisted in the State Guard and followed the flag of the South for 12 months, during which he participated in the battles of Boonville, Lexington, Pea Ridge, and numerous other engagements of less importance. He then became separated from the army and being unable to rejoin it, on account of intervening federal forces, crossed over into Illinois, and remained there as a refugee until the close of the war. While in Illinois he took up the carpenter's trade and learned it and continued to work at it until eight or nine years ago. In 1872 he went to California and was absent on the Pacific coast a year. Except during that time he has been in this county ever since the war. During most of the time he has been engaged in farming in connection with carpentering. In January, 1882, he became a partner with Mr. F. T. Payne in the hardware business, and they have since conducted the business together. They have one of the best hardware stores at Huntsville, having an unusually well selected stock in their line and they are doing a large and steadily increasing business. They are both men of character and deal fairly with their customers, having uniform prices, and they sell at figures as low as the state of the market will allow, and hence while it has become known that they

keep the best class of goods, it is equally well known that their prices are reasonable and fair. On the 24th of December, 1868, Mr. Holman was married to Miss Augusta Belsher a daughter of Milton Belsher of this county. They have five children: Ada M., Willie, Russell, Jackson and Ethel. Mr. Holman is a stockholder in the Rake and Stacker Company. He also has a good farm of about a quarter section of land a couple of miles from town. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN R. HULL

(Attorney at Law and Judge of the Probate Court, Huntsville).

In preparing a biographical conspectus of Randolph county to accompany the general history of the county, it would be an omission to be regretted, both by the publishers and by the public, not to include a sketch of the life of the worthy citizen whose name stands at the head of this brief statement of facts. Judge Hull is a plain, unassuming gentleman, of much worth and greater modesty, who has long and usefully been identified with the county; a good lawyer, a faithful and capable official, and an upright and valuable citizen. This much is said of him in frankness and candor, for if his name is to be mentioned in the history of the county at all, not less could be said with truth. He has no desire to see his name in print, for he is the last man that would consent to be paraded before the public or to cut a figure, and the greatest difficulty we have in preparing this sketch is to so word it that it will not be objectionable to his sense of the fitness of things. Judge Hull is a native of Virginia, born August 31, 1831, and his family, a highly respectable one, had been settled in that State or colony for 100 years prior to the Revolution. His father, John Hull, was born and reared in Northumberland county, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah E. Ball, was of the same county. Judge Hull's parents died while he was still in childhood, and but one other of the family is now living, Sarah E., the wife of James W. Ball, of Carroll county. The Judge was reared by his uncle, R. H. Ball, a successful school teacher of Northumberland county, by whom the nephew was given a well grounded and thorough common English and classical education. At the age of 18 young Hull began the study of law at Baltimore, Md., under an able lawyer of that city, Hon. St. George W. Teackle. Continuing study at Baltimore until 1852, or for a period of three years, by which time he had reached his majority, he was then admitted to the bar. He remained in Baltimore until 1854, when he located at Huntsville, Mo., where he has since resided and been engaged in the practice. He married here on the 14th of October, 1858. Miss Josephine Ball, a daughter of Frederick and Martha K. Ball, became his wife. She survived, however, less than a year, dying August 18, 1859. December 7, 1873, he was married to Mrs. Lou. J. Horner, widow of James S. Horner, and a daughter of Noah Kingsbury, of the well known Kingsbury family, of Howard county, one of the oldest and best families in that county. She has two children by her former marriage: Laura S. and Lena P. Horner.

The Judge has no children of his own. Judge Hull has always been recognized as a safe, reliable lawyer and upright man. A man of solid, substantial, instead of brilliant, flashy talents, he depends for success in his profession more on industry in making himself thoroughly familiar with the law and the facts of a case, and presenting them to judge or jury in a clear, practical, common sense light, and appealing to their judgment and intelligence for a favorable decision, than on sharp turns in the practice and brilliant triumphs as an orator. He is a forcible, convincing speaker, and his high character gives his words more than ordinary weight with judge and jury. His career as a lawyer has been one of satisfactory success, and without a blemish. Judge Hull was for two years county attorney of Randolph county, and afterwards prosecuting attorney from 1872 to 1875. In 1882 he was elected probate judge, and is still serving in that office. The fact that he was advanced to a position in which he has, to a large extent, the care of the estates of widows and orphans, shows in what confidence he is held by the people of the county. The duties and responsibilities of this office he has discharged thus far with singular efficiency and good judgment, and commendation is the opinion everywhere expressed of his career as a judicial officer. The Judge and his wife are both members of the M. E. Church South, and he has been a member of the Masonic order for 28 years, having filled every station in the local lodge.

JOHN THOMAS HUNT

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. H., an energetic farmer and worthy citizen of Salt Spring township, was a grandson of Daniel Hunt, from whom the city of Huntsville took its name, he having settled on the site of that place away back when the inhabitants of the territory now included in Randolph county could be numbered on one's fingers. He and his brother, Nathan, came out from Kentucky among the first settlers of this part of the county, and both lived here until their deaths. In Daniel Hunt's family were two sons, William and Andrew, the first of whom married Miss Matilda Turner, also originally from Kentucky. Of this union came John Thomas Hunt, the subject of the present sketch, who was born on the present site of Huntsville, September 15, 1845. His father was a farmer by occupation, as was also his grandfather, but his father went to California during the gold excitement and died there in 1849. He left one other child besides John Thomas, Sarah M., who is still unmarried. John Thomas was reared by his uncle Andrew and remained with him until of majority. He was brought up to a farm life and received a good practical education in the common schools. In 1864 he enlisted in the Southern service, and was under Capt. Jack Baker most of the time, the latter's company being a part of Elliott's brigade. Remaining out until the surrender at Shreveport, he then returned to Randolph county, and engaged in farming, which he has since followed. March 4, 1869, he was married to Miss Eliza J. Chapman, a daughter of Robert and Eliza J. (Barnes)

Chapman, of this county, but originally of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have four children: Ella, Arthur, Wilmer and Lillie. One is deceased, John Forrest Jackson. Mr. Hunt's farm contains 200 acres, and he has resided on his present place for the past seven years. He is quite extensively engaged in the stock business, raising and shipping cattle, hogs and mules. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are members of the M. E. Church South.

CLIFTON T. KERBY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Section 3, Township 53, Range 15, near Huntsville).

Mr. Kerby has one of the handsomest farms in Salt Spring township. His place contains over 300 acres and is a plat of land of more than ordinary natural beauty. It is gently undulating, sufficiently rolling for good natural drainage, but not broken enough to cause washes by cultivation and heavy rains. His improvements are of a character to correspond with the natural beauty of his land. His fences are substantial and in excellent repair and his buildings are neat and comfortable, and constructed with an eye to appearance only less than utility and durability. Mr. Kerby, as his place shows, is a progressive, enterprising and successful farmer. He is a native of Kentucky, born in Madison county, August 10, 1849. His parents were E. P. and Elizabeth E. (Baker) Kerby. When Clifton T. was a lad 10 years of age, they came to Missouri and settled in Howard county, where they lived for 14 years, and then came to Randolph, locating a mile and a half from Huntsville. The father always followed farming and stock-raising, and Clifton T. followed his example. He remained with his father until his marriage, which was the 22d of February, 1872. Miss Cassie Rutherford then became his wife. She was a daughter of Jesse and Sallie (Adams) Rutherford, and was born in Randolph county, May 26, 1851. Both her parents are deceased. When she was only five years of age her mother died, and she was reared by her grandmother in Howard county. Her father died in 1865. Mr. Kerby settled on a farm, where he now resides, in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Kerby have five children: Joseph, William, George, James, and a girl, Lucy. Both parents are members of the Christian Church.

THOMAS B. KIMBROUGH

(Attorney at Law, Huntsville).

Mr. Kimbrough has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession for nearly 20 years, or since 1866, and his life as a lawyer is better written in the judicial records of the county than it could possibly be sketched here. A man of untiring energy, a close student and a careful practitioner, it is but the truth to say that he has long been recognized as one of the safe and successful lawyers of this circuit, and that he commands the confidence of the public not only in his profession but as a man and citizen. As a counselor he is cautious, discerning and safe; in shaping the case of his client on the

record — in stating the facts on which he relies for the assertion or the defeat of a claim — he is accurate, painstaking and vigilant; and in the trial of a cause his resources are almost inexhaustible; he lays before the triers, whether court or jury, every relevant fact ascertainable by legal evidence. His comments on the evidence are always forcible and often masterly; and in the discussion of the legal principles applicable to these facts he has few if any superiors in the circuit. Mr. Kimbrough was born and reared in Randolph county, and was a son of John S. and Lucinda C. (Hamilton) Kimbrough, his father of North Carolina, but his mother of Kentucky. They met and were married, however, in Randolph county, where they reared their family and lived until his father's death, which occurred in 1874. His mother is still living. John S. Kimbrough came to Missouri when a mere boy with his uncle, Thomas Kimbrough. The latter first came to Tennessee in about 1816 from Surry county, N. C., when the nephew was only seven years of age. The following year he removed to Todd county, Ky., and in 1818 came to Howard county, Mo., but the next year settled permanently in Randolph county. Here the nephew grew up and was married, as stated above, to Miss Lucinda Hamilton. Thomas B. Kimbrough, the subject of this sketch, spent his youth at home on the farm of his father. However, when 15 years of age he went to Glasgow and attended school for a short time and then began teaching near Renick. He subsequently taught at other points and later along entered Mt. Pleasant College in which he continued as a student until his graduation in 1860. Mr. Kimbrough resumed teaching after his graduation and kept it up for about five years, during which time he had charge of a number of the best schools of the county, including the select school at Roanoke in connection with Prof. James Roan. In the meantime, he had occupied his leisure to good advantage with the study of the law, and at the March term of the circuit court of Randolph county, in 1866, he was admitted to the bar and duly licensed to practice by Judge Burekhartt. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession and has continued it from that time forward without interruption. In 1876 he became a member of the legal firm of Kimbrough & Terrill, in which he has continued up to the present time. This firm has a large practice and is one of the leading firms at the bar in the circuit. Mr. Kimbrough has from the beginning been thoroughly wedded to his profession, and aside from the general interest he takes in political affairs he gives the law his whole time and attention. A man of superior order of ability, he has risen to his present prominence as a lawyer by using his talents as the successful farmer uses his plow — industriously and patiently, from early morn until dewy eve. Mr. Kimbrough, though an active participant in the political affairs of his county, has a brief record as a candidate for personal preferment. When a young man, away back in 1866, he ran for county treasurer and was defeated by his opponent, Robert Gillman, by a small majority, since which he has had no desire to engage again in a canvass

for office, and he has steadily refused to become a candidate in any circumstances. An earnest Democrat, however, he is always anxious to see the principles of his party prevail at the polls. Being a good speaker he has been called to take the stump for his party in Randolph and neighboring counties in every canvass which has occurred for the last ten years, a call that he has never declined; and no man has contributed more materially to the success of his party in this section than he. Mr. Kimbrough is a singularly entertaining and popular speaker, and he never fails to draw a large gathering to hear him whenever he is announced to speak. While his arguments are convincing, he intersperses his remarks with well-toned and apt anecdotes, so that he amuses while he instructs, and having much enthusiasm himself, he inspires his audience with the same spirit and zeal; and thus his speakings prove of much practical value to the party in stimulating the people to come out to the polls and vote as all good men should vote—the straight Democratic ticket. Mr. Kimbrough has been twice married. His first wife, before her marriage, was a Miss Julia A. Roan, of Roanoke. To her he was married August 14, 1862. She died about eight years afterwards, June 13, 1870. To his present wife, previously Miss Carrie L. Vroom, he was married March 4, 1874. She was previously a successful school teacher and had been connected with the public school at Jefferson City. She is a lady of superior intelligence and excellent education. They have one child, Roscoe H. They lost a little daughter in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Kimbrough are members of the Baptist Church, and he has been a member of the Masonic order for nearly 20 years. In 1868 Mr. Kimbrough was chosen a member of the board of trustees of Mt. Pleasant College, and he has been secretary of the board ever since that time. He has also held the office of city attorney, but without any desire or solicitation on his part. Mr. Kimbrough is a relative to John S. Kimbrough, a prominent citizen of Clinton, Mo., one of whose daughters is the wife of Hon. Harvey W. Salmon, ex-State treasurer and probably the next governor of Missouri.

JOHN P. KLINK

(Post-office, Huntsville).

Mr. Klink is a Bavarian, and the son of Gottlieb F. Klink and Jacob Wena Wooldridge, both natives of Bavaria. He was born April 14, 1828, and lived in his own country until 1849. He received a good education in his native language and when 15 years of age began to learn the baker's trade, and after serving as apprentice at it for three years he traveled through Germany, plying his vocation in the different cities. As at the age of 21 every young man is required to enter the army and as no minor is permitted to leave the State, John P. being on the border line, slipped away and emigrated to the States. After a stormy and adventurous trip across the ocean, he landed at New Orleans, May 8, 1849. He first chose St. Louis as his field of future greatness, but after working at his trade there for 18

months, and at Boonville nine months, he went to Glasgow in 1852 and started a bakery for himself. He carried this on a year, then came to Randolph county and went into business at Huntsville. Fortune frowned upon his venture, and after two months he was burned out, losing everything in the world he possessed, even his clothing. He had positively not a hat for his head. Left thus, lord of himself and naught beside, many men would have given up in despair, but Mr. Klink rising like a Phoenix from the flames and with the timely aid of a friend, started again and after 14 years of hard work and close attention to business, accumulated a nice property. His was the first bakery in Huntsville and indeed in the whole section of the country. Mr. K. still owns this as well as residence property in the town. In the spring of 1866 he bought a farm already partially improved and moved out to it. He now has 440 acres of land all fenced and about 240 acres cleared and improved, a nice one-story residence, ice-house, stables and other out-buildings, also a thrifty young orchard of 100 trees, beside grapes and other small fruits in quantity sufficient to supply himself and his neighbors. Mr. Klink was married February 14, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth S., daughter of Robert Belsher, formerly from Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. K. have a family of eight children: Mattie, Jonathan, Sylvester, Louisa, Emma, George W., James F. and Mary Sue. Mrs. R. belongs to the Baptist Church while her husband is inclined to the Lutheran faith. He is an ancient Odd Fellow, and has filled many of the chairs of the order. As gold tried by fire, Mr. Klink has emerged from the furnace of life's vicissitudes. He now occupies a position which few men mid the "changes and chances of this mortal life" attain.

JUDGE ASHLEY G. LEA

(Huntsville).

An old pioneer citizen of Randolph county, and for many years one of its most successful farmers, now four years past the allotted age of three-score and ten. Judge L. is spending the Indian summer of his life comfortably situated on an excellent homestead, and in comparative retirement, favored with a competency of this world's goods, blessed with the respect and esteem of his neighbors and acquaintances, and happy in the love and veneration of his own family. Having lived a useful and successful life and a life upon which no breath of reproach has ever fallen, and having passed his days in the consciousness of his duties and responsibilities here, and in the full faith of a life beyond the grave—having lived in accordance with the principles and doctrines of the Christian religion, as nearly as the weakness of flesh has rendered possible, and having fixed his hope on the Redeemer whom he has ever tried to serve, and in whom he has ever trusted; now, as the shadows of the evening of life begin to fall, he can look back upon the day of his earthly career with but few regrets, and forward to the dawning of the glorious morning of immortality with hope and faith, and without fear. To have so lived is to have fulfilled as nearly as

commonly falls to the lot of men the true mission of mankind upon the earth. Ashley G. Lea was born in Caswell county, N. C., February 3, 1810. He was reared in his native State, and was there married on the 5th of September, 1832, to Miss Mary Matlock, a sister to Capt. Matlock, of this county. Six years afterwards he and his wife came to Missouri with the Matlock family, and he located three miles west of Huntsville where he bought land and improved the farm which William Smith now owns, building the brick residence still on the place. The place contained 340 acres of land. Judge Lea removed to his present place in 1865. This is situated a mile and a half south of Huntsville and contains 230 acres. He has sold it, however, to his son-in-law, John T. Dameron. Judge Lea was a member of the county court for eight years, his colleagues having been Judges Charles B. Stewart and Joseph Goodding and others. In 1849, during the gold excitement, he went to California, where he was engaged in mining and in the grocery trade for about two years. The Judge and Mrs. Lea have had a family of five children: James M., Anavia, now Mrs. John Henderson, of Salisbury, Mo.; Mary, now Mrs. George T. Malone; Josephine, now Mrs. John T. Dameron; and William G., who is a farmer and stock-raiser, residing six miles north-west of Huntsville. Judge Lea has been a member of the Masonic order 40 years. He was road and bridge commissioner for six years following 1866, and was four years justice of the peace. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

John T. Dameron was born October 20, 1845, and was a son of William L. and Priscilla (Cravens) Dameron, his mother being now deceased, but his father is still living, and, at the age of 65, finds a pleasant home with his son. John T. was reared on the farm, and was married to Miss Josephine Lea, June 10, 1856. He subsequently followed farming in this county, and in 1880 bought his father-in law's farm where he now resides. He makes a specialty of raising cattle and hogs. In 1861 he enlisted in the State Guard under Capt. Sanders and was in the battles of Lexington, Dry Wood and less engagements, under Capt. Sanders. He was subsequently under Capt. Matlock, and while with him was in the battle at Pea Ridge. He was honorably discharged at the end of his service, but on his way home was made a prisoner at Springfield, Mo., by the Federals and confined at Springfield for three months. After this he staid at home until 1864, when, his life being threatened by the militia, he started South to join Price, but on the way fell in with Quantrell's men with whom he served for three months. He then made his way to Illinois, and took no further part in the war. Mr. and Mrs. Dameron have five children: Ashley, Lutie, Frank, John E., Pencie, and an infant. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church South.

RICHARD EARICKSON LEWIS

(Proprietor of the Randolph Creamery, and Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Lewis is a worthy representative of that old and respected family of Central Missouri whose name he bears. His father, Col. Ben-

jamin Lewis, was for many years one of the leading and wealthy men of Howard county, and, indeed, was one of the prominent men of the State. He accumulated a large fortune in the tobacco business, and was as highly esteemed for his many estimable qualities of head and heart as he was eminently successful in the business affairs of life. He was a man of sterling integrity and great business ability, and was one of the most public-spirited citizens in his section of the State. His brother, Maj. J. W. Lewis, was also a prominent man of the State, and the descendants of each occupy leading positions in business or agricultural life wherever they reside. Col. Ben Lewis was for a number of years vice-president of the North Missouri Railroad, and later of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern. He is one of the leading railroad and business men of St. Louis. Richard E. Lewis, the subject of this sketch, was born at Glasgow, Mo., December 30, 1857, and was principally reared in Howard county. He had the benefit of a thorough course of training in the common and intermediate schools, and afterwards entered Princeton College, of New Jersey, from which he graduated with marked credit. Upon returning from college in 1877, he located at St. Louis and engaged in the coal and iron mining business in which he continued with success for about for years. In 1881 Mr. Lewis decided to engage in agricultural pursuits, for which he always had great preference, and he came to Randolph county and located on a farm in the vicinity of Huntsville. Here he has a place of 1,000 acres and is extensively engaged in stock-raising. In the fall of 1882, in association with others he organized the Randolph Creamery Company, and established a creamery at Huntsville which now has a capacity for 2,400 pounds of butter per day. In connection with this, he has his farm stocked with milch cows, which afford a large percentage of the cream used by his creamery. Both in stock-raising and the creamery business, Mr. Lewis has been quite successful, considering the time he has been thus engaged. October 20, 1880, Mr. Lewis was married to Miss Libbie N. Hutchinson, a daughter of John Hutchinson, a prominent citizen of Chariton county. Mrs. Lewis is a lady of culture and refinement and presides over her elegant home with rare grace and dignity. She is much esteemed in the best society of Huntsville and vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. L. have two children: Sarah Eleanor and Christine. Both parents are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Lewis is a prominent member of the Masonic order.

ALONZO M. AND JOHN C. McCRARY

(Of McCrary Bros., Grocers, Huntsville).

These young gentlemen, both energetic and thoroughly qualified business men, are representatives of one of the pioneer and highly respected families of Howard county. Their grandfather, Benjamin McCrary, came to that county from Tennessee among its first settlers, and died there in 1881 at the advanced age of 93, and on the farm which he opened when the Indian and bear were still in the county.

The father, John McCrary, was reared in Howard county, and when a young man was married there to Miss Mariam Witt, of another old and prominent family of that county. He and wife are still living on their farm near Fayette and are in well-to-do circumstances. The sons, Alonzo M. and John C., were born, respectively, March 15, 1853, and February 2, 1858, and were reared on the farm. Alonzo M. McCrary remained on the farm near Fayette until the fall of 1880, when he came to Salisbury and engaged in the grocery business with B. F. Davis under the firm name of McCrary & Davis, where he remained until 1882, when he established his present business at Huntsville with his brother, John C. On the 16th of October, 1878, he was married to Miss Ada Graves, a daughter of Terry Graves, of Huntsville. They have one child, an infant. Floy, a daughter, died in infancy. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN C. MCCRARY received his general education at Central College in Fayette, and in 1882 took a course in commercial college, graduating from Bryant's Commercial College at St. Joseph in the spring of 1883. He then came to Huntsville and became a partner with his brother in their present business the same year. They carry an excellent stock of groceries and are rapidly building up a large trade. Both are young men of character and popular manners, and have already won the confidence and esteem of the community.

BASLEY W. MALONE

(Superintendent of the County Eleemosynary Farm, near Huntsville).

Mr. Malone has had charge of the county farm for nearly six years, and in that time, by his industry, intelligence and good management, has made it one of the handsomest and best conducted places of its kind, and, withal, one of the least expensive, the number of inmates considered, in the State. It is not a common thing that a man of his character and ability, capable of succeeding anywhere, is found in charge of an eleemosynary establishment of this kind; not that they are not worthy of the attention of the best of men, for the duties attaching to them should command the best qualities of head and heart, but that men of enterprise and capacity generally direct their energies in other lines, and in business and industries partaking more directly of individual interest. When, therefore, one can be found to take charge of a place of this kind and manage it as Mr. Malone has managed this place, he is entitled only to the more credit for his services, and this has not been refused him by those who know him and are familiar with his manner of carrying on the county farm. He stands high in public esteem, as does also his excellent wife and family. Mr. Malone is a native Randolphian, born on Sweet Spring creek, March 27, 1831. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Dameron) Malone, came to Randolph county from North Carolina in 1829. The father died here in 1843, and the mother four years afterwards. They had a family of 11 children, most of whom are living, and are themselves the heads of families, but Basley W. is a resi-

dent of Randolph, as is all of the family, except one, who lives in Sacramento City, Cal. He was reared to habits of industry, and on the 29th of June, 1854, was married to Miss Susan F. Collins, a daughter of Lemuel and Courtney (Robertson) Collins. Her father died and her mother afterwards married Thomas Jackson, who is also now deceased, but the mother is still living at the advanced age of 70. Mr. Malone lived from the age of 14 with his uncle, George A. Mathis, and was engaged in putting up tobacco until his marriage. He then engaged in coopering at Mt. Airy, and also ran a blacksmith shop for about nine years. In 1864 he enlisted in Capt. Matlock's company of the Southern service, but was soon afterwards captured in October, and kept in prison at St. Louis and Alton until February, 1865. Returning to Randolph county, he engaged in farming near Clifton, where he continued for eight years. Coming to Huntsville in 1873, he was engaged in putting up tobacco and the butcher business here until he took charge of the county farm. Mr. and Mrs. Malone have one daughter, Katie M., now a young lady. Mr. Malone has been an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for 20 years, and has been a member since he was 15 years of age. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and is treasurer of the lodge at Huntsville. For one term he was deputy sheriff of the county under Capt. W. F. Elliott.

JOHN W. AND WILLIAM Y. MASON

(Farmers and Stock-raisers).

These brothers, independent farmers and stock-raisers of Randolph county, first saw the light on the same day, June 2, 1849. Their father, William Mason, was a native of Kentucky, where he lived until after his marriage. His wife was Elena J. Payton, also a native of the State. Mr. Mason moved to Missouri in 1844, and located on the farm where his sons now live. John W. and William Y. were raised on the farm and educated at the neighboring schools. Since the death of their father, April 17, 1872, they have taken charge of, and carried on the farm, which is a large and flourishing one. It comprises 480 acres with about 300 improved and in cultivation. William Y. Mason married October 14, 1874, Miss Ithena Owen, daughter of James Owen, a Kentuckian, but one of the pioneers of the county. They have only one child, Ivola. Two years after his brother succumbed to the almost inevitable fate of man, J. W. Mason followed suit, wedding January 5, 1876, Miss Theresa J., daughter of Josiah Terry, a resident of Randolph. To them were born three children: Mittie White, Owen and Asa. Though these brothers, with that peculiar affection which always seems to animate the hearts of twins, have clung together, yet they do not make one household; J. W. continues to live in the old homestead, which is a handsome two-story building; he has a good barn, ice-house and other things necessary to the comfort of a prosperous farmer, including a nice young bearing orchard of seventy trees. William Y. has a pretty,

new, one-story residence, ice-house, two good barns and fine orchard. In the sight of these two men bound by the closest tie that unites one man to another, dwelling in this haunt of peace, where "Nature's heart beats strong," surrounded on every side by associations and reminders of a past generation, there is something almost Arcadian:—

Noiseless falls the foot of time
That only treads on flowers,

and though these respected gentlemen are in the firm vigor of manhood, one can imagine them living thus serene and happy for at least a hundred years to come.

JAMES HORACE MILLER

(Deputy Circuit Clerk, Huntsville, and Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Miller, a self-made man, and one of the popular citizens of Randolph county, is a native of the Blue Grass State, born in Nicholasville, Ky., April 16, 1832. His parents were Thomas and Nellie (Branham) Miller, both of old and respected Kentucky families. The father died, however, when James Horace was but two years of age, and after becoming old enough to be of any service he was given a position in a store, and he continued identified with merchandising in the capacity of a clerk until he was 20 years of age. His education was acquired mainly by self-culture or study during leisure hours without an instructor. The nature of his duties as a clerk were such that to be efficient and capable he needed a good practical education, and this he had the industry and force of character to acquire. He became a very successful and popular clerk, and his services were in request wherever he was known. In 1852, however, he decided to cast his fortune with the future of Missouri, and he accordingly came out to this State and selected Macon county as the place of his residence. There he engaged in clerking and afterwards obtained a situation in the county clerk's office. When the war broke out he promptly enlisted in the State Guard under Gov. Jackson's call, and for three years afterwards he followed the Southern banner and participated in many of the hardest fought battles of the war. He was honorably discharged at the expiration of his service, but while on his return to Missouri he was made a prisoner by the Vermont troops and confined at Camp Morton, in Indiana, until about the close of the war. During most of his service in the Confederate army Mr. Miller held the rank of orderly sergeant, and he was noted in his regiment for the efficiency and energy with which he discharged the duties of his office. He returned to Missouri after his release from prison and engaged in farming near Darksville, in this county. On the 12th of November, 1868, he was married to Miss Mattie, a daughter of Watson and Hannah (Marvin) Carter, of Randolph

county, but originally of Virginia. Mr. Miller continued farming with success until 1878, when he was elected assessor of the county and served for four years. In 1882 he was a candidate before the Democratic convention for the nomination to the office of county clerk, but was defeated by Mr. Wight. Since that time he has been deputy circuit clerk, the position he now holds. Mr. Miller was a capable and energetic farmer, and has made a very efficient and popular county officer. He is one of those whole-souled, open-hearted, generous men, who cannot help being kind and accommodating, and whom the people cannot help liking if they would, and would not if they could. He is an outspoken, frank-minded man, a good talker, because he always has something worth listening to to say, and he makes friends wherever he goes as fast as a hungry barn-fowl swallows dough. As honest as daylight, and the soul of cleverness in every way, he is just the man to be popular in any well regulated community, and although he ran on the outside track and came out a neck behind in 1880, only because he thought he could win anyhow,—it is not always the boy who knocks the first apple who gets over the fence with the most fruit. Several bad harvests hardly ever follow each other in succession, and it is not improbable that the next reaping will fill his granary,—at any rate, that seems to be the opinion of the public now, for the people recognize the fact that official advancement could not be more worthily bestowed than on him, a man who has ever stood up for their interests when others were silent, if doing nothing worse, and one whom they know to be capable and honest. The people have a native and incorruptible sense of fairness, and they will not always submit to see a man pushed aside to make place for others no more worthy and capable than he. Mr. Miller is a prominent member of the Odd Fellow's order, having taken the highest degree in the lodge, and he is also a member of the Knights of Honor and of the Masonic order. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have five children: Anna, Maggie, Thomas, Nellie and Mary. Mrs. M. is a member of the Baptist Church.

THOMAS BENTON MINOR

(Huntsville).

Mr. Minor descends from an old and respected Virginia family. His ancestor of the fourth generation, Joseph Minor, was a well-to-do farmer and worthy citizen of Culpeper county, where he lived until his death. He left a family of several children, including George H. Minor, who, after he grew up, married Mary Gatewood, of the adjoining county of Spottsylvania. She was a daughter of Joseph Gatewood, Sr., of that county, and was one of two sisters in a family of seven. One of her brothers, Joseph Gatewood, Jr., subsequently removed to Kentucky and then to Pike county, Mo., and Dr. R. H. T. Gatewood, of Audrain county, near Wellsville, is his son. George H. Minor and wife, *nee* Mary Gatewood, also removed to Kentucky and located in Scott county where he lived

for many years, but in 1831 he, too, came to Missouri and settled permanently in Randolph county, where he and wife died at advanced ages. They had a family of 18 children, namely: Samuel, born August 8, 1811, married Luvena Stewart, and died in Randolph county; Joseph L., born September 18, 1812, married Sallie A. Cavins, and resides at Huntsville; John, born October 25, 1815, married Mary R. Cook; they became the parents of the subject of this sketch, and will again be referred to further along; Larkin, born May 1, 1816, now deceased; Mary A., born December 19, 1817, became the wife of Henry Thomas, and resides in Chariton county, in Salisbury; Merritt, born February 17, 1819, married Elizabeth Stewart, and died in Randolph county; Eliza, born March 19, 1821, is now deceased; Virginia, born November 6, 1822, is also deceased; Lydia, born March 10, 1824, married Walter Bohn, now of this county; Henry, born October 18, 1825, married Rachel Sears, and lives in Polk county; Harriet, born October 21, 1827, died in this county; Haskins, born April 22, 1829, also died in Randolph county; Elizabeth, born October 27, 1830, is also deceased; Cinsey, born July 1, 1832, married George W. McDonald, and deceased in this county; Josephine, born July 3, 1834, married W. A. Thomas, and died in this county in 1882; Willis, born April 24, 1837, married Martha Epperly and resides in Chariton county, in Salisbury; Sallie, born August 6, 1840, married Andrew Agee and resides in this county; and Lewis, born December 9, 1841, married Barbara Epperly and resides in Salisbury. The father of these, George H. Minor, was a man of sterling character and solid intelligence, and led a life without reproach and was fairly successful as a farmer, also a school teacher. His wife was an estimable lady and greatly loved in her own family, as well as prized by others who knew her as a neighbor and friend.

John Minor, their third son, who afterwards became the father of the subject of this sketch, was still a youth when the family came to Missouri. In early manhood he became a cabinet maker and worked at his trade at Huntsville for many years. He was regarded as a mechanical genius by those who knew him, for there was hardly anything possible to skill and judgment in the use of tools that he could not do. This was especially the case in wood work, and he was considered the best cabinet maker in all this section of country. Later along in life, however, he located on a farm in the county and became comfortably situated. He was for many years an earnest and faithful member of the Missionary Baptist Church and was a zealous worker in the church. He was one of the charter members of the Mt. Salem Church and built the present house of worship at that place. He was an intelligent and close reader of the Bible, and became a licensed preacher, and did much valuable work for his church and the cause of religion, though he never preached a great deal. He was a man of kindly disposition and sober thought, and wielded a marked and beneficial influence on those around him.

Self-educated himself, he appreciated the importance of education, and gave his own children the best school advantages his circumstances would allow. He died July 14, 1879, sincerely and deeply regretted by all who knew him. His wife had preceded him to the grave about eight years, dying June 8, 1871. They had a family of twelve children, as follows: John S., born May 7, 1840, married Miss Mary E. Brockman; Samuel C., born March 8, 1842, married Mary E. Buffington; Thomas Benton, the subject of this sketch; Josephus, born February 19, 1846, married Minerva F. Bradley; Melchisedec, born January 9, 1848, married Florence Ford; Monroe, born November 30, 1849, married Laura F. Patrick; Cecelia J., born March 1, 1851, married George T. Burton; Julia A., born July 15, 1853, not married; Isadora, born July 25, 1855, married John H. Cash; Mary Ellen, born February 25, 1857, died in tender years; Stephen W., born July 25, 1858, died in infancy; and Larkin, born March 8, 1862, single. Melchisedec and Isadora reside across in Chariton county, but the others living are residents of this county.

Thomas Benton Minor was born on the family homestead in Randolph county, August 25, 1843. Reared on the farm, he was brought up to habits of industry, and received a good common-school education. But after he grew up he decided to engage in business life, and in 1866, going to Boonville, he embarked in merchandising as salesman in the employ of J. S. McFadden (the husband of Mr. M.'s mother's only living sister, her maiden name being Cecilia Cook). In 1868 he returned to Randolph county and resumed the mercantile business at Huntsville, handling a stock of general merchandise with his father under the firm name of T. B. Minor & Co. In 1873 Mr. M., disposing of his interest to his father, went to Moberly and commenced the clothing and merchant-tailoring business, which he continued until 1875, when he returned to Huntsville and became identified with the insurance business. He has followed this ever since, and with more than ordinary success considering the population of the place and adjacent territory. He has built up the leading insurance agency of Huntsville and one of the prominent agencies of the county. He represents the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, the largest insurance company in the world, its cash assets aggregating over \$100,000,000, and is the oldest company in the United States. He also represents the following companies which insure against losses by fire, lightning, wind, storm, tornado, etc.: *Ætna*, of Hartford, Conn.; *American*, of Philadelphia, Pa.; *American Central*, of St. Louis, Mo.; *Continental*, of New York, N. Y.; *Fire Association of Pennsylvania*; *Fireman's Fund*, of California; *German American*, of New York, N. Y.; *Underwriter's Agency*, New York, N. Y.; *Insurance Company of North America*; *Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Insurance Company*, Massachusetts; *Phoenix*, of New York, N. Y.; *Springfield Insurance Company*, of Mass.; *North British and Mercantile*, of England; and the *Queen Insurance Company*, also of England.

Mr. Minor attributes his success to the fact that he has devoted himself, so far as business activities are concerned, exclusively to the in-

surance business. He says that he has found by experience that "a man had better do one thing well than to try to do many things and do none well." His success in business certainly shows that his ideas and methods are worthy of imitation, whilst it reflects no ordinary credit on his character, energy and intelligence. On the 20th of February, 1879, he was married to Miss Lucy A. Jones, of this county, a daughter of Evan Jones, originally of Lanchire, Wales, and wife, formerly of Covington, Ky. Mrs. Jones' maiden name was Mary A. Harper. She and husband lived in Schuyler county, and their daughter, now Mrs. Minor, was reared in Schuyler and this county, and principally educated at Moberly. Mr. and Mrs. Minor have three children: Mary Dundee, born March 18, 1880; Lucelia, born March 23, 1882, and Byron Benton, born February 25, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Missionary Baptist Church at Huntsville, and Mr. M. has been a member of the Masonic order since 1869.

HON. HENRY A. NEWMAN

(State Commissioner of Labor Statistics; Residence, Huntsville).

To any one who knows anything of the politics of Missouri for the past 10 or 15 years, the name that heads this sketch is not an unfamiliar one. Col. Newman has many of the stronger and better qualities for a public man and leader of men. He is public spirited, generous almost to a fault, a man of strong convictions and zealous in the maintenance of them, a fine organizer, a fearless, bold leader, yet a discreet and safe tactician. In the war he was a gallant soldier of the South, and greatly distinguished himself by his intrepidity on more than one bloody field. He started out in 1861 and did not return until the broad bars and bright stars of the Confederate banner went down in defeat to rise no more for ever. He surrendered at Greensboro', N. C., being at the time on the staff of Gen. D. H. Hill. After the war he returned home and went to work as a worthy citizen to establish himself in life, for he had lost practically all his property during the struggle. Of course such a man as he is could not sit quietly down and fail to take part in public affairs when issues of so much importance were constantly before the people. A man of broad intelligence, superior general education, a speaker of great ability and eloquence, as well as a citizen of potent influence among the people where he lived, by the process of "natural selection," as Col. Farr of Jefferson City would say, in the language of Darwin, his favorite naturalist and scientist, Col. Newman was called from the shades of private life, like John the Baptist was called to preach to the natives of the wilderness, to take the rostrum, or rather the stumps, and to point out to his fellow-citizens in that burning eloquence for which he is noted, their duties in the great crisis in which the people were involved, and to lead them up to a higher and purer plane of civil administration, or in other words, to show them how the country might be saved, and to lead the way for its salvation. Appreciated for his ability as a statesman and orator, in 1872 the people of Ran-

dolph county rose up with one glad acclaim and elected him to the Legislature. Seated in the law-making assembly of the State government, where wise enactments were to be placed upon the statute books for the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, there the wide and profound sweep of his intellect became manifest to every intelligent citizen, and he seemed to grasp, as by intuition and at the moment, the condition of the situation and to understand with marvelous wisdom the great reforms that were necessary to be brought about for the welfare and best interests of the Commonwealth. In the Legislature, Col. Newman took a high position, and held it with distinguished ability to the end of his representative career. He originated and carried forward to final enactment many of the most wholesome laws in our civil and criminal code. We have not time nor space to specify these numerous enactments — details are tedious, and only those of entomological minds can stop to consider them. Col. Newman returned home after his service in the Legislature and received the congratulations of all his constituents, not only on the high value of his services, but on the position of prominence and influence to which he had elevated their county in the representative hall of the State. He was not again in the public service as an official for some six years, though he was warmly urged by the people for various positions; but whether in or out of office, he was ever found standing up fearlessly and boldly for the rights and best interests of his county, the State, and the whole country. In every campaign since the war Col. Newman has taken an active part as a public-spirited citizen and orator, and there is not a hall in this section of the State that has not echoed his voice as he spoke for honest government and purity and wisdom of civil administration; while in Randolph county the native stumps are as familiar with the tread of his feet, and the atmosphere as used to the sound of his voice, as they are to those of the scarlet-crowned woodcock. Col. Newman has of course always been a Democrat, and he belongs to the unterrified of his party, the boys that fear no noise. Wherever a few Democrats are gathered together in Missouri in the name of Thomas Jefferson there will he be found also, and no face is more familiar in conventions and committees, district, county and State, to representative Democrats, than that of Henry Newman. He is at present a member of the State Democratic Central Committee, and is always a prominent figure in State and county conventions. In 1878 he was secretary of the State Senate, and in 1883 he was appointed State Labor Statistician by Gov. Crittenden. While the Governor recognized the fact that Col. Newman was a representative Democrat of the Confederate element in the State which, according to all rules of politics, was entitled to representation in the Governor's administration, Col. Newman's superior qualifications for the office and his well known sympathy for the laboring classes are the controlling considerations which brought about his appointment. Col. Newman was brought up on a farm himself and to hard work, and he therefore knows from personal experience what the hardships and deprivations

of the men of toil are; and having given the question of the relations between labor and capital profound study for years, and having traversed in his investigations the whole field of political economy, from Serra, the Italian economist, indeed from Plato, to Henry George, of our own time and country, he is conversant with all the principles involved in the subject with which he has to deal, and understands thoroughly the true theory upon which the affairs of his office should be administered. In late years he has made it a special study to discover the practical operations of the industries in this country in all their bearings, and no man in the West understands better the reforms needed to place labor and capital in just and satisfactory positions with regard to each other. These reforms he will outline in recommendation to the legislative branch of the State government which will be laid before that body by the Governor, and which, if enacted into laws, will produce, as those best capable of judging believe, the most salutary and satisfactory results. Col. Newman's whole heart and energies are enlisted in the great work of effecting a wise solution of the difficulties resulting from the conflicts between capital and labor, and the troubles arising from the varying interests of these economic factors. His services in his present office will doubtless prove of the highest value to the State, and reflect honor upon himself and the State administration of which he is a worthy representative. Col. Newman is a man still in the prime of life, not only in age but physical and mental vigor. He was born in Staunton, Va., March 29, 1835, and was a son of Jacob and Caroline (Austin) Newman, both representatives of old and influential Virginian families. He was reared in Virginia and received an excellent and general education, and in 1856 he came to Missouri and located near Knoxville. Col. Newman has been a resident of this State for a period now of nearly 30 years, and has proved himself not only a useful citizen, but one more than ordinarily zealous for the welfare and prosperity of his adopted State. On the 28th of August, 1856, he was married to Miss Sarah F. Austin, a distant relative of his. They have been blessed with a worthy family of children, and their married life has been one of singular happiness. Col. Newman, as stated above, makes his home here at Huntsville where he has long resided, and is one of the most prominent citizens of that place.

JOHN CHRISTIAN OLIVER, M.D. (DECEASED)

(Huntsville).

On the 18th of November, 1881, was suddenly stricken down of apoplexy in this vicinity, Dr. John C. Oliver, in the meridian of his usefulness, who died at 11 o'clock, A. M., shortly after having received the fatal stroke. To those of the present generation in Randolph county, and particularly in the vicinity of Huntsville, no written record of this good and useful man's life is necessary to inform them whom and what he was, for the worth of his character and services is engraved on the hearts of all who knew him. But soon these

of the present will pass away, and it is but the performance of a duty to transmit to posterity some knowledge of this man's life, that the influence of his example may, like the wave of a sea, go vibrating on toward the further shore of time. Not only are such lives as he lived valuable in themselves and to those among whom they live, but the history of their careers are valuable for the lessons they teach to those of the future, and wherever Christian character and successful efforts for the good of humanity are appreciated among men. While his was not a life to attract the attention and admiration of the idle, unthinking world, it was such a life that the more it is studied and the better understood—plain and unobtrusive, but sincere and useful—the more and the better it is appreciated. A man of large humanity and warm sympathies, and one whose highest ambition seemed to be to make himself useful to the utmost of his capacity and opportunities while yet in youth, he determined to devote himself to the medical profession as affording to him, as he believed, a field of the greatest usefulness. Continuing steadfast to this purpose, under the instruction of his father and afterwards by the knowledge acquired at a medical college he became a physician, and he pursued the practice of his chosen calling without interruption and with unabated zeal until he was finally stricken down in death while absent from home attending a patient,—dying, as we have every reason to believe he preferred to die, whilst in the performance of his duty to suffering humanity, for which he had already done so much, and for which it was his greatest pleasure to labor. Possessed of a mind of more than ordinary strength and clearness, and a hardly less devoted student than he was a zealous and faithful practitioner, he inevitably rose to a position of marked honor and distinction in his profession, and his skill and learning were recognized wherever his name was known. No one of his qualities of mind and heart could fail to make a good and useful citizen; so, it is but stating a sequence to say, that as a member of the community in which he lived none were more forward in measures for the common weal than he. Public spirited, and a man of broad and enlightened views, he was equally generous of his time and means when they were required for the general good. In his family he was loved and esteemed with singular tenderness and admiration. As husband and father he seemed to be all to his loved ones they would have him be, and by them his memory is cherished with a sacredness that speaks a noble eulogy of his life around his own hearthstone. In a word, in the character and career of Dr. John C. Oliver were combined as many virtues and as few faults as seldom fall to the lot of a single life. Commenting on his death the Moberly *Daily Monitor* thus spoke of him: “Dr. Oliver was an old and estimable citizen of Huntsville, a man of clear head and large information, of warm heart and generous impulses, widely known and universally respected. * * *

Huntsville has lost one of her best citizens, the Medical Society an able and influential member, Randolph county a prominent and useful resident, and his family a devoted husband and indulgent

father. * * * "Dr. Oliver will be greatly missed, and his place in the community will be hard to fill. In every relation of life he was a true and just man, one whose obligations to his family and to society were faithfully and scrupulously fulfilled. * * * The sudden death of Dr. John C. Oliver on Friday was succeeded by the funeral and burial of the remains yesterday. The funeral oration was pronounced by Elder S. Y. Pitts in the chapel of Mt. Pleasant College. The chapel was crowded to its utmost capacity, and a large number were unable to gain admittance. Not only did Huntsville pour out her population to pay the last sad rites to the eminent physician and justly popular citizen, but many persons were in attendance from Moberly and various other parts of the county and State. Such was the high esteem in which the deceased was held that, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, Huntsville witnessed yesterday the largest funeral procession in her history. The burial rites were observed in the Masonic fraternity, the deceased having been a Mason for many years. Mr. Colmass, of Kentucky, an eminent Mason and distinguished traveler and lecturer, conducted the ceremony. Here, as in the chapel, the deep solemnity and awe that pervaded the assembly attested the sincere regard and affection in which Dr. Oliver was held. Sorrow was marked on every countenance, and the body was laid to rest amid the tears and sobs of an affectionate people."

John Christian Oliver was born in Fayette county, Ky., May 1, 1825. His father was Dr. Presley T. Oliver, subsequently a leading physician and prominent citizen of Randolph county, who is remembered by all who knew him as a man eminently worthy to have been the father of such a son as him, a sketch of whose life is given on these pages. The mother's maiden name was Jane Christian, and both parents were born and reared in Kentucky, where they were married in 1817. In 1850 the father came to Missouri with his family and located in Washington county, but two years later removed to Cooper county, and in 1836 crossed the river and settled in Randolph county, near Renick, where both he and his wife lived until their deaths. He was entirely successful as a physician, both in the practice and in the accumulation of property, and left a comfortable estate at his death. He died on his farm near Renick, June 12, 1863. He was a man of great public spirit, and took an active and intelligent interest in the general affairs of the community and the county. He represented the county in the Legislature in about 1848, and was always regarded as one of its most intelligent and worthy citizens. He was long a member of the church and was quite prominent in church affairs. Though fond of books, he was more a man of original thought than a follower after others. A man of pleasing and popular address, nothing delighted him more than to be among his friends and acquaintances for social converse, and he was always prized among them as an agreeable companion. He preceded his good wife to the grave some two years, a most estimable lady. They had a family of six children: Frederick G. and Robert C., both now deceased; Simeon T., who is now a

farmer near Renick ; Judith, who is now residing near Renick and is the widow of Noah Martin, deceased ; Martha A., who is now the widow of George W. True and resides at Moberly ; Mary J. who is now the wife of James R. Neale, and resides in Prairie township ; and John C., the subject of this sketch, who, in common with his brothers, Frederick G. and Robert C., became a physician. Dr. John C. Oliver was reared in the county and studied medicine under his father. Later along he attended medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was honorably graduated. Immediately after his graduation he returned to Randolph county and engaged in the practice of his profession. On the 23d of January, 1850, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Eddins, an orphan girl, who was reared by her uncle, Robert Mitchell, who resided near Huntsville. For seven years following Dr. John C. Oliver resided on a farm near Renick, where he devoted his whole time and energies to the practice of his profession with his father. In 1857 he removed to a farm four miles north-west of Huntsville where he resided 12 years, coming thence to Huntsville in 1869, the place of his residence from that time until his death. As has been intimated above, his career as a physician was one of eminent success. For years prior to his taking off he had enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice, and was regarded as one of the most capable physicians throughout the whole section of country in which he lived. He accumulated a handsome estate as the material reward of his long and useful services in the medical profession. He was a student by natural inclination from boyhood, and his studies were not confined to his profession, but extended over a wide field of investigation. Thus it was, that he became a man of more than ordinarily large and thorough information. Though taking a lively interest in the various societies of which he was a member, he was pre-eminently fond of home, and when not occupied with his duties as a physician or citizen, he was invariably found in the bosom of his family. Dr. Oliver had no taste for public life, yet he always did his full duty as a citizen, striving at all times to promote the best interests of the public. All in all, he was one of the truest and worthiest men in genuineness of character with whose citizenship Randolph was ever honored. He left two children : Lelah M., who is now the wife of L. B. Keebaugh, now a prominent druggist of Huntsville, and John E., who is now taking a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Mrs. Oliver, the mother of these, is also living, a woman of many estimable qualities, and who is greatly prized as a neighbor and acquaintance by all who know her.

EDWARD C. PEW AND DAVID S. BENTON

(Of Pew & Benton, Dealers in Groceries, Queen's-ware, etc., etc., Huntsville).

These gentlemen, who have one of the leading grocery stores in Huntsville, engaged in business here together in the fall of 1880, and Mr. Pew had been in the same business for a short time before. They carry an excellent stock of goods in their lines, large and well selected,

and buying entirely for cash, they are able to sell at prices which place them beyond the fear of competition. Their trade has steadily increased from the beginning, and they number among their customers a large percentage of the best citizens of Huntsville and surrounding country. Considering their prominence as merchants of this place, it would be an omission inexcusable not to include in this volume, which purposes to give a biographical conspectus of the county as well as its general history, short sketches of the lives of these gentlemen. Mr. Pew is a native of Kentucky, born at Lexington, September 4, 1844, and was a son of John and Mary (Longmore) Pew, both originally of Virginia. When Edward C. was still in tender years, the parents removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He was educated at Meadville, Pa., but did not graduate, having to quit college on account of failing health. Returning home, he remained there until 1860, when he came to St. Louis. He subsequently took a course at Bartlett's Commercial College, of Cincinnati, and following this was engaged as a book-keeper for a large mercantile house for some time. Desiring outdoor work, however, he went on the road as a commercial traveler and continued in that employment, being on the road about half the time and in the store the other half, until the spring of 1880, when he came to Huntsville and engaged in his present business. He has therefore had a thorough business training, not only theoretically at commercial college, but practically in a business house and on the road selling goods. In the latter part of the business he learned thoroughly the art, which so few have, of making friends readily and retaining them permanently, a quality of the first importance to the successful merchant. This has been one of the many secrets of the success of his firm at Huntsville. On the 7th of August, 1873, he was married to Miss Laura Elkin, formerly of Springfield, Ill. They have one child: Edward W. Mrs. P. is a member of the Christian Church.

DAVID S. BENTON, the junior member of the firm, native is a Missourian, born at Platte City, September 2, 1842. His father, Dr. Delford Benton, is well known to most old Missourians, for in his younger days he was a man of prominence and great activity. He was in business at St. Joseph after being a resident of Platte City, and went to California in 1850, returning two years later. Florissant, in St. Louis county, became his permanent home, and he is well and favorably known in that county. Mr. Benton's mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Susan Musick, of the old and prominent Musick family in this State, several of whose representatives have become distinguished in the ministry, at the bar and other callings. David S. was reared at Florissant, and his youth was divided between attending school, assisting in his father's store and at work on his father's farm. On reaching his majority, he went to Helena, Mon., and built the second house in that place. He remained there engaged in mining until 1866, and was interested in the celebrated Grizley Gulch and Last Chance Mines, meeting with good success. He had

many thrilling experiences in the far North-west as a member of vigilance committees and in other affairs, which we have not the space to relate. Returning to Missouri, he was engaged in farming in St. Louis county until the spring of 1880, when he came to Randolph county and engaged in farming in this county. He followed farming here until the fall of that year, when he came to Huntsville and became a partner in the present firm. He is a man full of energy and industry, of good business qualifications, a whole-souled, genial companion, and very popular with all with whom he becomes acquainted. He contributes his full share to the popularity and success of the firm of which he is a member, and is a valuable acquisition to the business interests of Huntsville.

SANFORD G. RICHESON

(Of T. G. Dulany & Co., Lumber Merchants and Dealers in Builders' Hardware Paints, Oils, etc., etc., and House Furnishing Materials, Huntsville).

Mr. Richeson became a member of the above-named firm in the fall of 1878, and has since been continually identified with the business, giving it his whole time and attention. Messrs. Dulany & Richeson have built up a large trade as lumber merchants, and now carry one of the leading stocks, if not the principal one, in their lines in this part of the country. Their motto has ever been to deal fairly with their custom, and to sell them the best goods for the prices charged that the state of the trade will allow. Hence they have won the confidence of the public, and customers have no hesitation in sending to them for supplies, for they know they will get as good, if not better, bargains than can be had elsewhere. Mr. Richeson was born in Taylor county, Ky., March 5, 1848, and was a son of Joseph E. and Margaret A. (Turner) Richeson, later along well known and highly respected citizens of Randolph county. The father, Capt. Richeson, came to this county in about 1832, and resided here some four years, at the expiration of which he returned to Kentucky. He was a young man when he came to Randolph county, and here met and married Miss Turner. She was a daughter of Judge Joseph Turner, one of the pioneer and prominent citizens of the county, and for many years a member of the county court. He is still living in the county at a venerable and well-preserved old age. Capt. Richeson returned to Kentucky with his young wife, as stated above, remained there engaged in merchandising until 1856, when he came back to Randolph county, and settled permanently on a farm nine miles south-west of Huntsville. A Southern man in sympathies and principles, and having the courage of his convictions, when the war broke out in 1861, he joined the Southern army, becoming forage master for Thompson's regiment in Shelby's brigade, in which he served until 1863. He then came home and organized a company of Southern volunteers, of which he was made captain, and which he started to lead back to Price's command in the South. He was intercepted on the way near Cole Camp by a superior force of so-called Home Guards, or in other words, horse thieves, house burners and murderers, and was taken prisoner.

Although a regular Confederate soldier and an officer in the army, whose record bore no mark but that of bravery and honorable manhood, he was taken out by the cowardly assassins who captured him and brutally murdered. It was the fashion in those days with the Home Guards and militia to call everybody who failed to join them in their lawless depredations, and whom they ran off from home for that reason, by the general name of "bushwackers," and to shoot them when they captured them because they ran away to keep from being shot at home. Many of the purest and best men in almost every county in the State were thus murdered by lawless scoundrels who, before the war, were social outcasts, and too trifling to keep themselves clean. Sanford G. Richeson, the subject of this sketch, joined the Southern army in 1864, serving in Perkin's regiment, under Shelby. He was subsequently transferred to the 8th Missouri infantry, in which he served until the close of the war. During the last year of the war, his mess of nine men, while on detail duty, were captured, and all but himself were shot—another example of the humanity and bravery characteristic of the other side in the trans-Mississippi department. After the war, Mr. Richeson returned to Randolph county and followed farming for about five years, and the next four years he was at Salisbury, in Chariton county, where he served as constable and was deputy sheriff of that county. He engaged in his present business, as stated above, in 1878. On the 11th of January, 1870, he was married to Miss Mary E. Minor, a daughter of Joseph L. Minor, of Springfield, Mo. They have six children: James W., Vallie A., Joseph G., Edgar T., Birtie and William T. Mrs. R. is a member of the M. E. Church South, and Mr. R. is a member of the I. O. O. F., having held all the lodge offices in that order. He is treasurer of the board of school directors, and is a stockholder in the Building and Loan Association and in the Gas Light Company.

THOMAS W. ROBERTS

(Deputy Collector, Huntsville).

Mr. Roberts, though quite a young man, occupies one of the most important and responsible official positions of the county, having full charge of the collector's office, and what is more to his credit, discharges his duties with that soberness and close attention to business to be expected of men only much further advanced in years than he, and with that efficiency and vigor characteristic of youth and zeal and possible to those only of thorough business qualifications and untiring industry. He is doubtless the youngest county collector in the State, for as has been said, he has complete charge of the office; and it is not too much to say that the duties of the office are as well and faithfully attended to as those of any official position in the county. Mr. Roberts, notwithstanding he is quite a young man, has had no small amount of business experience, and his experience as a business man has been entirely successful. He was born in this county July 13, 1857, and is a son of Henry H. Roberts, the present collector of the

county. His mother's maiden name was Sallie C. Coates, of the old and well known Coates family, of Randolph county. His father has principally followed farming heretofore and Thomas W. was reared on the farm. After attending the preparatory schools, at the age of 16, he entered the State Normal School at Kirksville, where he took a two years' course of instruction. He then taught a term of school and following this began clerking for Duncan & Vince. He clerked for two years in that establishment and learned the business thoroughly. He then bought Mr. Duncan's interest and the firm became Vince & Roberts, in which he continued in the dry goods business until December, 1882, when he sold out and the following year took charge of the collector's office, his father having been elected to this position the November before. He has now had charge of the office for two years and, as has been said, has managed its affairs with singular efficiency and success to the satisfaction of the public. His record thus far in the activities of life has been one of more than ordinary credit and his future seems especially bright with promise. Mr. Roberts, at the age of 24, or rather in his twenty-fourth year, was married January 9, 1881, to Miss Sidney A. Hammett, a daughter of F. M. Hammett, of Randolph county. They have one child, Victor E. Mrs. R. is a member of the M. E. Church.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

JUDGE WILLIAM SAMUEL (DECEASED), AND REUBEN SAMUEL (DECEASED)

(Former County Clerk and Recorder).

To give a biographical sketch of the Samuel family would require more space than any delineator of character or writer of State or county history would be willing to devote to a family, however distinguished they may be, or may have been in past ages. The Samuels were pioneers to Kentucky from Virginia, and the grandfather and fathers of the names that are deemed worthy of mention in history, are of Welsh descent. From Judge William Samuel, a native of Caroline county, Virginia, has sprung numerous Samuels, who have for more than half a century back been prominent citizens of several States of this Union. Judge Samuel's sons were well trained to business; educated in the best schools accessible in the county where they were born. Listening to the glowing accounts given by tourists visiting the newer country west, William Samuel with four sons and five daughters left a comfortable homestead, and friends dear, for a wider scope of country, where energy and industry promised surer reward for labor in tilling the soil; the avocation followed by the father of a large family of sons and daughters. His circle of young children to provide for as planter, farmer and trader, consisted of William Jr., Reuben, John and Robert. Daughters: Nancy, Elizabeth, Agnes, Fannie and Phebe. William Samuel, Jr., the oldest son of William Samuel, had two sons and two daughters, Washington and William; daughters: Nancy and Eliza. Washington when quite young located near George-

town, Kentucky, and was a wealthy farmer ; has many sons and daughters now living in Kentucky and other States. Nancy married Samuel Pryor, the father of Judge William Pryor of New Castle, Kentucky, and Eliza married Judge James Pryor of Covington, Kentucky. John Samuel, of New Castle, had no heirs ; possessed great wealth ; was honored at any time during his manhood with any position he desired within the gift of his countrymen, having often served the county in the Legislature ; he was an eloquent and forcible speaker ; he was tall graceful and dignified, and considered one of the finest men in Kentucky, a friend and associate of Clay and Rowan. Robert Samuel, third son of William Samuel, was born in Caroline county, Virginia, settled in New Castle, Kentucky, studied law, but soon gave it up for more lucrative and pleasing pursuits, embracing all the enjoyments of chasing the fox and wild deer on the hills and valleys of his farm. Robert Samuel had only one son, John White Samuel, who before the age of eighteen was high sheriff of Henry county, Kentucky. After serving his term faithfully without default, he entered into business as clerk with his cousins E. M. and George W. Samuel, at the time one of the largest commercial houses in North-west Missouri ; from their employment he commenced the mercantile business in Andrew county, before the Platte country was ceded to the State, erected a log store-house on Hackberry Ridge amidst the pea-vines and rushes then luxuriant over the verdant soil of the Platte river up and low lands. In the little log store-house which was removed to Savannah and occupied by Mr. Samuel till his death in 1846-47, his industry, honesty and business qualities gained the good will of every citizen of the county ; he died in the prime of life and was buried by the side of James Winston, grandson of Patrick Henry, the Cato of America ; over his grave the hardy pioneers wept for the loss of a just man. Agnes, the eldest daughter of Judge Samuel, became the wife of Daniel Brannum, of Shelby county Ky., and their many sons and daughters have a history in the State of Kentucky. Elizabeth Samuel married Henry Pemberton ; Fanny became the wife of Edward Vaughn. Phebe Samuel was twice married, first to William Montjoyce and after to Thomas Craig, a celebrated Baptist minister. From the several families that have intermarried with the Samuels, history has pointed out many occupying high positions in several States who take active part in the politics of the present day, as their forefathers have done in the past. But after rounding up the history of a family, thus tracing to ancestors, it paves the way to get fully the genealogy of the family that may be claimed as pioneer settlers of Randolph and Howard counties. Reuben Samuel and four of his sons may be justly claimed as among the earliest settlers of Randolph, and one that of Howard county. Reuben Samuel was born in Bowling Green, Caroline county, Va. ; was a carpenter, builder and contractor, and learned his slaves the trade, and for many years superintended and employed many hands in this business ; there being no shoddyism in the family they did not adopt the fashionable calling for such a trade. —

that of architect. His education and business qualifications were appreciated and he was prevailed upon to ask of the elective magistrates, he being one, the office of recording clerk of the circuit and county court. He ran for the office and tied his worthy opponent whose father had held the office for 40 years, holding the casting vote himself, and rather than withhold it he cast it for his opponent, Edmund P. Thomas, who, if alive, holds it yet. The trickery of the present day in elections was not then known, but self-respect forbid the buying or selling of votes for money. Mr. Samuel with his large family soon left Kentucky to seek home and fortune in Missouri; on account of limited means sojourned temporarily in Lebanon, Ill. Recruiting in funds, he pursues his course but sees the prospective greatness of St. Louis, invests his limited means in lots, the value increases, he sells them and buys a cargo of flour, charters a boat, the second or third that ever ascended the Missouri river destined as high up as Council Bluffs; the boat sinks a few miles below Old Franklin, no insurance, and his fortune ere this has been food for sharks in the Gulf of Mexico. His capital left to build a fortune on was his life, saved by swimming ashore with pocket-book and coat in his teeth. Mr. Samuel, after all these reverses, returned to Kentucky, then straight back to Randolph county where he was placed in the best office in the gift of the good people of Randolph county, which he held to his death, and then to his son, W. R. Samuels, and now held by a grandson, Joseph Chilton Samuel. Thomas J. Samuel, the oldest son of Reuben Samuel, was born in New Castle, Ky., died in Huntsville, where he has resided the greater part of his long and useful life. One of the purest, best and noblest of mankind, he sought never to amass gold. His own pure heart was a rich mine of jewels. Money with him was but baskets of bread ready to scatter to friend or foe that needed his charity. Randolph county had him with her people as far back as 1826; his aged, helpless parents had him with them always; his care and his hands were their support and solace till the venerable parents rested in peace in the cemetery, a few miles south of Huntsville, where the noble son followed to rest by their side. Thomas J. Samuel has one son, Joseph C. Samuel, clerk of the circuit court and recorder of Randolph county. His father's example is his polar star, no other would be safer to watch.

Sarah Samuel, the only sister of five brothers, died in Huntsville with that dreadful malady, consumption, contracted by exposure; she was noted for her energy and perseverance, charitable to a degree that robbed herself of the comforts of life.

Edward Madison Samuel, second son of Reuben Samuel, was a native of Henry county, Ky., born in 1807; his history can never be fully written, for but few men now living know how closely identified he has been with public interests, by which the great State of Missouri shaped its policy when in its infancy. His tongue, his pen, and his purse always free to serve his adopted State, no man in Missouri has labored harder to advance and push on enterprises of

internal State improvements than Mr. Samuel. He was an able writer, a good speaker; a writer of more than ordinary ability; articles from his pen have contributed largely to the news journals as far back as the *Intelligencer*, published in Franklin, by Nathaniel Patten and John T. Cleeland, when the brilliant intellects of Gamble, Bates, Guyer, Leonard, Carroll and others contributed to the only newspaper in the Boone's Lick country. Edward M. Samuel was then the youth whose intellect was bright, and by men of great ability considered a youth of great promise. Mr. Samuel became a partner or Lamme Brothers in 1826, the most wealthy and extensive merchants above St. Louis; remained with that firm until his own fortune was ample to establish himself in the same business in Liberty, Clay county, Mo., when he became one of the leading merchants of North-West Missouri, retiring from business with ample fortune; was considered the most popular and available Whig; was nominated by a Whig convention and made the race for Congress, when two members were to be chosen by the State at large; was only defeated by a small majority by the invincible Democracy, when they had such odds against the Whig party in the State. After his defeat he was appointed receiver of the land office at Plattsburg by Gen. Harrison, and discharged the duties with fidelity and honesty, which speaks well for an agent handling public money. The noble deeds of E. M. Samuel have been recorded elsewhere in history; from the pulpit his piety, his Christian virtues and his usefulness have been graphically commented upon by able divines, who knew him more than a half-century ago; as a worker in the wilderness, when only the good could pass through the privations incident to a new country and remain spotless, unsullied and guiltless of crimes or a dishonest act or deed that sullied his good name. Mr. Samuel sold his splendid homestead near Liberty, removed to St. Louis, established the Commercial Bank, placed it upon a firm basis, gave it a national reputation, and it has maintained its firmness since the death of Mr. Samuel, who died president of the institution. Mr. Samuel was senior in the commercial house of E. M. Samuel & Sons, and the firm still exists under the same name by his three sons, Webb M. Samuel, Edward E. and W. P. Samuel. Mr. Samuel has two daughters living: Martha, Mrs. Ray; Jennie, Mrs. E. C. Ringo; the first of Marshall, Mo., the latter of St. Louis.

George Warren Samuel was born in New Castle, Henry county, Ky., June 4, 1810; came to Fayette, Howard county, Mo., in the year 1828; obtained a clerkship with Harrison, Glasgow & Ross, who were then the wealthy merchants of Missouri. Inexperienced as he then was, much labor was required of him as book-keeper and salesman in a commercial house doing the largest business of any merchant above St. Louis, the house selling the greater portion of merchandise that went across the plains to New Mexico; a trade so profitable that the junior partner, James Harrison, was indebted for a great portion of his immense estate left at his death. Mr. Samuel,

after leaving the house, set up business for himself and obtained large credit in Philadelphia, which enabled him to do an extensive business in many counties as a merchant, which business he followed up to the year 1852, when he became president of the Southern Bank of St. Louis, Branch at Savannah, Mo., which institution he managed with great success to the commencement of the war, when the institution had to close; and by his exertion, at all times surrounded by great danger, he managed to convey the bank's large deposit to the parent bank at St. Louis in safety. His standing as a citizen, his business qualifications, his success as banker, merchant, farmer, and in his varied avocations; his eventful life, his delicate health whilst pursuing arduous and hazardous lines of trade, is more fully set forth in the historical work, the United States Biographical Dictionary, published in 1878, at Kansas City. Mr. Samuel had only one son and three daughters, Eliza Barr, the wife of Henry W. Yates, banker, Omaha, Neb.; Florence Tilton, the wife of Maj. John T. Johnson, of the Merchants' Bank, St. Joseph; and Anna Imby, the wife of John S. Lemon, banker. George W. Samuel and W. R. Samuel are the only living sons of Reuben Samuel — G. W. Samuel over 70 and W. R. over 60 years old. Four of the brothers have borne arms and served the State in war, obeyed their country's call, whether in a conflict for liberty or invasion. Thomas and Edward served in the Mormon and Black Hawk War, Chilton and Robert in the Mexican War under Gen. A. W. Doniphan and Gen. Price; one as non-commissioned and the other as first lieutenant. In the battles fought their many comrades fell whilst they escaped shot or shell, but the poisonous climate fastened a deadly disease upon Chilton, and the brave, noble boy, died after reaching home.

Col. David Todd Samuel was the only son of George Warren Samuel, of St. Joseph, Mo., son-in-law of the late Judge David Todd, deceased, of Columbia. The brilliant, brave, and chivalrous Colonel was killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, on the 30th of August, 1864; afterwards interred with the honors of war in the city cemetery of Atlanta, Ga., where his father after his interment found his remains and brought them for final sepulcher by the side of his little brother and sister. The young Colonel was but a youth, only 24, when captured at Camp Jackson, and was a lieutenant under Col. Bowen. Returning to his home in Andrew county, with no intention of entering the rebel service, his situation became so perilous that amid the excitement of the hour he left friends and home, and his last words spoken to his father were: "Father, I had rather fall in battle than forsake my comrades with whom I have enlisted." As major, assisted by Col. Jefferson Patten, he raised a small regiment of volunteers, with which he fought at Blue Mills, Lexington, Pea Ridge, Corinth, Vicksburg, Kenesaw, Iuka, Atlanta, and Jonesburgh. At the time of his death he was colonel of the Third C. S. A., and was the youngest officer of rank west of the line of Southern States. His brightness was a shining light for the deadly missiles that hides

the noble youth from bereaved parents, who had watched over and guided him when his infant smiles were their joy and pride.

The five Samuel brothers were tall, slender, had dark hair even in old age, blue eyes; all merchants and bankers except one, the youngest; in height not an inch, differing in weight not more than ten pounds; all taking after their ancestors, the Bartletts, on the mother's side and Samuels on their father's side.

HON. WILLIAM R. SAMUEL

(Of Samuel & Hammett, Real Estate Agents, Huntsville).

Mr. Samuel, the fifth son of Reuben Samuel, a sketch of whom precedes this, is a worthy representative in every way of the honored family whose name he bears. Now in his sixty-second year, his life has been one of great activity and usefulness, and one untarnished by a wrong act. Coming out to Missouri with the rest of the family, when a young man he commenced mercantile life as a clerk for his brother, E. M. Samuel, at Liberty, Missouri. Later along, he engaged in merchandising on his own account, having removed to Huntsville. This was nearly forty years ago, and he has been a resident of Randolph county from that time to this. In point of character and ability he is no exception to the others of his family, and though a man the least self-seeking and ambitious of political advancement, as far back as 1852 he was elected by the Whigs, and not a few votes from the Democratic party, to represent Randolph county in the State Legislature. As a law-maker, his course was marked by strict fidelity to the interests of his constituents and the State, and by earnest and effectual efforts throughout his term to promote the general welfare by wise and judicious legislation. As a man of sound judgment and sober intelligence, he was not only appreciated in the Legislature for his character and sterling common sense, but he was abundantly able to make his influence felt on the floor of the House as an advocate of sound enactments and an opponent of injudicious legislation. In 1856, Mr. Samuel was elected as circuit and county clerk and recorder, a position he filled with such efficiency and satisfaction that he was continued in it by repeated re-elections for a period of ten years. He then retired from office to engage in the tobacco business, which he has since carried on. He has so lived that the truest and best wealth this life can afford has come to him to enjoy—the confidence and esteem of all who have known him long and well. For the last five years Mr. Samuel has been engaged in the real estate business with Charles H. Hammett. They do the leading business in this line at Huntsville, and both are implicitly trusted and are more than ordinarily popular. Mr. Hammett has most of the leading characteristics, mental and physical, of his father, who was a man of great generosity, singular unpretentiousness, marked kindness of disposition, unusual agreeableness of manners, and, withal, one of the good and true men of Randolph county—a man of whom, when he is gone, no expressions of his life will be heard except those of appreciation for his many estimable qualities,

and regret that he could no longer be spared to those among whom he has led so useful and blameless a life. In March, 1849, Mr. Samuel was married to Miss Mary W. Lewis, a daughter of Tucker and Mary (Gilbert) Lewis, of this county, but originally of Virginia. They have two children, Edward E. and Mollie, now the wife of Andrew T. Bissell, of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel are members of the church, Mr. S. of the Baptist, and Mrs. S. of the Methodist (South) congregation.

GEORGE WARREN SAMUEL

(St. Joseph, Mo.).

Mr. Samuel was one of the pioneer merchants of Randolph county, having located at Huntsville among the first business men of that place. He is also a representative of that prominent and influential family of this State whose name he bears, and a number of whose members have been long and usefully identified with the growth and development and the public affairs of Randolph county. For these reasons the present "History of Randolph County" could hardly claim to be complete without including on its pages an outline of the life of the subject of the present sketch. A short biography of his life has already been published in the "U. S. Biographical Dictionary" (Missouri Vol.), which, well written, though brief, we cannot do better than to present: —

George Warren Samuel was born June 4, 1810, at New Castle, Henry county, Ky. He was the son of Renben Samuel, of Caroline county, Va., and grandson of Col. Edmond Bartlett, of Spottsylvania county, Va., and Judge William Samuel, of Virginia, the former being in the war of 1812. Among his father's connections are the Vaughans, Pembertons, Baldwins, Toombs, Brannins and Craigs, all emigrants from Virginia to Kentucky.

At the age of 17 George left school without a liberal education, not being able for want of means to master the languages and obtain a thorough collegiate course, his father having met with reverses and lost his once ample fortune. In feeble and delicate health he started out to seek his fortune in the West, and reached Fayette, Howard county, Mo., in November, 1828, with only 50 cents, a mother's parting blessing and a clear conscience, and with these he was wealthy.

He entered the mercantile house of Harrison, Glasgow & Ross, then the largest dealers in merchandise and trade in the West above St. Louis. After remaining with them two years, his employers' implicit confidence was gained, and with their aid and commendation he embarked in the mercantile business in Chariton, Mo., but on account of the unhealthiness of the locality he removed to Huntsville, Randolph county. The few settlers of this county not affording sufficient trade for his energy, he formed a partnership with the Lammes, of Columbia, which being entered into by correspondence, caused the unfrequent incident of an introduction to his own partners upon his removal to Columbia, in 1834. In 1835 they erected the first paper mill west of the State of Ohio, at Rockbridge, Boone county, which

was profitably managed by the late John Keiser, who was a part owner. The depreciation of State banks at this time produced a panic, which, added to the burning of the paper mill, brought the firm into depressed circumstances.

Mr. Samuel's declining health required a change of climate, and a sea voyage was recommended. The vessel was wrecked near the Bemici island, on Moselle rock. He managed to get back to Missouri, although a mere skeleton and penniless. A friend, the wealthy Thomas Smith, of Kentucky, with his means assisted Mr. Samuel to embark in the packing business, but the experiment was unfavorable, and the investment proved a bad one to himself and the friend who furnished the money, as in those days pork was mostly fattened by the mast of the woods, and when shipped to foreign markets usually lost by shrinkage or became spoiled. Another venture seeming necessary, and steamboating promising to be remunerative, his next venture was on the river. A steamboat was built, but the speculation proved disastrous and his fortune was again diminished.

In 1838 Mr. Samuel was married to Miss Rebecca T. Todd, daughter of the late Judge Todd, early in life a captain under Gen. Harrison in the War of 1812. In the passing resolutions of condolence and regard in reference to the death of Hon. David Todd, his constituents presented the following preamble with resolutions:—

“Whereas, in the order of an all-wise Providence, death has removed from our midst, and from the places long familiar to us as the scenes of his usefulness, our professional brother and highly esteemed citizen, the Hon. David Todd, the pioneer of our profession in Central Missouri, himself the immediate descendant of one of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky; the oldest lawyer, with a single exception, in the State; judge of the circuit court of Howard county from the year 1819 to 1836; subsequently, and until a few years preceding his death, a leading member of our bar; we, his associates, some of us of 40 years standing, assemble here in order to give a public and lasting manifestation of the high esteem in which we held the deceased in his lifetime, and of our great respect for his memory now that he is removed from us forever.”

He was the son of Gen. Levi Todd, of Fayette county, Ky., who settled in that State as early as 1776, and was the first clerk of the county, which position he held until his death in 1807. In that year Judge Todd was one of the guard that conducted Blennerhassett, who was supposed to be implicated in the treasonable objects of Aaron Burr, to Richmond, Va. After this time he was a student at law under the instructions of the late Chief Justice H. G. M. Bibb and Henry Clay. While in the office of the former, the Hon. John J. Crittenden was his fellow-student, with whom he formed a lasting friendship. Mrs. Samuel was a niece of James Barr, of Boston, whose large fortune, had justice been done him by the United States Government, would have fallen partly to her. She was also related to the Warfields, Bullocks, Stewarts, Rhodes, Carrs, Burks,

Clays, Hunts and Todds. Mrs. Samuel and Mrs. Lincoln were cousins.

Mr. Samuel's many reverses emboldened him to try other fields with new hope, and when the Platte country was ceded to the States, in 1838, he removed to Platte City. In Martinsville he erected a neat, plain cottage—the first house upon which a saw, hammer and plane were used in Platte county—which afterwards fell into the possession of Hon. David R. Atchison, for one day President of the United States. Prior to his moving to Platte City, he saw the great future of the site upon which the city of St. Joseph now stands. He was eager to possess it, and a company was formed to buy it; a bargain for the pre-emption right for \$1,600 was made between them and the proprietor, and but for a trivial offense given by one of the company to the owner of the land, it would have been the property of Moss, Samuel, Hughes and Thompson.

Notwithstanding continued disappointments his courage and hope did not succumb. He again embarked in mercantile business, in Savannah, Mo., where he remained until 1860, at which time he found his fortune again restored. Being driven out by the war and again crippled financially, he removed to St. Joseph in 1868, and organized "The St. Joseph Fire and Marine Insurance Company," of which he was for a length of time president, and is now a director. It is considered the largest and strongest institution of the kind in the West. He was interested in stores in the counties of Howard, Boone, Clay, Shelby, Randolph, Ray, Lafayette, Clayton, Caldwell and Andrew, and is well known and respected for his indomitable energy and integrity, passing through all the panics from 1830 to 1877, making no compromise with his creditors, but paying always 100 cents on the dollar; and it is a well known fact that he owes no man a just debt, and that to his knowledge, he never wronged a fellow being.

On the 26th of July, 1865, Mr. Samuel was bereft of his wife, a lady who had brought from her home of refinement to her then wild Missouri home, those qualities of mind and heart which eminently fitted her to the position to which she was introduced by the social and official standing of her husband. A month later, on the 26th of August, 1865, his only son, Col. David Todd Samuel, was killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain and was interred with the honors of war in the city cemetery of Atlanta. His father brought his remains to Columbia, Mo., for sepulcher.

Mr. Samuel has three daughters: the eldest, Eliza Barr, is the wife of Henry W. Yates, cashier of the First National Bank, Omaha, Neb.; Anna Imley is the wife of John S. Lemon, a retired and wealthy merchant of St. Joseph; and Florence Tilton is the wife of J. T. Johnson, of St. Joseph.

Notwithstanding his varied and eventful life, his many disappointments and bereavements, he is still cheerful and bears well his age, spending no idle days nor even letting the sun set on one unfinished duty. He has never desired nor held public office, but has

always taken an active part in politics, being from his earliest recollection of parties a firm Whig, and has almost worshiped Henry Clay as a statesman. The unbounded and lasting friendship of that honored statesman was bestowed upon any of the family of his former law student, Judge Todd; he sent a lock of his own hair to the Judge's youngest daughter just before his death, which tribute of affection is still in possession of a member of the family.

Since the extinction of the Whig party he has been a Democrat, for whom and for public enterprises in general he has always given a helping hand.

Moral principles being instilled into his mind by a pious and loving mother, he has always been religiously inclined, although somewhat skeptical as to some of the doctrines held by the church. He has no well-defined belief upon religious subjects, adopting the principles so beautifully expressed in Don Carlos:—

“ In my creed is blended
All creeds that seem to come from God,
Or end in God and Heaven;
All creeds which do inculcate
Love of man unto his fellow,
And creature to Creator,
All that tends to purer life on earth,
Or holier life in Heaven.”

Although he has always held himself in readiness to serve his country in defending his State or section, yet he has never desired military fame, and has no military record.

Mr. Samuel is greatly respected by all who know him as one of Nature's noblemen—a friend in need, a counselor in trouble and a sympathizer in sorrow's dark hour. That part of his native characteristics which are necessarily exposed to the public—his business tact and commercial integrity—are too well known to need mention.

JOSEPH C. SAMUEL

(Circuit Clerk and Recorder, Huntsville).

Mr. Samuel is the only son of Thomas J. Samuel, referred to in the sketch of Judge William and Reuben Samuel given above. His father, who is remembered as one of the best men who ever lived in Randolph county, died here in 1875 at the age of 72. He had served three terms as sheriff of the county, and being an early settler, took part in the Indian troubles of the pioneer days of the country. His wife died in 1882 in her fifty-seventh year. She was a Miss Susan A. Murphy before her marriage. Joseph C. Samuel was born near Renick, July 3, 1850, and was reared in the county. His education was received at Mt. Pleasant College, which he completed in 1869. He then engaged in the mercantile business as clerk in Huntsville, and subsequently clerked for different firms. In 1875 Mr. Samuel engaged in the boot and shoe business which he followed with success for two years. He then became a partner in the lumber trade with Dr. J. D.

Hammett. In 1879 he established a real estate and insurance office at Huntsville, the business in which he continued until he was elected to his present position. He was elected to this office in 1882, defeating for the nomination several prominent and popular men in the county. He was chosen at the polls by a majority of over 1,400. His opponent at the final election was Dr. J. C. Tedford, a man of extensive acquaintance and great personal popularity. These facts speak a higher eulogy upon his character, personal worth and business qualifications than anything could express which might be said here. On the 5th of January, 1876, he was married to Miss Tillie Owen, a amiable and accomplished daughter of Thomas J. Owen. She was taken from him by death August 1, 1882. She left him two children, Ella T. and Louisa. Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Honor. He is a man of many estimable qualities both of head and heart, and is one of the most popular officers in the county. With his character and integrity, and his close business habits, united with his pleasant manners and kind and accommodating disposition, there can be no doubt that he will remain in his present office as long as he desires the position. None who bear his name are more highly esteemed or more worthy of the estimation in which they are held.

EDWARD E. SAMUEL

(Manufacturer of, and Dealer in Tobacco, Huntsville).

Taine, in his English Literature says, that ideas like fishes go in shoals, and that through all history they are found in greater abundance and excellence first in one country and then in another, on down through the ages. However it may be with regard to ideas, the great principle of heredity certainly proves that success in life unquestionably runs in families, and no one who has given family biography any considerable thought or investigation will for a moment question this. Here is an evidence of the fact in the career and the antecedents of the young man whose name heads this sketch. Still two years less than 30 years of age, he is already recognized as one of the prominent and successful men in business affairs in the section of the State where he resides, and his ancestors on back through Kentucky and Virginia for generations have been not less successful than he is, and still has every promise of becoming. Mr. Samuel is a son of Hon. William R. Samuel, whose sketch is one which precedes this. He was born in Huntsville, April 3, 1856, and was brought up to business life, receiving in addition an advanced education. He first passed through Mt. Pleasant College and then entered Michigan University, where he took a literary course, continuing a student in that eminent institution for two years. Returning from Ann Arbor in 1877, then 21 years of age, he engaged in handling leaf tobacco, and soon afterwards became a member of the firm of Thomson, Lewis & Co., in which he continued with advantage to himself and the firm for two years. He then engaged in the same business on his individual account, and he became recognized as such an authority

in the tobacco business, as well as being a man of education and high character, that in 1880 he was appointed State Tobacco Inspector by Gov. Crittenden. Filling that office with credit and ability for a year, he then resigned in favor of the appointment of his friend, J. M. Staple. While State Tobacco Inspector he was successfully engaged in the commission business in St. Louis as a member of the firm of Cumiskey & Samuel. After his official resignation, he engaged in the tobacco business again at Huntsville on his individual account, which he has since continued. He puts up now from 400 to 1,000,000 pounds annually, employing some 100 hands. Mr. Samuel has two factories, and is having abundant success in his line of business. On the 16th of October, 1877, he was married to Miss Miller McLean, a daughter of F. M. and Jennie (Stewart) McLean, of Randolph county. Mrs. and Mrs. S. have two children, Mary and Jennie. Mr. S. is a stock holder in the Raker & Stacker Manufacturing Company, and the Building and Loan Association. He is a member of the Knights of Honor.

ABBOTT W. SCOTT

(Doctor of Dental Surgery, Huntsville, Mo.).

How completely circumstances direct and control the careers of men is illustrated by the life of Dr. Scott. The great differences we observe in the stations which men occupy in the world, result not so much from original differences of talents, as from differences of circumstances tending to the development of the talents of each, and of the manner in which individuals improve such circumstances. This is the view held by Adam Smith and John Stéwart Mill, Sir Isaac Newton, Sir William Jones, Dr. Johnson, Raynolds, the great English artist, and most of the great minds of all countries. Dr. Scott has become one of the leading dentists of North-east Missouri, and his name is recognized as authority in his profession, wherever he is known. Yet, but for slight circumstances, he would have been a farmer to-day, and doubtless a successful one. He was reared a farmer, and married and settled down with the view of making that his permanent calling. He was following farming and getting on satisfactorily well when his health failed and he had to turn his attention to something else for the support of his family. He was then living near Warrenton, and there was a dentist at Wentzville, by the name of Dr. J. C. Goodrich, who suggested the idea to him of studying dentistry. He accordingly went to work to become a dentist with that industry, application, and perseverance that never fails to bring success in any calling. The result of his embarking in this profession is known to every citizen of Huntsville and throughout the surrounding country. He has a large practice, and has made an enviable reputation in his chosen calling in life. Dr. Scott was born in Howard county, August 22, 1825, and was a son of Davis and Catherine (Woods) Scott, originally of Kentucky. The father came to Howard county as early as 1817, and was for a time in Fort Cooper. In 1830 the parents removed to Monroe county, or rather the father

did, his wife having died four years before. He has since lived in that county engaged in farming. His second wife was a Miss Nancy Embree, also of Howard county. She is still living. Abbott W. was reared in Monroe county, and was married there May 14, 1846, to Miss Sarah H. Wright, originally of Bourbon county, Kentucky. In 1852 he went to Warren county and followed farming for some seven years, but his health failing, he took up the study of dentistry, as stated above, and since that time has devoted all his time and energy to the profession of dental surgery. He located at Huntsville in 1865, and has been here ever since. Dr. and Mrs. Scott have five children: Mary C., the wife of David Morrill, of Ralls county; Emma F., the wife of John Skinner; Ella L., James E. and Beverly P.; the last three are at home. Andrew D. is deceased, dying in 1880, at the age of 27. Dr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Christian Church, and the Doctor is a member of the Masonic order.

REV. MILTON J. SEARS

(Pastor of the Silver Creek Baptist Church, and Evangelist).

Maine, discussing the origin of civilization in his "Ancient Lay," says, that in the family is to be found the germ of civil society and of all systems of government known to history. In the Mosaic period it was not an uncommon thing for a single family to found a community which in time developed into a state, or local government, with all the attributes and powers of an independent people. Instances of this kind then, and indeed afterwards, are too numerous and too well known to the reader of ordinary information to require mention. But later along still, population became so considerable that emigrations occurred in large numbers and instead of a new community being founded by a single family, a number of families would go out into a new land and establish a colony. And this system of colonization, or the settlement of a new country by a part of the people from an older one, has been and still is history repeating itself from the beginning. Thus Southern Europe was settled and Northern and Western Europe and all other countries under the sun; and in common with the history of the settlement of other countries, this is the history of the settlement of our own—of every State and county and township in the Union. As heredity is a great fixed natural law, the unending manifestations of which are observable in everything around us, so every community partakes to a marked degree of the characteristics of its founders and early settlers. For instance, the early Protestant settlers of Missouri were Baptists, and hence to this day we see that the oldest communities of the State, aside from the large cities, or in other words, those which have had principally a steady, natural growth, are still essentially Baptist communities. So, Missouri was settled originally by Kentuckians and Virginians and other Southern people. Hence to this day it is essentially a Southern State. Likewise one may go into any county, and by discovering the leading characteristics of the earlier settlers, he will

be able to form an accurate opinion of the character of the people at the present time. Hence it is that in writing a history of the county it is of the first importance to study the history of its early families. This, like a torch, throws a bright light on conditions and events which would otherwise be undiscoverable. It is for this reason that so much space is given in the present volume to family histories. These contain the facts which go to make up the history of the county, and the history itself is but a summarization of these facts or a short and generally imperfect statement of them. Viewing the history of a county thus, no pages in this volume can be considered better occupied than those which give a history (and, unfortunately, too short a one) of the old and representative family of Randolph county, the name of a member of which stands at the head of this sketch. Here is a family that has been identified with the county from its pioneer days, — prominently and worthily identified, — a family, the members of which, by reason of their numbers, character and influence, have done not a little to give character and direction to the community in which they have lived for so many years. It is such a family as any worthy and intelligent citizen of the county would be glad to refer to as a representative of the character, intelligence and worth of the people. An old Baptist family, to its influence is due not a little the fact that the people of Randolph county, and especially the community where it has been so long settled, are largely Baptists in religious feeling and faith. The Sears family was originally of Virginia and came to that State, then a colony, from England nearly a century before the Revolution. John Sears came out to Kentucky in an early day and settled near Bowling Green, where he reared a family of children. He was a man of strong character, great industry and superior intelligence, and was possessed of great reverence for religion, being an earnest church member himself. In his family were four sons: Hardy, Iverson, Henry and William. Henry moved from Kentucky and settled in Montgomery county, Illinois, in 1820, and became a prominent Baptist minister in Central and Southern Illinois, where he labored continuously for about the space of 40 years. He died in the year 1860, leaving a widow (who has since died) but no children. The other three came to Missouri, all settling in Randolph county, where they lived until their deaths, but William subsequently settled in Macon county and became the founder of the well known and influential Sears family of that county. He was a Baptist minister and died there at a ripe old age greatly loved and venerated for his nobility of character, his Christian piety and his long and useful life. Hardy Sears, the oldest of the three brothers, was a good and true man and worthy citizen, and died in this county leaving a family of children. Iverson Sears, the next oldest of the three brothers, was married near Bowling Green, Ky., in 1817, and came to Missouri in the spring of the second year afterwards. His wife's maiden name was Sarah Ryals, of an old North Carolina family, which was of Irish descent. John Sears, the father of the four sons, came to Missouri in 1820 and

died in Randolph county. Ivison Sears settled near Huntsville and improved a large farm. He became comfortably situated in life and lived here a prosperous, highly esteemed citizen until his death, or for a period of 35 years. He died in 1854. All old settlers remember him as a generous and hospitable neighbor, a worthy and useful citizen, and a kind-hearted and Christian man. His wife survived him but three years. They had a family of 13 children, namely: Matilda, who died whilst the wife of Rev. John Roan, an early Baptist preacher of the county; Martha, who died the wife of Caswell Courtney; Mary, who died whilst the wife of Valentine McCully; Theophilus became a prominent citizen of the county, and died in 1874 whilst public administrator. His son, Hon. Walker S. Sears, now represents Macon county in the Legislature; Elizabeth is the wife of John T. Cavens; Sallie A. is the wife of Henry Shepperd, of Chariton county; Malinda J. is the wife of Calvin Smith, of this county; Lewis, a Baptist minister in Texas county, this State; Albert F., a resident of Huntsville; Woodson D., died in Gratiot Street Prison during the war. He was one of the prisoners who drew for his life at the Palmyra massacre but drew a "life-slip" and was accordingly not shot; William B., for a number of years a merchant at Renick, who died at his home in October, 1867; Milton J., the subject of this sketch, and Oliver P., of Texas county, the last two being the sixth and seventh, respectively, in the family of children, but the others being stated in the order of their birth. Rev. Milton J. Sears was born on the farm near Huntsville, January 13, 1830, and was educated at a private school, receiving an excellent general English education. Subsequently he taught school and studied for the ministry while teaching, having decided to devote himself to the service of his Maker and humanity in that sacred calling. Rev. Mr. Sears began preaching when in his nineteenth year and has continued his labors in the pulpit from that time to this. In 1850 he was ordained by Elder William Sears, his uncle, of Macon county, and by Rev. James Ratcliff. The same year of his ordination he was installed as pastor of the Silver Creek Baptist Church, and has continued in this pastorate from that time to this. For the past two years he has been engaged in evangelical work, a portion of the time in the Eastern part of the State, and the balance of the time in the Southern part, though he has continued in the pastorate of the Silver Creek Church, preaching there regularly every month. The Silver Creek Church is the oldest Baptist organization in the county and his continued pastorate, now for over 30 years, shows how much he is esteemed both as a minister and a man by those who have known him longest and best. A man of sincere piety and great zeal in the cause of religion, he is at the same time an eloquent and successful preacher, and has contributed as much to the prosperity of the Baptist Church in Randolph county as any minister of his denomination within its borders. No man in the county stands higher in general confidence and esteem. Since his brother's death he has discharged the duties of public administrator, receiving the office first

by appointment and subsequently being elected to it. Mr. Sears was a member of the board of trustees of Mt. Pleasant College for many years and until the college building was destroyed by fire. On the 24th of July, 1851, he was married to Miss Cynthia A. Oliver, a native of Clark county, Ky., born August 13, 1833, and the daughter of John and Cynthia Oliver who came to Randolph county in about 1837, where the father died in April, 1877, in the ninetieth year of his age. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sears have reared a family of seven children: Madison L., who has just retired from the real estate business at Denver, Col., and has recently located in St. Louis as special and adjusting agent for the Manufacturers Insurance Company of Boston, representing Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming; Victoria A., now the wife of Felix Aubuehen, of Grenola, Kansas; Henry L., a prominent lawyer of San Francisco, Cal.; Emeline C., now Mrs. Benjamin McCrary, of Chariton county; Anna M., a graduate of Mt. Pleasant College, and at present a teacher at Huntsville; Minnie and Stella both young ladies at home. Mr. Sears is the author of the "Primitive Baptist Hymnal," a book of sacred songs used extensively in Baptist churches. It contains a number of selections of music composed by his daughter, Victoria, for some time a teacher of music at Mt. Pleasant and Hardin Colleges.

JOHN C. SHAEFER

(Huntsville).

A resident of Randolph county for 47 years, Mr. Shaefer has from time to time been prominently identified with its business and public affairs. His name has stood out for nearly half a century as a synonym of integrity of character, personal worth and useful citizenship. He was born in Carlshafen, Hesse, now a part of Prussia, Germany, on the 11th of October, 1814, and was a son of John H. and Mary Hoffman Scheafer (as the name was originally spelled), both of old and respected German families. John C. received an ordinary education in his native language and was brought up to the tailor's trade, which he learned thoroughly, as has ever been required of apprentices in that country. In 1833 he came to America, landing at Baltimore, but soon proceeded to Washington City, where he worked for Christopher Echloff at his trade for about 15 months. He then went to Charlottesville, Va., where he pursued his trade for about three years. While there he met and married Miss Ellen Day, of that place. She was born January 19, 1815, and they were married January 26, 1836. The following year he moved to Missouri and located at Huntsville, where he has lived continuously up to the present time. He followed tailoring here for nearly 30 years. Having a good ordinary education in his native language, he applied himself to study in the English language, and obtained, also, an excellent general English education. A man of superior intelligence and excellent address, he soon attained to considerable prominence at Huntsville and became highly esteemed for his high character and business qualifications.

In 1866 he was elected county clerk, and filled the office with efficiency and entire satisfaction to the public. In 1870, his term of official service having expired, he and his sons, C. B. and J. M., engaged in merchandising, and he continued the business a number of years. He then sold out, and has since been identified with no regular business pursuit. He is, however, secretary to the Building and Loan Association, and also secretary for the Independent Coal and Mining Company, in both of which he is a stockholder. Mr. Shaefer has been a member of the Masonic order for over 42 years, and has held the office of secretary during nearly all that time. Mr. and Mrs. Shaefer have had nine children: Sophia M., who died in 1876, the wife of Dr. Waldo Lewis, or rather his widow, for he preceded her to the grave some 10 years; Dabney G., who died at the age of 17; August G., who died in 1876, aged 33; Jennie, now Mrs. V. B. Calhoun; Mary E., *femme libre*; Kate, now Mrs. John D. Gregory, of Norborne, Mo.; Dora, a popular teacher of the county; Charles B., cashier in the Randolph Bank of Moberly, and James M., of Taylor's dry goods store. Mr. and Mrs. Shaefer have been members of the Baptist Church for nearly 50 years.

J. H. SIMMS

(Retail dealer in Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, etc., etc., Huntsville).

The early settlement of Randolph county was effected principally between 1825 and 1835. Of course, before that time there were a large number of pioneers who settled in the county, and after 1835 there was a steady stream of new comers from Kentucky, Virginia, and several of the other Southern States. But between the dates we have named there was, perhaps, a larger bulk of immigrants to the county than at any equal period prior to the Civil War. It was during that time that Mr. Simms' parents came to this county. Rufus and Mildred (Austin) Simms were from Virginia, and came here in 1830. They settled three miles west of Huntsville where they became comfortably situated on a good farm, and lived there until their death. James H. was born on the farm March 25, 1847, and was brought up to a farm life, getting a good common school education. Although a youth of only about 15 years of age when the war broke out, he enlisted in the State service under Gen. Price, and subsequently participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Lexington, and other less engagements. After his term of service was out in the State Guard he returned home, and was on the farm the balance of the time until the close of the war. During the year 1864 he took a course at school at Callao. In 1865 he engaged in the saloon business which he has since continued, except for one year. He now has two saloons in Huntsville and keeps the best Kentucky whiskies to be had in the market, while the fragrance of his cigars and tobacco is such as to make infants smile and maidens long for quaffs of its deliciousness. Mr. Simms has had saloons at Moberly and Nevada City, which, however, were only branches of his business at Hunts-

ville. On the 23d of April, 1879, Mr. Simms was married to Miss Sallie Hall, a daughter of Daniel Hall, of this county. Mrs. S. is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. S., though not a church member, is a man of religious instincts, and fully appreciates the importance of churches, when properly conducted, to the well being of society. He is himself a temperate, substantial citizen, and reliable, upright man. He is much respected in the community by saints as well as sinners.

JOHN SUTLIFF

(Owner and Proprietor of the Huntsville Woolen Mills).

Mr. Sutliff's whole life has been identified with the woolen milling business. His father before him, Phineas Sutliff, was connected with the same business, and was a native of Massachusetts, coming originally of an old and worthy English family. Mr. Sutliff's mother was a Miss Susanna Teasdale, a native of New Jersey. Phineas Sutliff went to the latter State and located at Bloomfield, in Essex county, where he ran a large woolen mill for a number of years. The son, John, was born at Bloomfield, July 12, 1824. In 1837 the family removed to Cumberland county, Pa., and located at Newville, where the father ran a woolen mill for about 10 years. He then located in Butler county of the same State, where he was engaged in the same business until his death. He died in 1865. John Sutliff remained with his father at work in the woolen business until he was 18 years of age, when he started out for himself. Before he was 21 years of age he had put up a large woolen mill in Pennsylvania, and ran it with success for about two years. He then came West, locating at Glasgow, Mo., where he was employed in putting up the machinery of a woolen mill at that place. There he erected the first woolen mill ever established west of St. Charles. In 1855 he came to Mount Airy, in Randolph county, and has been a resident of the county from that time to this, for a period now of nearly 30 years. He built a woolen mill on Silver creek, now known as the Silver Creek Woolen Mills. Mr. Sutliff carried on the mills there for a period of 16 years and came to Huntsville in 1872, having previously erected the Huntsville Woolen Mill, of which he took full charge. This mill was erected by a joint stock company in which Mr. S. is a leading stockholder, and has a capacity of 340 spindles, being a one-set mill. The company represents a capital of \$16,000. The mill consumes about 40,000 pounds annually. Mr. Sutliff is without question one of the most capable and skillful woolen-milling men in this section of the State, and has contributed no inconsiderable part to the energy and success which has characterized his line of industry in this county and throughout the surrounding country. He has led the way in this important branch of manufactures, and by his example others have been encouraged to engage in the same business. His removal to Huntsville was a valuable acquisition to the best interests of the place. On the 19th of August, 1846, Mr. Sutliff was married to Miss Amanda C. Varnum, whose father was one of the pioneer settlers of Butler county, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Sutliff have six children : Enoch Phineas, Susan Sophia, Sarah Jane, William Henry, Amanda Catherine and Hattie Harriet. Mrs. S. is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE T. SWETNAM

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

It was away back in 1828, when the subject of this sketch was a lad only about seven years of age, that his parents, John and Sarah (Goff) Swetnam, came to Missouri. They were from Clark county, Ky., where George T. was born July 9, 1821, and they settled in Howard county, near Burton, where they lived long and respected lives and died greatly regretted by those who knew them. George T. was brought up on the farm near Burton and was reared to know all about hard work, not from observation, but by actual experience; for those were not the days of shaded riding breaking plows and sulky plows and all that sort of thing, but the prairie was broken with three yokes of cattle, and corn covered with a hoe and planted one way and weeded in between by hand or with a hoe. There was work to do in those days and no foolishness, as now, riding around on a sulky plow reading "Daring Dick of Denver," or "The Monstrous Monk of the Mountains." George T. Swetnam, after he grew up was married, on the 24th of December, 1848, to Miss Nancy E. Barter, a daughter of Rev. Asa J. Barter, an early settler of Howard county. In 1850 Mr. Swetnam came over into Randolph county and settled seven miles north of Huntsville. Four years later he removed to his present farm where he has resided ever since, for a period now of 30 years. He has a good farm here of 250 acres. For a number of years he grew tobacco mainly, but for some time past has given his attention mainly to stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Swetnam have 11 children: John A., the present county surveyor, whose sketch follows this; Josephus, who died at the age of 30, November 19, 1881; William L., now a resident of California; Susie, educated at Mount Pleasant College, and now a popular teacher in the county; Elmer, Lura, Nancy C., Lizzie N., and George—the last four still at home. Mr. and Mrs. Swetnam are members of the Baptist Church. They are highly respected residents of the county.

JOHN A. SWETNAM

(County Surveyor, Huntsville).

Mr. Swetnam, who was for a number of years a prominent and popular educator of the county, and is a man of superior culture and excellent business qualifications, was born and reared in the county, which has continued his permanent home. Mr. Swetnam's parents are George T. and Nancy E. (Barter) Swetnam, old and respected residents of the county. His father is a successful and influential farmer, and is in comfortable circumstances. John A., born on his father's farm, near Darksville, April 22, 1850, remained at home, as—

sisting on the place after he became old enough to be of service, and attending the neighborhood schools until he was 19 years of age, when he came to Huntsville and entered Mount Pleasant College. He took a regular course at this institution and graduated in the class of 1874 with David Gentry, of Audrain county, John S. Gashville, now deceased, and a number of others, occupying a creditable position in his class. Mr. Swetnam, immediately following his graduation, engaged in teaching school in Randolph county, and spent nine years in that profession. During this time he was assistant in the school at Roanoke, and had charge of several other leading schools of the county. For three years he was professor of mathematics at Mount Pleasant College, his *alma mater*, and was engaged in teaching at Clifton at the time of his election to the office of county surveyor. While at school, as a student and afterwards as a teacher, Mr. Swetnam always showed a marked preference for mathematics, and became more than ordinarily advanced and proficient in that science. He takes the same view of mathematics in which Washington always regarded it. Every one is familiar with the fact of the latter's partiality for that science. In his letter to Nicholas Pike, the author of the first American arithmetic ever published, he thus expresses his admiration for the science of figures: "The science of figures, to a certain degree, is not only indispensably requisite in every walk of civilized life, but the investigation of mathematical truths accustoms the mind to method and correctness in reasoning, and is an employment peculiarly worthy of rational beings. In a cloudy state of existence, where so many things appear precarious to the bewildered research, it is here that the rational faculties find a firm foundation to rest upon. From the high ground of mathematical and philosophical demonstration we are insensibly led to far nobler speculations and sublime meditations." It was Washington's partiality for mathematics that led him to the study of that science which fitted him at an early age for the work of surveying, and it was in that profession that he started out in life. As an exercise of the mind there is unquestionably no study equal to the science of mathematics, and it was the study of this science which contributed largely to prepare the Father of His Country for the great duties and responsibilities which were destined to rest upon him. Mr. Swetnam, in his study of mathematics, of course became thoroughly conversant with the science of surveying, and it was in recognition of his qualifications in this direction, not less than on account of his high character and personal popularity, that he was elected to the office of surveyor in 1880. He has given general satisfaction in his present position and is regarded as one of the most able and efficient surveyors the county ever had. He is also *ex-officio* road and bridge commissioner, and has been appointed by the county court to the office of county inspector of mines. Mr. Swetnam is a stockholder in the Huntsville Fleming Raker & Stacker Manufacturing Company, and is secretary of the company. This company has a capital stock of \$10,000, fully paid, and was organized in 1883. On the 12th of Sep-

tember, 1875, Mr. Swetnam was married to Miss Margaret E. Baker, daughter of Nathan and Irene T. (Mathis) Baker, of this county. She was a woman of singular gentleness of mind and rare culture, and industrious and enterprising, a devoted wife and kind mother, but soon fell a victim to that dread malady, consumption. She died June 4, 1880. Two of her children are with her in her home beyond the grave. One survives her, Prince W., aged seven. Mr. Swetnam is a member of the M. E. Church South, and is superintendent of the Sabbath-school of his church. He is an active worker in the church and is regarded as one of its most valuable and worthy members. Still quite a young man, the future undoubtedly has much usefulness in store for him, both in public affairs and in private life.

JOSEPH W. TAYLOR, M.D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Huntsville).

The positions of prominence in the various walks of life we now see occupied by men well advanced in years will soon be taken by younger men, as their seniors gradually pass off the stage of human activity by superannuation and death. Whom these successors are to be depends almost alone upon the exertions and ambition of each individual. Two youths may start out in life side by side, and with equal intelligence and advantages. One will achieve marked success and rise to prominence and influence. The other will fail and remain in obscurity. The true secret of their varying fortunes lies in the difference of spirit which animates them and the difference of application and perseverance with which they pursue their respective careers in life. It was a frequent remark of John Stuart Mill, one of the greatest economists and philosophers of modern times, that "What I could do, could assuredly be done by any boy or girl of average capacity and healthy physical constitution." His position, as is well known, was, that there is not so much difference in the capacities of individuals as is generally imagined; and that it is by industry and perseverance almost alone, occupations being the same, that distinctions ultimately obtain. While it may be going too far to follow him to the end in this view, he is certainly right to a very great extent; and no more conclusive evidence of a young man's ultimate prominence in his calling can be given than that he possesses these qualities. In the medical profession at this place we have more than one physician whose career illustrates this doctrine of Mill; men who have risen in the absence of early advantages to success and local prominence in their profession, and solely by their own industry and perseverance as students and practitioners; and taking the secret of their success as a criterion to judge the future of the younger members of the profession, it is not difficult to point out those who are to occupy the places of these old and prominent physicians when they have passed off the stage of action. Prominent among this class of young men in Randolph county is without question the subject of the present sketch. A young man of sterling natural intelligence and good constitution,

and having devoted himself to the medical profession, he has pursued his studies and attended to his practice with that industry and resolution that, if continued, cannot fail to place him in the front rank of his profession in Randolph county. So as time rolls on, he will probably become one of the foremost physicians of the county and a leading, influential citizen, while others, school-mates of his, perhaps, without the qualities he possesses, in the years to come, will still find themselves as little distinguished among their fellow-men as when he and they started out youths together. It is such representative citizens as are here spoken of, both present and prospective, whose sketches it is desired to give in this volume, and therefore the sketch of Dr. Taylor, Jr., properly finds a place on these pages. Dr. Joseph W. Taylor is a son of Dr. William H. Taylor whose sketch follows this, and was born at Huntsville October 21, 1854. He was educated at Mt. Pleasant College, and intended when in youth to devote himself to the profession of pharmacy. In pursuance of this purpose he studied pharmacy, and in 1874 took a course of pharmaceutical lectures at Louisville, Kentucky. Returning home after this, he was engaged in clerking at Huntsville, but soon decided to follow the example of his father and become a physician. He read medicine under his father for two years, and applied himself to study with great assiduity and perseverance. In 1876 he entered the Medical Department of the University at Louisville, Kentucky, where he took a course in medicine and surgery, and continuing his studies, in 1877, he then attended the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, from which he graduated with marked credit in 1878. Coming home now to Huntsville, he engaged in the practice with his father and has made gratifying progress in his profession as a practitioner. He is studious and progressive in his idea and faithful and attentive to his practice, and is rapidly winning the confidence of the community in his skill and ability as a physician, as he has always had it personally and in the ordinary affairs of life. On the 24th of September, 1878, Dr. Taylor was married to Miss Jennie B. Rutherford, a daughter of W. T. Rutherford. They have two children, Reba and Willie. Mrs. T. is a member of the Christian Church, and the Doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Knights of Honor. They have a beautiful residence in the suburbs of the town with a handsome farm tributary.

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, M.D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Huntsville).

Dr. Taylor, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Huntsville, with but little intermission but for two years less than 40 years, is well known as one of the most prominent and successful physicians in the county, and whose character as a man, without a blemish, stands high for the many estimable qualities of head and heart he possesses. His parents were John and Mary (Bartlett) Taylor, who were the first settlers of what is now Schuyler county, their nearest neighbors at that time being at Kirksville, 50 miles

away. The father died in Schuyler county on his farm, and the physician who attended him in his last illness had to come from Huntsville, a distance of nearly 100 miles. His death occurred July 21, 1835. Prior to going to Schuyler county he had lived at Huntsville, locating here as early as 1827. He kept the first hotel, called the Taylor House, ever opened in the county, and built the first brick house, long known as the Austin House, ever erected in the limits of the county. It was in 1833 that he left Huntsville for Schuyler county, where he lived until his death. He and wife were both from Kentucky, and his father's family was originally from Virginia. His wife survived him about five years, dying on a farm four miles north of Huntsville, August 14, 1840, at the age of 40 years, the family having come to this county after the father's death. There were seven children: Hardin M. W., who died in 1857; Edmund T., who was under Gen. Price in the Mexican War and died near Santa Fe during that struggle; William H., the subject of this sketch; John B., a stock-raiser near Helena, Montana; George W., at Huntsville; Sarah E., who died while the wife of Benjamin Brooks, and Martha P., now Mrs. Paul C. Murphy. William H. Taylor remained on the farm with his mother near Huntsville and attended school at this place until 1843, when he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and clerked in a drug store at that place for about four years. He had decided to make the practice of medicine his calling for life, and while in the drug store he pursued a regular preparatory course of study for that purpose, occupying all his leisure time, and especially the evenings after business hours, often until 12 o'clock, with his books. He took three courses of lectures in the Medical Department of the Louisville University then under the presidency of Dr. Caldwell, graduating in 1848. In the meantime, however, he had returned to Missouri after his first course of lectures and engaged in the practice at Huntsville. He resumed his practice here immediately after his graduation and started the first drug store ever established in the place. This was in May, 1848, and he has since been identified with the drug business more or less desultorily and with the practice of medicine continuously, except from 1858 to 1861, when he was in the drug business. He was also at one time interested with his brother, George, in the mercantile business. In the practice of medicine his son, Joseph W., is now his partner and has been since 1868, when the latter graduated from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. Dr. Taylor was first married January 29, 1850, to Miss Margaret Murphy, daughter of Neil and Hannah (Davis) Murphy, of this county. She was his companion for over twenty years, but on the 6th of October, 1870, was taken from him by death, leaving him two children, Joseph W. and Ernest. On the 21st of May, 1872, Dr. Taylor was married to Mrs. Mary Wisdom, the widow of Caswell Wisdom, deceased, and the daughter of John and Mary Reed, of this county. She is a sister to Capt. Reed, well and favorably known by most old residents of the county. The Doctor and wife are members of the Christian Church,

and the Doctor is a charter member of the Odd Fellow's lodge, organized in Huntsville in 1847, and has held every station in the lodge, as well as being also a member of the Encampment. He is also identified with the Masonic order, being a member of the lodge at this place. The Doctor, although he has seen nearly forty years of hard and active practice in his profession, and is now over sixty years of age, is remarkably well preserved, being still erect in form and quick and elastic in step, and looks to be still a middle-aged man, or as young as men usually are ten or fifteen years his junior. He has always stood high as a physician and has ever had a leading practice in this part of the county. Personally, no man is more highly esteemed. He has held the office of mayor and councilman, but has never had any desire for official advancement.

E. W. TAYLOR

(Of Taylor & Keebaugh, Druggists, Huntsville).

Mr. Taylor, an energetic and successful young business man of Huntsville, is a son of Dr. W. H. Taylor, whose sketch precedes this, and was born at this place October 8, 1858, being the youngest in his father's family of children. He was reared at Huntsville and educated at Mt. Pleasant College, taking a regular course in that institution and graduating with credit in the class of 1878 under the presidency of Rev. Dr. Baker. Having made up his mind to devote himself to a business life, immediately after his graduation he entered the drug store of Woodbury & Baker to learn the practical details of merchandising. Later along he became a partner with Dr. Fort in the drug business, under the firm name of Fort & Taylor, and made a regular study of pharmacy. He is now, and has been for some time past, a registered druggist of the county. Some two years ago Mr. L. B. Keebaugh bought Dr. Fort's interest in the store and the firm has since been Taylor & Keebaugh. This is one of the leading drug firms of Huntsville, and is one of the oldest and best known houses in the drug line in the county. Messrs. Taylor & Keebaugh have greatly improved the stock of drugs and have considerably increased it since they became proprietors of the house, and its trade has had a marked increase. Both being men of first-class business qualifications, they carry on their business with that intelligence and enterprise which cannot fail of success. Courteous and polite to all, and perfectly fair in their dealings with customers, they have the full confidence of the community, and are popular not only as druggists, but personally as neighbors and citizens. Mr. Taylor is thoroughly conversant with all the details of his business, and is a capable and skillful druggist. The fact that this store is largely patronized by physicians, who are always exacting in the compounding of their prescriptions, shows how he is regarded as a druggist by those most capable of judging. Mr. Taylor is a stockholder of the gas company of this city and in the Building and Loan Association, and in the Raker and Stacker Manufacturing Company.

JOHN N. TAYLOR

(Merchant, Dealer in Furniture and Carpets, Wagons and Buggies, etc., etc.,
Huntsville).

Mr. Taylor, although still comparatively a young man, and having started out in life for himself on reaching his sixteenth year, with no means, is now one of the prominent and substantial business men of Randolph county. He has just cause to be satisfied with his past, and to look with hope for a more than ordinarily prosperous future. Possessing many of the stronger and better qualities and qualifications for a successful life in business, he is at the same time favored with that integrity of character and pleasant and accommodating disposition which challenge the respect and esteem of all with whom he is thrown in contact. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born July 21, 1850, and a son of John M. and Isabella (Silverwood) Taylor, both of old and respected Pennsylvania families, and both of English descent. John N. was reared in Pennsylvania up to the age of 16, occupying his time to good advantage either at school or assisting in his father's store. But of an enterprising disposition and desiring to accomplish something in life without waiting until he attained manhood, he struck out for the great West, and finally called a halt at Sigourney, Iowa, where he worked at the cabinet-maker's trade. After working there three years he went over to Richland, in the same State, where he was married to Miss Eliza J. Stroup, a daughter of John Stroup, formerly of Pennsylvania, but an early settler of Keokuk county, Iowa, and one of the prominent and influential men of that county. This was the 25th of August, 1870, and the following week after his marriage Mr. Taylor, instead of settling in Iowa, came promptly to Missouri to seek a location for the purpose of carrying on his trade. Selecting Huntsville, he went to work here with the little means he had to establish himself in life. His career since has been one of unusual success. He soon had a large furniture store, and in eight years he added a carpet department. Later along he established a vehicle warehouse, opening a fine stock of wagons and buggies. He now does the largest business in his line of any man in the county, and has one of the largest establishments in North-east Missouri. With characteristic enterprise, when the contract was to be let for the erection of the court-house at this place, he, with five other gentlemen, put in their bid, which was accepted, and they are now carrying on the work of building that structure. He also has a branch house at Salisbury in charge of his brother, William H. Taylor, where he carries a stock representing over \$5,000. Such a record of business success is rarely equaled, and reflects the highest credit on his character and business qualifications. He says the secret of his success is that he pushes everything for all it is worth and deals fairly at all times and in all circumstances. He has thus not only succeeded, but has won the confidence and esteem of the public. No

man in Huntsville stands higher than he. Mr. and Mrs. T. have four children: Mary H., Maud S., Lucile G. and Lida. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM TERRY

(Farmer, Section 11, Township 54, Range 15, near Huntsville).

Mr. Terry is well known in this section of the county as one of its most worthy citizens. His life has been one of more than ordinary activity and without reproach. He was born in Wayne county, Ky., October 30, 1808, and was a son of Josiah and Nancy (Thomas) Terry, early settlers of the Blue Grass State from Tennessee. Capt. Terry was reared in Madison county, to which his parents removed when he was quite young, and in December, 1830, was married to Miss Ithema Payton, a daughter of Yelverton and Mildred (White) Payton, and born in Madison county, November 30, 1813. Mr. Terry and wife came to Missouri in 1837, settling on section 2, township 54, range 15, where he bought 160 acres of land and improved a farm on which he lived for many years. In Kentucky he had learned the tanner's trade, and in this county he set up a tannery on Dark's creek, which he conducted for about eight years. Excepting this he has been engaged in farming and raising stock ever since he came to the county. He came to his present farm in 1869 and has resided here ever since. His tract of land contains nearly 500 acres, and he is comfortably situated. Since the war he has grown a great deal of tobacco, and has found this a very profitable branch of industry, and has also raised considerable cattle and mules. In 1850 Mr. Terry went to California, and was engaged in mining out there for a year with pretty good success. He and wife have reared a family of four children: Josiah, William, Nancy J. and Mildred A. Nancy J. is now the wife of William Elliott, and Mildred A. is now the wife of Thomas Jackson, of Salisbury, Mo. Mr. Terry has traded quite extensively in land and owned at one time about 1,100 acres. He still has 675 acres. His farm is largely run in grass.

Capt. JOSIAH TERRY, the eldest in his father's family of children, was born in Madison county, Ky., December 17, 1832, and was reared in Randolph county. In 1850, at the age of 17, he went to California with his father, but remained out there three years and four months, engaged in mining and fighting Indians, but principally the latter. He was in the militia that carried on a war against the Piutes and Diggers, and was in several hot fights, experiencing more than one narrow escape from the scalping knife of "Lo, the poor Indian, who sees God in everything." He returned to Missouri in the spring of 1853 and had not a little of the yellow dust that makes happy the hearts of both saints and sinners. He now proceeded to get a wife, and accordingly on the 12th of January of the following winter, was married to Miss Martha J. Turner, a daughter of David Turner of this county. He and his young wife then settled on a farm, where he went to work as an industrious farmer and stock-raiser. In

1861 he raised a company of volunteers for the Southern service, being elected captain, and served until 1862, when his time being out, he enlisted in the regular Confederate army, or rather, raised another company, of which he was also made captain. He was with Gen. Heinman after this, and at the reorganization of the army he resigned his commission, and joined Gen. Parsons, and was afterwards captured at Helena, Ark., and confined in military prison at Alton until May, 1864. He was then released on parol and went to Iowa, where he remained until the close of the war. Coming back to Missouri, he has since been engaged in farming and trading in and shipping stock. He has served as justice of the peace several terms and is one of the respected, influential citizens of his vicinity. Captain and Mrs. Terry have seven children: Theresa J., now Mrs. Jennie Mason; Emily F., Joella, Jennie, Alfred, Talton and Arthur. Theresa and Joella have been popular teachers in the county.

BENNETT E. TRELOAR

(Railroad and Express Agent and Telegraph Operator, Huntsville).

Mr. Treloar, one of the most popular and efficient young officials in the service of the Wabash, is a native of Wisconsin, born at Dodgeville, Iowa county, April 4, 1857. He was a son of Rev. James T. Treloar, an able minister of Dodgeville, a man of fine talents and profound learning, an erudite theologian and a distinguished pulpit orator. He was originally from England, but came to this country when a youth, and was married in Canada to Miss Jane Dale, a lady of great strength of mind and character and many accomplishments, as well as of the most amiable disposition. They had a family of several children, and, illustrating the truth of the position which many learned people hold, that refined and cultured parents are generally favored with children capable of distinguishing themselves in letters, the fine arts, and all the higher spheres of human skill and genius, it is a fact that all of Rev. Mr. Treloar's children are musicians of rare excellence and culture. One of their sons is now a teacher of music in Synodical College, and one of their daughters a teacher of oil painting and drawing in the Female college at Richmond, and Bennett E., himself, is an accomplished musician. He came to Missouri in 1873 and attended Mt. Pleasant College for two years. He was then in the music business at Red Oak Junction, in Iowa, for two years. Returning to Missouri, he was in the boot and shoe business at Mexico for two years, and in 1880 came to Huntsville and learned the telegrapher's business under E. S. Bedford. In 1882 he was in the train dispatcher's office at Kansas City, and afterwards in the freight office there up to July, 1883, when he returned to Huntsville, and has since been chief railroad and express agent and telegraph operator at this place. He has two assistants. Mr. Treloar's father is deceased, and his mother and two sisters, Jennie and Ada, are with him at Huntsville. He is a member of the Knights of Honor.

ISADOR VAN DERBECK

(Proprietor Depot Hotel, Huntsville).

The Van Derbeck family, as its name indicates, came originally from Holland, but during the Napoleonic wars Mr. Van Derbeck's ancestor of the third generation, who was impressed into the French service, finally settled in the North of France, or in the department Le Nord, where his descendants have since resided. Isador, the subject of this sketch, was born there on the 13th of June, 1848, and was reared in his native department. After he became old enough he began work in the coal mines of Northern France, and continued there until 1872. He passed through all the branches of coal mining and came to America during the year stated above, and worked in the Collinsville mines, near Belleville, Ill., for about seven years, and was foreman under Pitts Bros. for about two years in the Canton mine. In 1879 he returned to France on a visit, but, coming back to America the following year, he subsequently followed coal mining at Murphysboro, Ill., for about a year. In 1881 he came to Missouri, and in August of that year to Huntsville, and after mining here a short time he began keeping boarding-house, the business finally developing into his present Depot Hotel. A man who likes good things to eat himself, and wants clean beds and comfortable rooms, he knows how to run a hotel, and when guests leave they generally express a regret that they can not stay longer, for it is a luxury to eat at his table, sleep in his beds and while away leisure hours in his cosy, comfortable rooms. His prices, too, are so reasonable that one becomes richer the longer he boards with him, while of course he becomes fatter and happier. And for guests who enjoy an occasional "dhrop o' th' crayture," or a fragrant chew of tobacco or a delicious smoke, he keeps a neat bar with the best refreshments to be found in town. On the 30th of April, 1878, Mr. Van Derbeck was married to Miss Adele Duguenay, originally of the land of vines, France. They have three children: Victor, Martile and Arthur.

JOHN B. WHITE

(Farmer, Section 5, Township 53, Range 15, near Huntsville).

Daniel B. and Susan (Stere) White, the parents of John B., came to Missouri from Virginia in 1836 and settled in the north-western part of Howard county, where they still reside. John B. White was born on a farm near Glasgow, July 30, 1845. When 15 years of age he met with an accident by which he lost his right leg. A gun went off, inflicting a wound, on account of which his leg had to be cut off a few inches below the knee. After that his parents designed him for an indoor, commercial life, and he was educated with that object in view. After attending school at Glasgow for several years, he took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial School at St. Louis. After his commercial course he returned here, and finally decided to follow an

agricultural life, for which he had a decided preference. He remained at home engaged in farming with his father until his marriage, which took place on the 27th of March, 1872, when Miss Denie B. Garth became his wife. Her parents were Garland and Mary (Burnley) Garth. Miss Garth came to Missouri in the year 1866 and lived with her uncle, Mr. D. C. Garth, her father having died during the war. The Garths were originally of Albemarle county, Virginia. Mr. White and his wife after their marriage set up for themselves, and he engaged in farming in Howard county, or rather continued it. In 1875 he removed to Randolph county, where he bought the Minor Rucker farm, situated four miles west of Huntsville, where he still resides. This farm contains nearly 300 acres of fine land, and is one of the choice places of the township; is within one mile of the celebrated Randolph medical spring. Mr. White makes somewhat a specialty of stock-raising, and is quite successful. Mr. and Mrs. White have three children: Sue Mary, Daniel Boone and Fannie D. Burnley died at the age of four. Mrs. W. is a member of the M. E. Church South.

JAMES WILLIAM WIGHT

(County Clerk of Randolph County, Huntsville, and Farmer and fine Stock-raiser).

Mr. Wight was elected to his present position in November, 1878, and has held the office ever since that time, having been re-elected in 1882, and he still has two years to serve of his second term. Mr. Wight's contest for the office, or rather for the nomination for the office, the first time he ran, was one of more than ordinary spirit, there being four prominent and popular men beside himself before the convention for the nomination, at the time he was chosen to bear that honor. He had never figured in public life before, except as a private citizen, but he was well and favorably known to the people of the county, and he was chosen, not through any sharp management of his canvass, but because he was regarded as the best man for the place. Having been thoroughly educated as he grew up, and being a man of high character and excellent business qualifications, these considerations added to his urbane manners and genial disposition so recommended him to the people and the convention that his defeat was hardly less than impossible, even with the worthy opponents he had to meet in the convention. His nomination was effected, however, without bitterness, and his election at the succeeding poll was one of more than ordinary enthusiasm and by a majority highly complimentary to him personally. The expectations of the public have not been disappointed by his subsequent career. He discharged the duties of his office for the first four years with so much efficiency, fairness and general satisfaction that he was again triumphantly nominated and elected, and unless all signs are to be interpreted the reverse of what they indicate, the end is not yet. While Mr. Wight is as capable and efficient an officer as there is in the county, the principal cause of his success is his great personal popularity. Though dignified and not too free and easy, he is of such a gentlemanly, generous disposition, respectful

and obliging, and courteous and kind to all, that those with whom he is thrown in contact seem to invariably and naturally come to regard him as worthy of implicit trust, and to look on him as a friend and one who would help them if in need. He is not called "Jim Wight" by everybody who knows him, but all respect and esteem Mr. Wight and feel that they are doing the proper thing to favor him, for they know very well that there is no kindness in his power which he would not gladly do them. Thus, while he is popular, he is respected and looked on with that consideration to which his character and personal worth entitle him. Mr. Wight was born and reared in this county and is a son of James F. and Frances A. (Burton) Wight, of this county, who came here from Kentucky in 1840. His father has long been one of the successful and influential farmers and stock-raisers of the county. James W. is the only son, and was born June 13, 1842. Brought up to the age of 16 on the farm, he then advanced from the preparatory school to Mount Pleasant College, then under the presidency of Dr. William R. Rothwell, now at the head of William Jewell College, and one of the most scholarly and accomplished educators in the State. Young Wight remained at Mount Pleasant until his graduation in the class of 1863, having received the highest honors of the same at the hands of the president of the college whose duty it was, according to a time-honored custom of the institution, to bestow it upon the most deserving. Several of the representatives of the class have become distinguished in life. Mr. Wight's tastes have always inclined him to an agricultural life, and after his graduation he returned to the farm and identified himself with farming and stock-raising. In these lines of industry he continued without interruption until his election to the office of county clerk, and became very successful. He is still prominently identified with the agricultural interests of the county, and is justly regarded as one of the most intelligent, progressive and enterprising farmers and stock men in the county, and is quite comfortably situated. On the 12th of May, 1868, Mr. Wight was married to Miss Aurelia T. Fullinwider, a daughter of Henry W. and Jane A. (Shipman) Fullinwider, now of Bourbon county, Kentucky. Mr. Fullinwider is prominently identified with the Female College at Millersburg, Ky. Mrs. Wight is a lady of rare accomplishments and many graces of personal manners. Mr. and Mrs. Wight have two children: James Winter and Fannie Amanda. Both parents are members of the M. E. Church South.

GIDEON V. WRIGHT

(Proprietor of the City Bakery and Grocery Store, Huntsville).

Of the thousands of brave-hearted men who crossed the plains and scaled the summits of the cloud-capped Cordilleras to the Pacific coast, between 1848 and '52, to seek their fortunes on the golden coast, not a few went out from home and friends never to return. Among these was the father of the subject of this sketch, Amos Wright. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Belsher, were from Kentucky, and came to Randolph county in an early day,

settling on a farm near Huntsville. Here Gideon V. Wright was born on the 17th of April, 1843. Six years afterwards, in 1849, the father went to California, where he died the following year. The mother still resides in this county and lives in Huntsville. Gideon learned the baker's trade under John P. Clink, and worked at it for four or five years. Later along he engaged in the bakery business at Macon City, and during the latter part of the war, served in the militia. After the war Mr. Wright continued to follow the baker's business, and was for a time engaged in the saloon business. In 1874, however, he resumed the bakery business at Huntsville, and has since continued it. A baker of long experience, he understands his business thoroughly, and his breads, cakes, pastries, etc., have a high reputation, not only for excellence of ingredients and architectural design, but for cleanliness and general desirability. He also has a stock of groceries in connection with his other business, and has a good custom in this line. On the 17th of April, 1866, Mr. Wright was married to Miss Eliza J. Skinner, a daughter of Everett Skinner, of this county. They have one child, Walter W., now a youth 15 years of age. Mr. Wright is a member of the I. O. O. F. and has been since 1866. He is also connected with the Knights of Honor.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

J. R. ADAMS

(Farmer, Post-office, Renick).

Mr. A. is a son of J. Q. Adams and Elizabeth Foster, of Kentucky, and was born in the neighborhood of his present home December 30, 1852. He had one brother and one sister, both of whom are dead. His father died when he was only a child, four years of age, and left him to the care of a very delicate mother. She lived until he had turned his fifteenth year, when she, too, was taken when she was most needed, just as he was budding into manhood. But her counsel had made such impressions upon his character that they have never been erased. He grew up in the country and was given a good education, and when his studies were completed he settled on a farm and was married, October 22, 1874, to Miss Emma Halloway, daughter of Edwin Halloway, who removed with his parents from Kentucky to this State when a boy. They have had three children, one of whom now survives: Carrie E., born December 11, 1880. Mr. Adams and wife are members of the Christian Church, both having joined before their marriage. Mrs. Adams' grandfather Halloway has grown old in the services of the Christian ministry.

ELDER WILLIAM B. ANDERSON

(Post-office, Renick).

Nearly 60 springs have put forth their tender buds, and as many summers blushed and smiled and passed since this reverend and venerable man of God first opened his eyes on the sin and misery of the world. It was in Green county, Ky., on a bleak February morn, that angels rejoiced over the birth of one more worker in the vineyard of their beloved Master. Rev. Robert T. Anderson and Martha Lowry, his wife, parents of the good man whose pen portion is here given, were both from Virginia, but moved to Kentucky at an early day and there passed the remainder of their lives. Rev. Robert T. was a man of vast erudition, and was occupied during the larger portion of his life in sowing the seeds of knowledge in the fertile mind of youth. He was of marked prominence in his profession, and was at the head of the Baptist Association. His son, William B., was principally educated under his scholarly eye. Though growing up on a farm in Christian county, part of the time he attended the common schools, and for one year was at Bethany College. He early showed a disposition to be a servant of Christ, at the age of 16 joining the Baptist Church. When he was 22 he attached himself to the Christian Church, and the following year (1847) came to Missouri. Two years later he began speaking in public, and in 1850 was ordained in the ministry, appointed for the salvation of mankind, since which time he has labored without ceasing to bring the lost sheep into the fold. He has been a faithful watchman and steward of his Lord and a wholesome example and pattern to his flock. He won his charge of the Christian Churches at Renick and Salem. On the 18th of November, 1850, Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Eupha, daughter of F. K. Collins, one of the most respected residents of Randolph county. After his marriage Mr. Anderson was engaged in teaching in different places for some time. Indeed, altogether, he has taught not less than 25 years. He has lived, since 1856, on a farm, and has devoted his leisure moments to its improvement. It contains 160 acres of land, 60 of which are under the plow and in meadow land. He has a double log house, a good barn and nice bearing orchard, including some grape and other small fruits. Mrs. Anderson is also a member of the Christian Church. There are two children: Frank P. and Sallie C.

WILLIAM N. ARMSTRONG

(Merchant, Renick).

Mr. A. is a native of Illinois, born in Hancock county, February 15, 1850. His father, W. N. Armstrong, and mother, a Miss Haymaker, were from Pennsylvania, the latter dying when the subject of this sketch was but two years of age. William lived on a farm in Illinois until he was a grown man, and was the recipient of a good common school education. He came to Missouri in the winter of

1880, and farmed for two years in Caldwell county; then he moved to Randolph county, and in October, 1882, started in business at Renick. He has a complete stock of hardware, tinware, and queen's-ware, and has a large and well established trade. Mr. Armstrong is an unusually popular man, and of such good commercial mind as stamps him at once a prosperous one. He is young, with all the world before him. His fate is in his own hands, and there is no doubt, from the beginning he has made, of what it will be. Mr. A. is a single man and a prominent member of the A. O. U. W.

ALBERT H. AUSTIN

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Austin, a native of Randolph county, Mo., was born at Huntsville March 16, 1842, his parents, Henry Austin and Henrietta Rhodes, being originally from Virginia. Henry Austin moved to Missouri at an early day, and located at Huntsville. He was a contractor and builder, and built both the first and second court-houses of the place, besides a great many business houses and residences. Mr. Austin was for a number of years a merchant, but in 1852 retired from business, and taking a company of 50 men went to California overland. He spent two years in the mines there. After his return in 1854 he was for one or more terms sheriff of the county. Mr. A. was a strong Union man during the war, and was appointed provost marshal, a position which he held until, his health failing, he was forced to resign it. He died February 22, 1864. In this family there were four sons and two daughters: J. H., now in Texas; Mrs. S. N. Robertson; W. T., attorney at Huntsville; F. H., of Texas; Sallie A. and A. H., the subject of this sketch. The last named grew up in Huntsville. He was well educated at Mt. Pleasant College. Having instilled into him from his earliest childhood an enthusiastic veneration for the "Stars and Stripes," when in 1861 his country called, he "hesitated not upon the order of his going," but enlisted at once under his beloved flag. He went in as a private in Co. G, Missouri cavalry, and served until the end of the war; the summer of 1865 released him. He fought bravely through many fierce engagements, among them the battle of Boonville. When peace once more spread her white wings over the land, Mr. A. returned to Huntsville, lived there until 1870, and then settled finally on the farm which has since been his home. Part of the time he has had his place rented out, but he has just moved with his sister, Miss Sallie, to see after his creature comforts, into his new and elegant house, recently completed and furnished in the latest and handsomest style. Mr. Austin owns 200 acres of land, all fenced and set in tame grass. Miss Austin is a lady of exceeding grace and refinement and possessed withal of a mind of unusual strength; this has been cultivated to the highest degree, her education having been conducted at the Christian College at Columbia, and at the M. E. college at Quincy, Ill. She is a consistent member of the Christian Church,

and she and her brother are among the most charming people in the township.

THOMAS D. BAILEY

(Farmer and Stock Dealer).

The subject of this sketch was born in Boyle county, Ky., March 22, 1831; his parents, Alfred Bailey and Cyrena Baker, were also natives of Kentucky. When the family removed to Missouri in 1839, they first wintered in Boone county, and it was in the spring of 1840 that they came to Randolph. Until 1847 their movements were somewhat uncertain; they lived two years in Randolph, one year in Macon and one year in Boone counties, returned to Kentucky for a year, finally came back to Missouri and settled down on a place which Mr. Bailey entered and improved at Round Grove, and where his son now resides. At this time the country was almost a wilderness; wolves were numerous and their howls broke the stillness of many a winter's night. On the other hand they afforded royal sport for these sturdy pioneers; the horns of the hunters, the deep mouthed baying of the hounds and the excited neighing of the eager horses, often enlivened a chase which had not been unworthy of a king's pasture. After the death of his father in the fall of 1849, Thomas D., being the eldest of the family, took charge of the farm, its onerous duties leaving him but little leisure for pursuing his studies. Mr. Bailey's first wife was Miss Sarah E., daughter of Enoch and Elsie Ridgeway of Boone county, but originally from Kentucky. Mrs. Bailey died in 1863, leaving no children. Mr. Bailey was married a second time in Boone county, in January, 1866, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Tandy and Elizabeth Robinson, formerly from Virginia, but among the early settlers of Boone, where Mrs. Bailey was born and raised. After his marriage Mr. Bailey purchased the old homestead where he continued to live until October 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the Ninth Missouri infantry, Co. C. During the war he took part in a number of engagements, among them Prairie Grove, Cyprus Bend, Ganes Landing, etc. While on a scouting expedition in the southern part of the State he was taken prisoner and held about 21 months, being incarcerated first at St. Louis and afterwards at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind. His war record is one of which he may justly feel proud; he served with distinction and was rewarded by promotion. After his discharge from prison on the 22d of March, 1865, he returned to his farm and commenced life once more with no capital in hand except his two good arms and a stout heart, and withal, a debt of \$1600 hanging over him. Naturally he had a hard struggle for a number of years, but by dint of indefatigable industry and close management, he has accumulated a nice property. He owns 415 acres of fine land all fenced and in cultivation and pasturage, also 60 acres of timber land; his house is a very neat structure and he has besides substantial barns, etc. Mr. Bailey makes a specialty of buying young mules and raising them for the market. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have five children, Bettie B., Mary Minnie, Nettie C. and

Esty D. ; four children died in infancy. Mr. Bailey has been a second Nimrod in his day and many a deer and other wild game have fallen before his unerring rifle. Upon one occasion he caught a large buck by the horns (which now ornament his walls), the dogs having hold of him all around ; the animal was not wounded, but Mr. Bailey held him firmly until another hunter rode up and dispatched him. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are members of the Christian Church at Fairview, and Mr. Bailey is a prominent member of Morality Lodge No. 186, A. F. and A. M., at Renick, Mo.

WILLIAM R. BARRY

(Farmer and Merchant of Prairie Township).

Mr. B. is a Virginian by birth, his parents, William Barry and Mary Ann Rankin, being also natives of that State. When the family first came to Missouri in 1838, they located in Boone county, but in 1846 moved to Randolph, and wandered no more ; the elder Barry closing his eyes for his last sleep in August of the year 1878. William R., who was born October 25, 1832, spent the first years of his life in Boone county, but his maturer interests have been identified with Randolph. His education was conducted partly at the common schools, partly at McGee College, though he owes much to his own course of self instruction. After leaving school, he taught at intervals for five years, employing his winters thus, and farming during the summer. In 1859 Mr. Barry began farming in Boone county, continuing for six years. He then took charge of the flouring and saw-mill for Seymore & Co., bought one-fourth interest and after remaining in the business four years, sold out and bought his present farm. He has 40 acres in a good state of cultivation, and on it a comfortable house, etc. In December, 1882, Mr. Barry took charge of the mercantile house of Mr. Ford, and now owns a considerable interest in the store. The firm carry a full line of general merchandise including hardware, queen's-ware, groceries, dry-goods, etc. On the 20th of January, 1859, in Boone county, Mr. Barry led to the altar Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of Capt. Joseph Seymore, formerly of Tennessee, though Mrs. Barry herself has been a life-long resident of Missouri. There are four children : Mary A., Orpha D., Susan Iva and Nancy E. One, Georgella, died in the fall of 1867, before the baby tongue had learned to lisp its mother's name. Mr. and Mrs. Barry and their daughters are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Boone county. Mr. Barry is a man of great weight in this township.

MRS. ETHETA D. J. BROCKMAN

(Post-office, Renick).

Among the earlier settlers of Howard county, Mo., who came from the grand old Commonwealth of Virginia to this then wild and sparsely settled country, was George Rorer and his wife, whose maiden name was Miss Nancy Nowlin, both Virginians by birth. Prior to their settlement in Howard county, which was in 1829, and about five

years before leaving their native State, there had been born to this worthy couple a daughter, whom we now take as the subject of this memoir. Her natal day was the 30th of September, 1824. Young and still in a tender age when the family took up their location in Howard county, she grew up there amid the scenes which were in strong contrast to what it might have been had she been kept in Virginia, yet becoming possessed of good educational advantages for that day. After leaving the public schools she entered Central College, at Fayette, remaining there some time. She soon engaged in teaching, her time being occupied principally in teaching in the public schools, though one or two of a private character received some of her attention. Thus she continued until her marriage, and, indeed, she has taught more or less every year since that time. On the 26th of December, 1848, she was united in marriage with Mr. Burgis G. Harris, who was also a native of Virginia. He purchased a farm and settled in Howard county, but subsequently exchanged that place for the one now occupied by Mrs. Brockman, and here he continued to live until called away by death, September 20, 1855. To them had been born three children, viz: Kate, wife of Rice Marshall; Camelia, wife of George Marshall; Tucker Viola, wife of James W. Dougherty. One child died when eight years of age, Burgis. Following the death of her husband, Mrs. Harris resumed the occupation of teaching, for which she had previously become well qualified, and continued it until her second marriage, November 30, 1858, when she was made the wife of Thornton Mason, like herself, originally from Virginia. He came to this State early in his career, and while yet a young man served as assessor. His death occurred in January, 1866. There are two daughters by this last marriage: Fannie, wife of George A. Dougherty; and Nannie, wife of William Ragsdale. One son died at the early age of eight months. Once again did Mrs. Mason turn to teaching as a means of support after the departure of her second husband, and up to 1869 served as an educator. On the 9th of August of that year Mr. Stephen Brockman claimed her as the sharer of his joys and sorrows, and to him she proved a helpmate indeed, one ever ready to help where her counsel and cheering words would be of benefit. He, too, came to Randolph county when young. He departed this life July 5, 1883, mourned by all who knew him, and was followed to the grave by a large concourse of sorrowing friends. Mrs. Brockman has resided upon the farm where she now makes her home most of her life, though she passed some time during 1865 in Renick. She is a loved member of the family circle in the home of her son-in-law, Mr. Dougherty, and is still active in mind and body and of a most agreeable disposition and kindly nature.

WILLIAM C. BROOKS

(Saw-Mill and Lumber Business).

The subject of this sketch is one of the most substantial business men of Randolph county, and was born April 12th, 1838. He is a

son of Thomas N. Brooks, who was originally from Wayne county, Ky. The latter lived in his native State until he had reached the years of maturity, when he married Miss Nancy Gillispie of the same State. In the autumn of 1832 he removed with his family to Missouri and settled in Randolph county. He entered land and devoted his time to improving his place and farming. After having lived nearly half a century in the county, he passed away at the residence of his son, William C., on October 3, 1879. Mr. Brooks was brought up on the farm, and early in life showed signs of that energy and perseverance which were the causes of his success in later years. He may be called a self-made man in every sense of the word. His present prosperous condition is due to his own exertions, and not to any special advantages which he had in his youth. With an education limited to the common schools, he accomplished what men with twice his learning have failed to do. At the age of 20 Mr. Brooks began work in a saw-mill, receiving 50 cents a day for his labor. Being convinced that a "rolling stone gathers no moss," he stuck closely to business. A close and careful observer, he gradually learned the *minutiae* of the saw-mill and lumber business and has followed the same ever since. By his industry and economy he saved money enough to enable him to buy the mill, which he had entered years before on a nominal salary. As time passed on he had the honor of being the proprietor of the first steam-mill in Randolph county. He was not too busy, however, to woo and win a bride, and Miss Sarah F. Galbreath was his choice. She was the daughter of James A. Galbreath, of Kentucky, and the marriage took place on the 25th of February, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have had nine children: Ardena, Hettie Ann, Henry, Fannie, Virginia, Benjamin, Cora, Obe and Nellie May. It would seem that Mr. Brooks would have his hands full in attending to his manifold duties at the mill, and that he had about as much as one man could do without attempting anything else. After his marriage he took up his residence on the farm where he yet lives. In partnership with his brother he undertook the arduous duties of farming. His farm consists of about 125 acres. He has about 80 acres in timber. Mr. Brooks makes a specialty of the saw-mill business, but does not neglect his farm, as the neat appearance and general air of thrift about his place can bear witness. By his excellent management and good business capacity he has, with the aid of his brother, come to be the owner of a number one steam-mill, and is doing an unusually heavy business. Among the many duties of life which Mr. Brooks fulfilled was the one which called him to be one of the defenders of his country. When the trumpet of war sounded, penetrating to the most peaceful and happy homes, he was one of the first to respond to its call. He enlisted first in the Fourth Missouri State militia, and after serving there with credit to himself was transferred to the First Missouri cavalry, Union service. He served in the latter company until, on account of physical disability, he was honorably discharged. Mr. Brooks took an

active part in a number of skirmishes in Missouri, and tells many interesting reminiscences of his life during the war.

JAMES M. BUTTS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Butts is a worthy scion of good old Virginia stock, and was himself born in that State, April 16, 1811. His father was Thomas Nugent Butts; his mother, Sarah C., daughter of Major James Broddus, who served for five years without compensation in the Revolutionary War. James M. grew up and was married in Virginia, in August, 1833, to Miss Elizabeth M., daughter of Alfred M. Yager. He lived for a year or more in Page county, after his marriage, and in 1836 came to Missouri, first stopping in Franklin county. He was engaged there in teaching for several years; next lived about 10 years in Howard, continuing to teach, and in 1851 moved to Randolph and bought land in the southern part of the county. This has since been his home. It was in the spring of the same year that Mr. Butts lost his wife. Mrs. Butts left eight children, one having preceeded her to that happy land where there is no sorrow nor any sighing. Those living are Martha A., wife of George Cross; Elizabeth C., wife of Thomas Brunnel; James W., Thomas Alfred, Margaret T., wife of George P. Hulett; Virginia C., wife of Robert Terrell; Mary E., wife of J. E. Hubbard, and Sarah F., wife of Thomas Hulett; the last two being twins. Mr. Butts joined Bethel Primitive Baptist Church, of Culpeper county, Va., in 1832, and commenced exercising his gift in the ministry in the third year, and has continued it during this time, also teaching without interruption. He owns a farm of 80 acres, well improved and with a good, substantial and comfortable dwelling, convenient barn, and other buildings, and fine bearing orchard. In December, 1851, Mr. Butts took to wife Mrs. Mary Ann, widow of Abel Burton and daughter of Bart. Dameron, formerly of North Carolina. Mrs. Butts has three children by her first marriage: Rebecca J., wife of Green Dameron; Laura Belle, wife of Scott Malone and Thomas F. Burton married Miss Sarah Barry, a sister of William P. Barry, whose sketch is one of the number in this history. To her second husband Mrs. Butts has borne five children, of whom two died in infancy. Now living, are George W., John S. and Lenora Ann, wife of Thomas Carr, of Boone county. This is one of the most prominent families in the neighborhood, and far and near is spread the influence of Mr. Butts' pious teachings. Mr. and Mrs. B. have 38 grandchildren.

WILLIAM J. E. CARR

(Renick).

Mr. Carr is of English parentage, his father, J. E. Carr, and mother, Jane Hayson, not coming to this country until after his birth, April 17, 1861. The family emigrated to the United States in 1863,

and first stopped in Streator, Ill. Here Mr. Carr opened up the great coal fields of that part of the State; he also built the third house erected in Streator. In 1869 the family moved to Missouri, and after living in Ray county for one year, where Mr. Carr sunk a mine, they went to Leavenworth, Kan., and have since remained there. Mr. Carr is general manager of the Star Coal Mining Company, and is also vice-president of the company. In addition to this he occupies the position of general manager and consulting engineer of the Leavenworth Coal Company. He is eminently qualified in every way to take a foremost place among men, and he bears himself right nobly in the high station to which he has attained. William J. E. grew up in Leavenworth, receiving a good English education, supplemented by a course in mining at the University at Rolla, Mo. In October, 1881, he came to Renick and obtained the position he now holds, of superintendent of the Star Coal Mining Company, Renick, Mo. Mr. Carr was married in Rolla, November 15, 1882, to Miss Sadie E., daughter of Judge J. G. Hutchinson, now of Phelps county, but formerly of Tennessee. Mrs. Carr was born in Phelps county and was educated at Rolla; she is a member of the Baptist Church. This young couple have one child, an unusually fine boy, called Willard Avery, born September 13, 1883. It is rarely the case that one so young is called upon to support the dignity of such an office as Mr. Carr holds, but the firm discretion, keen sagacity and faithful diligence with which he discharges its duties, leave no room to doubt that he was born to rule. Mr. Carr is comparatively upon the eastern horizon of his life. It is easy to foresee that the sparkling promise of its dawn will gather a more brilliant radiance with the noontide, but to be eclipsed by the golden glory of its latter end.

CHRISTOPHER J. CHILTON

(Post-office, Moberly).

Mr. C., one of the substantial farmers and esteemed citizens of Prairie township, is a representative of an old and honored anti-Revolutionary family, the Chiltons of Virginia. Mr. Chilton's great grandfather Chilton was a member of the Virginia Assembly at the time of the outbreak of the war between the Colonies and Great Britain, and he it was who introduced the resolutions in that body instructing the representatives of the Colony in Congress, then sitting at Philadelphia, to use their influence toward securing the adoption of a "Declaration of Independence" of the Colonies from the mother country. It was in pursuance of these resolutions that Richard Henry Lee, early in June, introduced into Congress a resolution declaring "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States." Following this, on the 4th of July, 1776, Thomas Jefferson's "Declaration of Independence" was adopted, and the great Republic of the Western Hemisphere was born. From Mr. Chilton, the author of the resolutions above referred to, descended Samuel Chilton of Warrenton, Va., a member of Congress from that State,

and a member of the State Constitutional Convention during the first half of the present century. A still younger descendant was Thomas Chilton of Elizabethtown, Ky., who represented his district in Congress with distinction for a number of years. Mr. Chilton's grandfather, James Chilton, became a pioneer settler in Kentucky when our subject's father, John Chilton, was in infancy. In that State James Chilton, the grandfather, became a wealthy farmer, and there John Chilton, his son, grew to early manhood. While still a young man John Chilton came to Missouri and located in Pike county. There he engaged in farming, and soon afterwards was married to Miss Rachel Jackson. Later along he removed to Randolph county and here bought and entered nearly 2,000 acres of land. Like his father, he too became quite well off in property affairs, and was one of the highly esteemed citizens of the county. He dealt quite extensively in stock, and drove mules South for a number of years, in which he was very successful. He died August 2, 1863. The third son in his family of children was Christopher J., the subject of this sketch. He was born March 23, 1843, and was reared on a farm in this county. The Chiltons have almost invariably been farmers and stock-raisers, and Christopher J. has proved himself no exception to this rule. He was married December 14, 1865, to Miss Martha, a daughter of James Owenby, formerly of Kentucky, and at once located on a farm and went to work to establish himself in life. He has a fine farm of over half a section of land, about two-thirds of which he has well improved. Mr. Chilton raises grain in a general way and gives considerable attention to stock. He is satisfactorily successful and stands well as a citizen and neighbor. Mr. and Mrs. Chilton have two children, James and Mary.

ROBERT T. CHRISTIAN, M.D.

(Physician and Surgeon).

Dr. Christian, a fine physician and charming gentleman of Randolph, was born in that county, October 12, 1839. He was the son of N. B. Christian of Scott county, Ky., and Martha C. Sweatnam of the same State. His parents found their way to Missouri in 1830, and located within half a mile of the site of the town of Renick. Robert T. came to man's estate there, living on the farm. He received an excellent education at the schools of the neighborhood, supplemented by a three years' course at Mount Pleasant College at Huntsville, Mo. When Robert had finished his studies, he selected medicine for his profession in life, and began to prepare himself under the direction of Dr. T. L. Hamilton, near Renick. He took his first course of lectures at the St. Louis Medical College in the winter of 1859-60, and graduated there in the spring of 1861. Just as the Doctor was ready to launch out a full-fledged M.D., the commencement of hostilities between the North and South brought before him a new field of action. All his sympathies were with the gallant Southern braves, and he enlisted in that cause under Col. Congrave Jackson,

of the Jackson Missouri State Guards, re-enlisted in the summer of 1862 with Col. Poindexter, and after serving with him about four months, went South and joined the regular Confederate forces, Col. Dorsey's Battalion. In 1863 he was transferred to Perkins' Battalion, acting as surgeon in both. He first enlisted as a private, was promoted to the position of assistant surgeon under Poindexter and afterwards made first surgeon, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. After the surrender the Doctor returned to Renick and began anew to carry out his life's ambition. He has been engaged in the practice of medicine at this point ever since, and his faithful endeavors have been crowned with well merited success. Dr. Christian was one of those who built the Renick flouring mill in which he was a partner for the first year or so. He was married in Renick, December 27, 1870, to Miss Kate D. O'Keefe, daughter of William O'Keefe, formerly from Pennsylvania. Mrs. Christian was born in Pennsylvania but came to Missouri with her parents at the age of 12 years. Eight children have blessed this union, seven sons and one daughter: Napoleon J., Arthur T., Ida C., Robert E., William P., J. Charles, Ernest L. and Earl J. The brightest hope of this noble family of children may well be that they shall follow closely in the footsteps of their parents.

JUDGE JOHN T. COATES

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

The family of this country of which the subject of the present sketch is an honored representative was native originally to Virginia, where the founder of the family settled from England generations prior to the Revolution. Branches of the family are still resident of that State and are widely dispersed over it. At this day an old Virginian can scarcely be found who is not acquainted with some representative of the family in the Old Dominion. Branches of the family have also settled in various other States, including among the rest, Kentucky and Missouri. But wherever they are found they almost invariably occupy enviable positions in their respective communities. It is therefore only as should be expected that the subject of the present sketch, a citizen of Randolph county, is one of the leading men of the county in character, influence and standing. Judge Coates comes of a Kentucky branch of the Coates family, or rather his father, who was a native of Virginia, was for a time settled in Kentucky. Judge Coates' father, Judge Thomas P. Coates, was reared in his native county. His parents were one of the well-to-do and influential families of the county, and, considering the early times in which he was brought up, when college educations were extremely rare, he had more than ordinarily good advantages for the cultivation and improvement of his mind. He studied at a private school kept by the best class of teachers that could be had, and succeeded in acquiring an excellent practical English education. When a young man, desiring to avail himself of the advantages of the cheap and fertile lands of Kentucky for es-

tablishing himself in life, he removed to that State, and there, later along, was married to Miss Belinda Darrett, whose family was also from Virginia. Soon after this, the attention of emigration was generally drawn to Missouri, and, indeed, before this, for here were lands as cheap and fertile and a climate and natural transportation facilities as favorable as any under the sun. These facts were hardly more than brought to the notice of young Mr. Coates, the father of our subject, when he resolved to cast his fortunes with those of favored Missouri. Accordingly, in 1835, he turned the front of his mover's wagons westward and was soon entering the borders of this State. He came on directly to Randolph county, which he had made his objective point, and entered a fine body of land, on which he improved a good farm. The seasons and the years came and went, and he occupied all his time to good advantage in agricultural pursuits and looking after the best interests of the community and county with which his life had become linked. He prospered abundantly in agricultural affairs and steadily rose to prominence and influence among those around him. He became one of the substantial farmers of the county, comfortably situated, in easy circumstances and respected and esteemed by all. For several terms he was a member of the county court, and was regarded as one of the most capable and expeditious business men and one of the soundest and most upright judges who ever sat on the county bench. He was not only a prominent farmer and an esteemed official of the county, but a man of great public spirit and sagacity in originating and carrying forward movements and enterprises calculated to benefit the county. In short, he was a leader in all steps taken of that kind. In stock-raising he advocated and himself practiced what he urged, that the best breeds should be introduced, and as a farmer he believed in the most approved and progressive methods of agriculture. He also favored the encouragement of immigration and, in a word, was ever found in the forefront of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of the county. He was for many years a member of the Christian Church, and was one of the most prominent and valued communicants of that denomination throughout the section of the county in which he resided. After a residence of 35 years, which he had made replete with labors for the best interests of all, he was called from his earthly home "to his home not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." His death was mourned by all who knew him as a severe loss, for he was more than ordinarily valued as a neighbor and citizen. In his own family he was loved and venerated with a depth and sincerity which bore eloquent testimony to his life around his own hearthstone. When Judge Thomas P. Coates died, one of the best citizens who ever honored Randolph county with their residence was taken away.

From such a father came Judge John T. Coates, the subject of this sketch, and the mantle of the father has fallen to a son not unworthy to wear it. Judge John T. Coates was born in Henry county, Ky., July

8, 1831, and was therefore a lad only four years of age when his father settled in Randolph county. Like his father, he was reared to a farm life and to habits of industry and principles of morality and integrity. His education was acquired in the common and high schools of the county, and inheriting his father's spirit of enterprise and ambition to succeed in life, he was naturally attracted to the Pacific coast during the California gold excitement. He was 19 years of age when he crossed the plains, going in the company of Capt. Owens, in which there was a large train of brave-hearted pioneers bound for the Golden Coast. Young Coates spent four years in the distant land of the Argonauts engaged in mining and speculating in mines, for his was not the character to come back like a homesick girl before the moon had grown old during his absence. He went there to make money and he was determined not to fail through any fault of his. Nor was he disappointed in his expectations. He had reasonable success, both in mining and speculating, and came back to his old home in Randolph county in 1854 by no means the worse off for his long absence. On reaching Randolph county — and he made the return trip by the Isthmus of Panama and New York — he at once resumed farming, and soon turned his attention also to raising stock and dealing in them. The year after coming back, on the 16th of March, 1855, he was married to Miss Amanda Smith, a daughter of Joel Smith, of Randolph county, but formerly of Kentucky. Before his marriage, however, he had already located on the farm where he still resides, and here he has continued, successfully occupied with agricultural pursuits. He has long since become one of the leading farmers and stock men of the county, and a citizen not less respected and influential than was his honored father. Judge Coates' farm contains 900 acres and is one of the handsomest farms in natural appearance, as well as by improvements, in the county. It is situated about two miles from Moberly, and from his residence an exceptionally fine view of the surrounding country may be had. His house, a commodious and tastily constructed two-story building, is situated on a handsome collado or rise about 300 yards back from the road, and the lawn in front is one of rare beauty. The other buildings, including a large barn, cribs, carriage house, ice house, etc., are constructed in keeping with the residence, and the general *ensemble* of the place is that of the abode of a progressive agriculturist and intelligent, prosperous citizen. Judge Coates raises and handles cattle quite extensively, having on his place at the present time nearly 200 head, and he makes a specialty of raising mules, buying them when young and feeding them through a few seasons until they are ready for the markets. Like his father, Judge Coates has always taken an intelligent and active interest in public affairs, though being himself the farthest from a self-seeking man. An earnest and sincere Democrat, he coöperates with his party because he believes that principles of Democracy, those which the teachings of Jefferson and Jackson reveal, are the true principles upon which the govern-

ment should be administered, and he hopes not only to see these principles carried out in affairs, but also to see none but worthy men selected for official positions. These motives have ever been the mainspring of his political action, and thus animated he always strives in local affairs to secure the selection of pure and worthy men for office. Appreciated for his high character and sound judgment, and known to be a man of superior business qualifications and a prominent, representative citizen of the county, in 1880 Judge Coates was appointed by Gov. Phelps to fill out an unexpired term on the county bench, a position he accepted, and the duties of which he discharged with that efficiency and general satisfaction characteristic of his father's administration of the same office many years before. Judge Coates' first wife died May 14, 1868. She was a lady of singular strength of mind and gentleness of manners, and was only less esteemed among her neighbors than she was loved in her own family. Her whole life seemed to be devoted to doing her duty as a devoted, loving wife, a gentle and affectionate mother, a kind neighbor and a worthy member of the church, as a Christian woman. She was one of the good and true women, the memory of whose lives is without a blemish, and who are thought of by those who knew them as angels are. She had borne her husband, who loved her with great tenderness, and to whom her death seemed a loss too hard to bear, six worthy, children namely: Charles N. D., William W., Minnie D., John Q., Lizzie S. and Henderson W. To his present wife, Judge Coates was married June 22, 1869. She was previously a Miss Lizzie S. Smith, a sister to his first wife. Like her sister, she is much esteemed by her neighbors and is a valued member of the church. There are also six children by this union: Rodger S., Joel S., Wade Hampton, Glenn T., Lucy H. and Thomas White. Judge Coates and wife are members of the Christian Church, and the Judge is one of the leading lay members of that denomination in his vicinity. He is also a member of the Masonic order, and has occupied all the positions in the Moberly lodge of that order. Judge Coates is president of the Moberly Coal Mining Company, one of the prominent coal companies of Moberly. One of the foremost agriculturists of the county, Judge Coates has always taken an important interest in agricultural affairs, and is recognized as one of the most progressive and liberal minded farmers and stock-raisers throughout the surrounding country. In stock-raising, he believes in handling the best blood that can be had, and carrying out this idea, he has some exceptionally fine graded cattle, and also other representative stock of a superior class. In public affairs, relating to the material prosperity of Moberly and Randolph county, Judge Coates shows great liberality and zeal and falls behind no one in steps taken to advance the best interests of the public. As has been said, he wears with true worth and becoming grace the mantle of his honored father which has fallen to him.

GEORGE H. COTTINGHAM

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. C. is one of the wealthy citizens of Randolph county and one of the most liberal and public spirited men in the township. He was born October 17, 1833, in Shelby county, Ill., while his parents, B. T. Cottingham and Lucy Hardman, both of Kentucky, were visiting friends in Illinois. The family moved to Missouri in 1838, and were among the earliest settlers of Callaway county. After leaving there, they abode in Boone county for two years and in Audrain seven, and at last settled in Monroe county, where the senior Cottingham died. It was here that George H. arrived at man's estate and finished his education at the common schools. He only lived here one year after his marriage, February 22, 1858, and then came to Randolph county, which had been his wife's home, and for eight years was engaged in the saw mill and lumber as well as the flouring mill business. He took possession of his present farm in March, 1875. He has 350 acres of land, 320 fenced and in cultivation, and has about 200 in timothy and blue grass. His residence is handsome, and he has a good barn and two splendid orchards, one in especial, containing 250 trees — apple, peach, cherry and other fruits. Mrs. Cottingham was Miss Sarah M. Brooks, daughter of Thomas B. Brooks, formerly of Kentucky. They have seven children: Florence, wife of J. J. Matthews; R. C., Lora May, wife of Logan Meals; James H., Ernest, Beulah and Thomas B. Three children died in infancy. R. C., the eldest son, is a young man of most brilliant promise. He was educated and graduated at Columbia, and is now a successful practicing physician at Leesburg, Monroe county. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. Cottingham and the two eldest daughters are zealous and devoted members of the M. E. Church South, for whose worship there is a building situated on Mr. Cottingham's farm. It is a new and beautiful structure, costing \$1,200, and in which Mr. Cottingham has the right to feel great personal pride, having given the ground upon which it stands and more money towards its erection than any four others, besides boarding the carpenters free and contributing largely in other ways.

JAMES N. COX

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. C. was born in Fayette county, Ky., July 9, 1824. His father, Daniel Cox, who was a man of heroic mold, and fought in the War of 1812 in the naval service on Lake Erie, died before the family left Kentucky, in 1836. James N. and his mother, formerly Miss Lydia Hurst, of Kentucky, located first in Boone county, Mo., and it was not until he became his own master that Mr. Cox moved to Randolph county and began for himself. He has been successful in his efforts, and now owns 195 acres of land, all fenced, with 130 in cultivation

and meadow. He occupies a neat residence. On the 29th of December, 1849, Mr. Cox crowned his life with the love of Miss Susan Spurling, daughter of Alfred Spurling, formerly from Kentucky. Mrs. C., though born in Kentucky, was raised in Randolph county. She was to him a good and faithful spouse, and died February 28, 1880, leaving three children: Elizabeth F., wife of James T. Harris; Mary A., wife of Albert Byram; and Ida Lee. Mr. Cox was married again, March 30, 1881, to Mrs. Mary E., widow of George W. Campbell and daughter of Elijah Fowler, formerly of Kentucky. Mr. Cox belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church, and Mrs. C. is a member of the Christian Church.

JOSEPH B. AND CHARLES G. DAVIS

(Post-office, Renick).

Joseph B. Davis was born in Randolph county, Mo., January 8, 1829, and was a son of Joseph Davis, originally of Virginia, who removed to Kentucky when quite young, being brought out by his parents to the Blue Grass State, who were early settlers in Kentucky. Joseph grew to manhood in that State and was there married to Miss Polly Williams, also born and reared in Kentucky. Joseph Davis, *pere*, came out to Missouri in 1819, and prospected in this State for a location at which to settle. Returning to Kentucky, he removed his family to Randolph county, Mo., in 1822, where he had decided to make his future home. He settled near Renick, or rather where the town of Renick, then in a state of *non esse*, is now situated. He resided on the farm which he settled near the site of Renick, until his death, which occurred May 1, 1865. He was twice married, and his widow by his second marriage now resides on the old homestead.

Joseph B. Davis was reared on a farm in this county, and had good common school advantages. In 1850, then 21 years of age, he crossed the plains on his way to the golden coast of the Pacific seas. He went in the company of White and Burkhead, and about 10 others, and they were on the road some four months. After an experience of nearly a year in the mines he returned to Missouri by way of the Isthmus and New Orleans, reaching his old homestead in Randolph county in 1851. The following winter, on the 17th of February, 1852, he was married to Miss Sallie, a daughter of Saul and Jeanette Martin, formerly of Kentucky. Mrs. Davis was born and reared in this county. There are two children by this marriage: Jeanette, who is the wife of Charles C. McKinney; and Charles G., one of the subjects of this sketch. The mother of these died, and on the 7th of November, 1864, he was married to Mrs. Mary E. Grace, the widow of Samuel Grace, and a daughter of Owen McGruder, an early settler of Howard county, but now deceased. Mrs. Davis has one daughter by her former marriage, Annie E., the wife of J. B. Davis, Jr., of Moberly. By her last marriage there is also a daughter, Sallie M., now a young lady of 17. Two children died after they had reached years of maturity, —

both by Mr. Davis' first marriage: Florence G., who died in the fall of 1883, and James Rollins, who died November 4, 1881, at the age of 24. He was a young man of fine ability and superior attainments, a lawyer by profession, practicing at Moberly, and a graduate of the law department of the State University. It was a sad thing to see this young man die in the opening bloom of life, when all the bright days of usefulness and perhaps eminence at the bar and in public service were before him. He had fitted himself for his profession by a thorough course of study, and was one of those characters in whom the fire of genius was imbedded and the noble aspiration to make his life one of value to the world and of honor to his name and country. With his talents and attainments and the honorable ambition that prompted him to strive for a destiny above that of the average of men, he could scarcely have failed to make for himself a reputation and a name that would have gone vibrating down the ages, as that of one of the able men of his native State. Mr. Davis, the senior subject of this sketch, settled on the farm where he now resides before his marriage. This is an excellent place of 250 acres and is well improved, including good buildings and fences, meadows and pastures, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Davis is a member of Morality Lodge, No. 186, of the A. F. and A. M. at Renick.

CHARLES G. DAVIS, the junior subject of this sketch, was born June 23, 1861, and was reared on the farm. Being of studious habits and of an active and quick mind, he acquired an excellent education, and became well qualified to teach school. He taught school in the county for several terms, and also one term in Howard county, and meeting a charming lady, to whom he became ardently attached, Miss Alice Sorrell, daughter of John Sorrell, of this county, he was married to her on the 3d of August, 1882. After his marriage, Charles G. Davis bought back an interest in the mill which he had previously been running, and continued to run it for some time afterwards. He engaged in the milling business as early as the fall of 1880, but sold out in the spring of 1881, and did not return to it until after his marriage.

REESE D. DAVIES

(Merchant, Renick).

Born in South Wales, England, May 14, 1843, Mr. Davies was the son of David and Magdaline Davies. He clung to his native land until some years after reaching his majority, working as apprentice at the trade of blacksmithing; then, conceiving the far-off America to be an El Dorado, he finally set his steps toward it. He could not, however, valiant as his courage, face the uncertainties of a new life, a stranger in a strange land, without one loving heart to cheer his way; so in August, 1868, Miss Eliza Walters consented to link her fate with his, for better, for worse, and in 1869 the newly-married pair, with a tear in the eye and a smile on the lip, started for this glorious land of liberty. Mr. Davies settled in Macon county, where for five years

he was engaged in coal mining. He moved to Huntsville, Randolph county, in 1874, and continued to work in the mines for two years. During this time he found that his previous knowledge of blacksmithing was no disadvantage to him, and he made use of it in making and sharpening tools for the mines. He finally came to Renick in the fall of 1878 and worked in the mines here for three years, when he started a saloon. Though he has sold one-half his interest in this business, he still owns the building. From the fall of 1881 until January, 1883, he was engaged in the furniture business, and then forming a partnership with William Crosswhite, they laid in a stock of hardware and groceries under the firm style of Crosswhite & Co. A man of such good business habits and capacity and sterling, self-reliant worth could not fail to prosper, and Mr. Davies is now enjoying the fruits of his own industry in the shape of a flourishing trade. Not less has heaven smiled upon his home. He has six children, all of whom were born in Missouri: David W., Anna, Lizzie, William, Mary J. and Arthur. Mr. and Mrs. Davies are devout members of the Congregational Church, and Mr. D. belongs to Estridge Lodge, I. O. O. F.

GEORGE A. DOUGHERTY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser and Dealer).

Mr. D. is a native of Howard county, Mo., and was born July 28, 1849. His mother, Anna Walker, was also a native of the county, her father being one of its earliest settlers. Franklin Dougherty, his father, came from Kentucky in 1837 and entered land in Howard, only three miles from the place where he now lives. George A. spent his youth on the home farm, receiving a good common school education. At the age of 22 he went to Texas, and was for some time employed in driving and trading in cattle. In 1873 he located in Randolph, marrying, October 21, 1875, a young lady who was born and raised in the county, Miss Fannie A., daughter of Thornton Mason. After his marriage Mr. Dougherty bought a place near Elliott, in the same county, which, after living on it until in February, 1883, he sold it, coming to the farm upon which he now lives in February, 1883. Mr. Dougherty makes a business of trading in mules and cattle, buying young mules and raising them for the markets, besides trading in other stock. He is a man of much energy and enterprise and has the esteem of all his neighbors. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty have only one child: Nannie Pearl, a winsome little maid, born November 21, 1876.

SAMUEL M. FOREST, M.D.

(Physician and Surgeon.)

Dr. F. was originally from Kentucky, having been born in Barren county, January 29, 1845. His father, John M., and mother, Martha Malone, were natives of Kentucky. They came to Missouri in the fall of 1857, and, having wintered in Columbia, settled in Audrain county the following spring. Samuel M. grew up on the farm and attended

the neighboring schools; his education, however, was finished at a high school in Barren county, Ky. On his return to Audrain he farmed two years; then, seized with the Texas fever, he determined to try his fortune there. He continued his occupation, farming, in Texas, from 1868 to 1873, when, feeling the medical profession to be the noblest on earth, he adopted it as his life work, a decision for which many have had reason to be thankful. In 1874 Dr. Forest commenced the study of medicine at San Marcus, Texas, under Dr. Wood, one of the leading physicians of that part of the State. He read with him one year, then returned to Missouri, read with a brother at Middle Grove, Monroe county, took his first course of lectures the winter of 1875-76, and in the spring of 1878 graduated with honor at the St. Louis Medical College. He first pitched upon Franklin, in Howard county, as the scene of his future labors and triumphs, but in the winter of 1879 removed to Renick, which he has since made his home. In 1880, unwearying in the pursuit of knowledge, Dr. Forest took another course of lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, and returned in the spring of 1881 to Renick and continued the practice of his profession. It is needless to say that he has become "to all the country dear." Being by nature endowed with qualities both of head and heart which render him peculiarly well adapted to the calling of his choice, he has reaped in a marked degree the fruit thereof. He is a man of brilliant mind, with an insatiable thirst for study, and deserves to the full the distinction he has won. In 1882 the Doctor went, in connection with his brother, John Forest (who, as was mentioned in a previous sketch, was succeeded by G. O. Powell), into the drug business, in which he has prospered. Dr. Forest is a member of the Moberly District Medical Society, and is secretary of that organization; he is a member of Middle Grove Lodge A. F. and A. M., and also a member, as well as examining physician, of the A. O. U. W. Thus far the Doctor, despite the universal decree that a physician shall marry young, has remained single, finding room only in his heart for suffering humanity, to which he has devoted himself with the ardor of a lover. It may be that, with rare wisdom, he recognizes the undoubted fact that, in spite of all said to the contrary, young physicians will share with young ministers, to the end of time, the worship of every female heart.

WILLIAM C. FOSTER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Foster is the son of Anthony Foster and Permelia Carey, of Clark county, Ky. His parents came to Randolph in January, 1848, and bought an improved farm in the neighborhood of Mr. Foster's present home. There were four sons and three daughters, of whom three sons and a daughter are still living. William C., who was born in Fayette county, Ky., January 18, 1835, lived until he was a man on the farm, receiving a fair common school edu-

cation. When the tocsin of war sounded through the air Mr. Foster cast in his lot with that noble and devoted band who gave their lives freely in defense of their sunny land of flowers, and whose hopes were doomed to blight and decay. He enlisted in 1861 in the Missouri State Guards, John B. Clark's Division. He held a commission as second lieutenant, and was in the battles of Boonville and Lexington. He then resigned, came home, joined Perkins and Poindexter, and in 1862 was taken prisoner and held at St. Louis and Alton, Ill., for several months; finally, his exchange being effected at Vicksburg, he went into the Ninth Missouri infantry, under Col. John B. Clark, Jr., and served until the close of the war, participating with distinguished valor in several important engagements and a number of skirmishes. The next event worthy of note in Mr. Foster's career was his marriage to Miss Mollie E., daughter of William H. and Deidamia Cooper, formerly of Kentucky, whom he wedded September 19, 1867. They have three living children: Sallie, Minnie Gertrude and Henry, losing in 1878, within a few months of each other, two promising boys; Thomas E., died April 16th, in his 10th year, and William died September 16th, aged two. Upon his marriage Mr. Foster settled quietly down on the farm he still owns. This comprises 243 acres of land — 200 in the home place, all fenced and nearly all in cultivation and meadow pasture, a new and neat residence, good stable and fine bearing orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Foster are exceedingly popular among their neighbors, and are desirable members of the community. They both belong to the Christian Church at Renick.

WILLIAM B. GARVEN

(Post-office, Renick).

Mr. G., a respected citizen and farmer of this county, was born on February 11, 1839. His father, Stephen H. Garven, was a native of Kentucky. He came to Missouri when quite a young man, and believing in the Bible doctrine that, "it is not good for man to be alone," he married Miss Janette Brooks, a native of Kentucky, and settled in Randolph county near Roanoke. He resided in the county until his death, which occurred in the year 1871. His son, William B., was brought up on his father's farm, and his youthful days were spent in acquiring that useful and practical knowledge of farm life, which was in after life of so much benefit to him. Brought up as a stock-raiser and farmer, he has pursued both occupations with great energy, and his efforts have been crowned with success.

Mr. Garven is well educated in the English branches, having completed a course in the public grammar schools and the Sturgeon High School. In the midst of the sterner duties of life, Mr. Garven found leisure to choose for himself a partner in life. He was accordingly married in this county on November 24, 1861, to Miss Lydia Ann Shirley, who was also born and brought up in Randolph county. Her father, Presley Shirley, was formerly from Kentucky. Their marriage

was blessed by seven children, namely: Eugene, Anna Orald, Cora, Charles, Don, Maud and William Ira. But death, who, in his relentless course, spares neither young nor old, did not forget this household. Five little ones were taken from their loving mother's arms in their infancy. Truly is it said,

There is a reaper, whose name is Death,
And with his sickle keen,
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between.

The flowerets of the sorrowing parents had but "budded on earth to bloom in heaven."

Mr. Garven did not settle permanently immediately after his marriage, but rented a farm for a few years. In the year 1869 he bought a farm near Renick, and remained there for 12 years, meeting with success. In 1881 he sold the farm on which he lived and purchased the place where he now resides. His place is kept well repaired, and everything is in good order, showing that the master's eye is carefully attentive in the minutest particular. Mr. Garven is the owner of 200 acres of land, all fenced. He can also lay claim to 100 acres in cultivation, and about 75 acres in pasture.

THOMAS W. GENOLA

(Proprietor of City Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, Renick).

Mr. G. was born in Howard county, Mo., February 4, 1847. His father, Joseph Genola, was a Frenchman; his mother, Elizabeth Owen, a native of Kentucky. Joseph Genola emigrated to the United States when a young man, and settled first in Glasgow, Howard county, of this State, where he married. In 1849 he went to California, remained eight years, and returning in 1857, lived in Glasgow about one year, when he moved to Renick. There he was engaged in the grocery business until his death, September 9, 1860. Thomas W. Genola, the subject of this sketch, while growing up, divided his time between school and assisting his father in the store. After the death of the latter he enlisted, in 1864, in Price's army, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battle of Lexington and fought all the way from that place to the Arkansas river. During this memorable journey he was under fire at least 20 or 24 days. After the war Mr. Genola returned to Renick and clerked until 1868, in the spring of which year he began merchandising on his own account, and did a good business for 10 years, notwithstanding the fact that in 1874 he was burned out, without insurance, and suffered a heavy loss of about \$3,000. In the fall of 1879 he bought a stable and embarked in the livery business; but one could almost imagine him pursued by the hungry jaws of a veritable fiend, for in the same year he was again burned out. Rising Phoenix-like from the flames, he built in 1881, the brick stable, where he is now established. Mr. G. has

been at times engaged to some extent in shipping native lumber, and is also now the owner and proprietor of a meat market. He was elected in the spring of 1881, mayor of the city, which honorable office he now continues to fill to the material advancement of the interests of the community. To say that fortune smiles upon him is but calling attention to the inevitable consequence of his own indomitable energy and steady industry, the only imperishable treasure that can be possessed by a man in this world of change and chance. Mr. Genola was married at Renick, June 6, 1870, to Miss Dulcie Boulware, a daughter of John Boulware, formerly from Kentucky. There are two children in their family: Ida Velera and Rita.

JAMES L. GEORGE

(Merchant at Renick, Mo.).

A native of Howard county, Mo., Mr. George was born July 25, 1853, the son of William George and Sarah Hardin, both from Kentucky. Mr. George was a man of distinction, having fought with honor in the Mexican War. After settling in Howard county, when a young man, he tilled the soil there for a number of years. When the late Civil War broke out, like the war-horse who sniffs the battle afar, he rushed to the fray; he served in the Confederate army, was taken prisoner, and died in 1864, that most terrible death, a captive in a military prison in St. Louis. J. L. spent his life until his majority on the farm, during which time his education was not neglected. He attended the schools of the neighborhood, finally taking a course of two years at the Normal school at Kirksville. Upon the completion of his studies Mr. George turned them to good account; he took charge of a school and taught "the young ideas how to shoot" for four years. In the spring of 1879 he embarked in the drug and grocery business at Renick, and was in the trade about three years. In October, 1882, Mr. George sold out his store and bought a third interest in the Renick Flouring Mills, in partnership with Williams & Grant. He continued in this line until July, 1883, when he disposed of his share in the concern. He has just completed a fine brick store house, 24×80, which he has fitted out with a full stock of drugs and groceries, and is now prepared to fill all orders with which the public may favor him. Mr. George and Mr. T. J. Grant own four fine brick buildings, just finished, beautifully ornamented with iron facings. Mr. G. is as yet unmarried, but if Dame Rumor speaks aright will not long continue so. He is a man of genial, popular manners, and his friends are a host; of steady, reliable business habits and a clear-headed manager, his success was a thing assured.

JAMES W. GIBBS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. G., a son of Stephen Gibbs, of Virginia, and Martha Miller, of Kentucky, breathed his first sigh in Howard county, Mo., March 23,

1848. The family came to Howard in 1843, where Mr. Gibbs entered land and improved a farm, on which he lived until his peaceful passing away, in 1870. James W. grew up on the farm in Howard county, receiving a good common school education. He first adopted the carpenter's trade and built most of his own building, as well as two or three others in the neighborhood. Upon his marriage, however, February 9, 1875, to Miss Martha E., daughter of Judge B. H. Tolson, of Howard county, whose sketch may be found in the Howard County History, Richmond township, his father-in-law presented him with the farm upon which he lives, in Randolph county. In March, 1876, Mr. Gibbs moved to his new home. He owns 262 acres of land, all fenced and nearly all in cultivation. His young orchard embraces a variety of small fruits. Mrs. Gibbs, a lady of refinement, intelligence and beauty, is a native of Howard county, and was educated at Christian College, Columbia. She and her husband are both members of the Christian Church. They have four children: Sallie F., Anna Belle, Katie S. and Benjamin Elliott. Mr. Gibbs is a young man, every day of whose life unfolds some bud of promise and hope, and of which the full flower cannot fail to be of gorgeous bloom.

THOMAS J. GRANT

(Renick).

Among the substantial business men of Renick is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Grant, a son of Thomas G. Grant and Lucy M. Allen, of Virginia, was born in Boone county, Ky., December 15, 1835. The family moved from Virginia to Kentucky, and from Kentucky to Missouri in 1841, locating in Monroe county. Mr. Grant, Sr., was a veteran and a pensioner of the War of 1812. T. J. lived in Monroe county until he was grown, passing his life on a farm, and being educated in the common schools of the neighborhood. While still in Monroe, January 2, 1857, he was married to Miss Ann Elizabeth, daughter of William H. Fields, originally from Kentucky. Mrs. G., though a Kentuckian by birth, came with her parents to Missouri at the age of 14 years. After Mr. Grant was married he continued to live in Macon until March 9, 1866, when he came to Randolph county and established himself on the farm where he now resides. He owns 520 acres of land, all in a body, adjoining the town of Renick, upon which he has a handsome two-story residence, two new barns, and other necessary out-buildings. Mr. Grant makes a business of handling thorough-bred cattle, and has a herd of 18 head of as fine as can be found anywhere, led by Leonard, a deep red roan, and magnificent animal, one year old. Mr. Grant takes great pride in his stock, and with reason. Besides this, he, under the firm name of Williams & Grant, is a half owner of the Renick flouring mill, and of a carriage and wagon factory, a handsome one-story brick structure, just completed; he is also interested in a harness shop. Grant & George, as mentioned in the sketch of the last named, own a block of four substantial brick buildings, all iron front, and the best store-rooms in the town of Renick.

Mr. Grant's principal occupation is handling, feeding and shipping stock to the wholesale markets; though a young man, he is well on his way to fortune; and what makes his success more agreeable, is the consciousness that he owes it alone to his own energy and enterprise. Mr. and Mrs. Grant have four children: Charles T., married and living in Vernon county; Anna Kate, wife of Charles Ragsdale; James and Luella. Mr. G. and wife belong to the Christian Church, and he is a Mason and member of the A. O. U. W.

J. LEONARD GRIMES

(Farmer and Fine Short-horn Cattle Breeder).

Mr. Grimes, who has an excellent farm of 240 acres, has been engaged in breeding and raising fine short-horn cattle and dealing in that class of stock for about 16 years. He has been quite successful in this branch of industry, and has done a great deal for Randolph county and the country round about, in improving the grade of stock raised. He has a herd of some 25 head of as fine thoroughbred short-horns as are to be seen in the country. He has made a specialty of the study of fine stock breeding, particularly in the branch of the business with which he is identified, and is regarded as one of the best posted fine stock men and one of the best judges of stock in the county. He, of course, raises his stock for sale, and he keeps a record of the descent of each head, showing from what sires and dams each one came through a generation past, so that when one buys from him the purchaser knows exactly what he is getting; and this record of stock is faithfully and honestly kept, thus rendering mistakes, or worse than mistakes, impossible. Any one who knows Mr. Grimes will not for a moment question any certificate of stock which bears his genuine signature. Mr. Grimes is a native of Randolph county, born on the farm where he now resides January 21, 1846. His father, George W. Grimes, was one of the early settlers of Randolph county, but died in St. Charles county, Mo., on his return from Virginia, July 17, 1847. He came out here in 1836, and settled on the place where the subject of this sketch now resides. He left a wife and six children at his death, and of his children four are now living, including J. Leonard. J. Leonard Grimes was reared in the county, and as he grew up received a good common school education. On the 21st of February, 1866, he was married to Miss Lucy S., a daughter of V. B. Bohannon, of Monroe county, but formerly of Kentucky. After his marriage Mr. Grimes located on the old Grimes homestead, where he has since resided. Mrs. Grimes is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Grimes' father was also a member of the church, a communicant of the M. E. Church, and was a man of earnest piety and many estimable qualities of head and heart. His death was sincerely and profoundly mourned by his old neighbors and acquaintances in Randolph county.

DR. THOMAS L. HAMILTON

(Physician and Surgeon, Renick, Mo.).

Dr. H. is a native of Tennessee, born in Williamson county, May 17, 1825. His father, J. B. Hamilton, M.D., and mother, Nancy Campbell, were from Kentucky. They moved from Tennessee to Kentucky when Thomas L. was a child and settled in Green, and after one year moved to Marion county, Dr. Hamilton, Sr., practicing medicine in Marion county and Green, where the mother of Thomas L. Hamilton died in 1830. Mr. Hamilton, Sr., then married Caroline Sanders. The family made another move in 1846, this time choosing the State of Missouri as their goal; they took up their abode in Gallatin in 1855. The subject of this memoir passed the first years of his life in Green and Marion counties, Kentucky. Here he received a good education, and employed his leisure hours in attending his father's office. It was under the paternal eye that he began the study of medicine at the unheard-of age of 14 years. He took his first course of lectures in the winter of 1849-50 at the McDowell Medical Institute, a branch of the State University. In the spring the Doctor commenced the practice of his profession near Renick, in Randolph county, and with the exception of one year in Daviess, one year in St. Louis county during the war, and about a year in Huntsville, he has continued in constant practice at that place ever since. Dr. Hamilton has united with his professional duties a mercantile enterprise, carrying on at the same time a drug and dry goods store. He was for two or three years mayor of the town, and was president of the school board when the school-house was built. The Doctor wooed and won one of the fairest daughters of Randolph county, Miss Cynthia A., child of N. B. and Martha C. Christian. On the 18th of December, 1850, the indissoluble knot was tied; and time has them but fonder made, this lovely lady being ever the "balm of his cares and sweet solace of all his toils." Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton have seven children: Colie, wife of Rev. J. W. Terrell, president of the Normal School at Winchester, Tenn.; John N., William T., Carrie E., wife of Ed. Pennington, of Tennessee; James P., Ollie, and Ida F. The Doctor and his wife and eldest daughter belong to the Christian Church, and Dr. Hamilton is a member of Morality Lodge No. 186, A. F. and A. M.

"The world's a theater, the earth a stage,
Which God and Nature do with actors fill;"

and of these not one has better played his part than Dr. Thomas L. Hamilton, of Renick, Mo.

JOHN H. HARDIN

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Benjamin Hardin, father of John H., came from Kentucky with his parents when a little lad, five years of age. They settled in Howard

county, where the chubby child became a sturdy youth, and in time a handsome young man who, in 1838, moved to Randolph county and entered and bought a large body of land where he was engaged in farming and dealing in stock until the time of his death, August 31, 1879. Mr. Hardin was successful both in love and war, having fought manfully in the Black Hawk War, and twice winning a prize in the matrimonial market. By his first wife, Susan Hubbard, a young lady of Randolph county, he had nine children, all of whom are living, and of whom John H. is the second son. The latter has known no other home than the farm upon which he was born, on the 3d of April, 1850.

“Happy he whom neither wealth nor fashion,
Nor the march of the encroaching city,
Drives an exile
From the hearth of his ancestral homestead.”

Mr. Hardin was educated at the public school of the county, with the additional advantage of two years at the Kirksville Normal School. In 1875 he made a trip to California, pleasantly occupying two years in visiting Sacramento, San Francisco, and all the noted cities of the Pacific Slope. In the spring of 1877, the wanderer found his way home, and resumed the cares and toils incident to the life of any man of ordinary ambition. Mr. Hardin has a farm of 200 acres, all fenced, and principally in blue grass and meadow. He occupies an elegant residence, and his place is supplied with necessary buildings and a young orchard. On the 18th of December, 1878, Mr. Hardin was joined in the bonds of holy wedlock to Miss Nannie, daughter of J. W. Hubbard, of Renick, formerly from Kentucky. This fair lady is fitted by education as well as by her graces of character to be the companion, counselor and comfort of even a man like Mr. Hardin, whose intellectual vigor and moral force stamp him as one of the progressive men of the township. The young couple have two interesting children: Benjamin Forrest and Clara L. Mrs. Hardin is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN W. HENDRIX

(Blacksmith, Renick).

Mr. H. is one of the oldest settlers in this part of the country. His father, Allen Hendrix, was born at Hays' Station Fort, Ky., as far back as 1790; his mother, Levina Howard, was also a Kentuckian, and he himself was born in Madison county of the same State August 3, 1833. Mr. Hendrix, Sr., was a man of great worth, and held the office of sheriff of his county for several terms. The family came to Missouri in 1840, being among the pioneers of Randolph. J. W. grew to manhood in the vicinity of Renick, where he still lives. His early youth was spent on a farm, and his opportunities of obtaining an education were few. He availed himself of them, however, as far as possible. February 26, 1867, Mr. H. was married to Miss M. J. Williams, daughter of I. C. and Mary J. Williams, of Randolph county. By this marriage there is one son, Charles A. Mrs. Hendrix did not

long survive; with all of life before her, she slipped away from those who loved her but three short years from her wedding day. J. W., thinking that a good deed cannot be too often done, was married a second time October 17, 1875, to Miss A. E., daughter of James Miles, also of Randolph. They have three children: Sallie A., W. Carl, and J. Ruby. After his first marriage Mr. H. farmed for about five years, but in 1875 moved to Renick and established a blacksmith shop, which he continues to carry on in connection with a wagon and repair shop. He is one of the best blacksmiths in all the country round, and deservedly enjoys a flourishing business. Mr. and Mrs. Hendrix are members of the Christian Church and Mr. H. is a prominent Mason, having filled with credit to himself nearly all the stations in his order. This honest man, unconvulsed by the storms of this restless world, lives at peace with himself and those about him, a life of placid content, only possible to one whose conscience is at ease and whose heart is in the right place.

JAMES J. HUBBARD

(Superintendent of the Renick Coal Company).

Mr. H., a young man of remarkable capacity, is a native of Macon county, Mo., and first saw the light on the 17th of March, 1860. His father, J. W., and mother, Lucinda Goodding, were originally from Randolph county, Mo., and returned there in 1865, Mr. Hubbard, Sr., becoming owner and proprietor of the Renick Coal Mine. Here James J. arrived at man's estate, grew up on the farm and received a common school education. At the age of 19 he was made superintendent of the Renick Coal Company, and for two years discharged the duties of this responsible position. In the spring of 1881 this young man's fancy lightly turned to thoughts of love, and touched by

"A spark of that immortal fire
With angels shared, by Allah given,
To lift from earth our low desire,"

he laid siege to the heart of Miss Maggie, daughter of Dr. Crews, a native of Illinois, but life resident of this county. After his marriage, which happy event was solemnized on the 23d of June, Mr. Hubbard retired to a farm near Huntsville, where he lived for two years in sweet seclusion, the world forgetting, but not by the world forgot, for at the end of this time his dream of peace was disturbed and he was called upon once more to take an active share in the battle of life. He returned to Renick, and in October, 1883, again took charge of the mine. These are very extensive works, employing about 30 men, with a profit of \$25,000 per year. It is not necessary to comment on the strength and ability of Mr. Hubbard's mental build, the facts speak for themselves; for a man of his age to be placed in such a position proves him to be a man among men, and shows the very flattering estimate of him held by the community. Mr. Hubbard is a prominent member of the A. O. U. W.

ALEXANDER S. JONES

(Post-office, Moberly).

In his fourteenth year when Missouri was admitted into the Union March 7, 1821, Mr. Jones is therefore one of the venerable old men of Randolph county. Now past the age of 76, he is still on a fine farm which he owns in the county, on which he has resided for many years, and the running of which he personally superintends and directs. Although he is quite venerable looking in appearance, yet "age sits with decent grace upon his visage and well becomes his silver locks," and if one were to judge of his years by his conversation and movements, for he is remarkably bright in the one and active in the other, he would be taken to be many years junior to his real age. He is one of those well-preserved, intelligent old men who, though their lives have been industrious and not without satisfactory success, have not wrecked themselves either physically or mentally in the inconsiderate pursuit of wealth. He has so lived that, instead of the evening of his life being darkened and made burdensome by the clouds of bitter regrets and physical anguish, it is softened and mellowed by the shadows of a serene old age like unto the evening horizon of an Italian sky. Alexander S. Jones was born in Lincoln county, Tenn., January 8, 1808, seven years to a day before the battle of New Orleans. A native of the State from which the iron-willed hero of that crowning triumph of the War of 1812, came, he was reared in Tennessee, and, like Andrew Johnson, who was born in the same year and in the same State, he learned a trade in his early years, commencing at the hatter's trade about the same time that Johnson enlisted in the knighthood of the goose or tailor's trade. Young Jones continued at his trade for about nine years and Johnson for about the same period, and the former took to agriculture and the latter to politics. But —

"Fortune in men has some small difference made,
One flaunts in rags, one flutters in brocade;
The cobbler apron'd and the parson gown'd,
The friar hooded and the monarch crown'd."

Johnson went to the Presidency; but while Mr. Jones has not risen to eminence in the admiring vanity of the world, his life has been one of sober, solid success—such a one as he hoped to live. His has been, and is, the middle fortune which La Bruveré has said that, after all, is the best: "There is nothing that keeps longer than a middling fortune, and nothing melts away sooner than a great one." Mr. Jones was married in his native county in October, 1830, to Miss Matilda Jenkins and five years afterwards removed to Missouri and located on the farm where he now resides, a half mile from the present depot of what is now the city of Moberly. Here, in less than another year, he will have lived for a half a century. He has a fine

body of 210 acres of land and his farm is comfortably improved. He has lived a plain, industrious and upright life, and no breath of reproach has ever settled upon the burnished shield of his character. One of the old fathers of the county in point of early settlement and long residence, he is at the same time one of its worthy old patriarchs, having reared a large and respected family of children, a number of whom are now themselves the heads of families. Mr. Jones has been twice married. By his first marriage he was blessed with 12 children, namely: Mary, now the wife of David James; Margaret, who died in maidenhood at the age of 19; Eliza, who is now the widow of Michael Shipp, deceased; Robert A.; John J.; Sarah, who is now the wife of Thomas Chrystall; Catherine, who is now the wife of Samuel Sparks; Louisa, who is now the widow of Mr. Shadrick; Thomas B., who is now deceased; Dulienna, yet in maidenhood and at home; Marietta, who is now the wife of Marion Crase; Julia ("Duck"), who is now the wife of William Barton. Thomas B. was a captain in the Confederate army and was wounded during a battle while gallantly leading his company, from the effects of which he soon after died. Mr. Jones' first wife died December 20, 1877, after a happy married life of one year less than half a century. Of her it may in truth be said, in the language of Proverbs, that "she stretched out her hand to the poor, yea, she reacheth out her hand to the needy; strength and honor are her clothing and she shall rejoice in time to come. She openeth her mouth with wisdom and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children rise up and call her blessed and her husband also, and he praiseth her." To his present wife, a most worthy and excellent woman, Mr. Jones was married on the 9th of September, 1881. She was the widow of Thomas S. Cox, deceased, and her maiden name was Elizabeth Miller. She was originally from New Jersey and was a daughter of George Miller, who came from England. By her former marriage she has four children: Esther, who is now the wife of John C. Campbell; Grace, who is now the wife of William Lyon; Emily, who is now the wife of Hollis Hoyt; and Rose C., who is still a *femme libre*.

JOHN J. JONES

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

When in his twentieth year, in 1859, Mr. Jones, who had been born and reared in this county, joined the live stock expedition of Charles Burton, bound for California, and assisted others to drive some 300 head of cattle and a large number of mules and horses to the Pacific coast. The expedition was on the road for about six months and endured many hardships which the young men of the present generation can hardly understand or appreciate, and which would be impossible now even if stock were still driven across the plains and through the mountains, for settlements along the route are too numerous to render the journey anything near as severe or perilous as it

was then. Mr. Jones remained in California for about six years, engaged in mining and sheep raising, and not without some success. In 1865 he returned to Missouri, making the trip by the Isthmus of Panama, in South America, and coming on to the interior from the Atlantic coast at New York by rail. Here he engaged in farming, and on the 28th of April, 1872, he was married to Mrs. Sallie H. Kimbrough, widow of Thompson C. Kimbrough, deceased, and a daughter of John Strother, of Randolph county, formerly of Kentucky. The year following his marriage Mr. Jones bought his present farm. He has a good place of 100 acres, which is better improved than the average of farms in the vicinity. Mr. Jones makes something of a specialty of breeding horses and mules, and has some fine representative stock for both branches of that industry. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have two children: Lela and Thomas J.; one died in infancy. Mr. Jones was born on his father's farm in Moberly, October 18, 1839. His father, Alexander Jones, still resides there, and is a well respected citizen of that vicinity. His mother's maiden name was Matilda Jenkins. Both were originally from Tennessee, and came to Randolph county away back in 1835.

HENRY KIMBROUGH

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. K. was born in the county February 23, 1836, and is the son of John S. Kimbrough, of Surrey county, N. C. The father, John S., came to Missouri with his uncles at the age of nine, halted for a year in Howard county, and then came on to Randolph county, where he remained carrying on farming until his death, which occurred March 15, 1874. He was one of those who fought in the Black Hawk War. Henry K., like most of the farmers in the county, was raised to the life of an agriculturist. He was educated at Elm Ridge Academy, near Glasgow, and at Mount Pleasant College, at Huntsville. After he left college he taught school for four years in Boone and Randolph counties, and then taking up the business to which his early training inclined him, he bought raw land and improved the farm he still cultivates. He owns 175 acres of land with 140 fenced and under the plow. Upon this place are necessary buildings, orchards, etc. Mr. Kimbrough was elected justice of the peace for this township in November, 1868, which office he has held continuously since that time, having had the pleasure of tying the fatal knot for more than 50 couples. He is a Democrat from principle, and has been a delegate to numerous conventions as well as member, a number of times, of the central committee. He has had a taste also of martial glory, serving as lieutenant of Rice's company in the enrolled militia for a short time toward the close of the war. Mr. Kimbrough married, February 23, 1860, Miss Elizabeth J. Ferguson, daughter of George W. and Ann Ferguson, formerly of Tennessee. This estimable lady died January 16, 1881, leaving four children: Ann A., wife of Stephen G. Hamil-

ton; George T., Hattie L. and John S. July 21, 1881, Mr. K. was again wedded, in Milan, Sullivan county, to Mrs. Lucinda Vance, widow of John T. Vance and daughter of Joseph Lewis, a native of St. Louis county, Mo. Mrs. K. has two children by her first marriage: Hiatt E. and Joe Roy Vance. As will be gathered from the above facts, Mr. Kimbrough is one of the most influential men in the township, his character being one of strong individuality. Among many incidents which emphasize this is that he has never in his life been on a dancing floor, and, which may account for his robust physique, has never drank a cup of coffee. This, in coffee-loving America, is rather remarkable. Mr. and Mrs. K. are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

JAMES H. LITTRELL

‡(Lumber Dealer, Renick.)

Geo. Littrell, the father of James H., came originally from Kentucky; he moved to Missouri when quite a young man, and was one of the first settlers of Howard county, where he married Miss Eliza J. Hocker, also a native of Kentucky. Shortly after his marriage he entered land in Audrain county, where he still resides. He held the office of magistrate for a number of years. J. H. was born in Audrain county, Missouri, on the first of January, 1841. He was reared on a farm and educated at the common schools of Audrain county. After finishing his education in the high schools of Boone and Howard counties, he became a teacher himself, and taught for about five years with great satisfaction to his patrons. He was married December 24, 1867, to Miss Nettie J., daughter of Rev. J. W. Gashwiller, of Howard county. Mrs. L. was born in Randolph county, and was educated at the Fayette High School, of Howard county. After Mr. Littrell was married he farmed for one year in Howard county, for four years in Audrain, and moved to Renick in 1873, buying a farm adjoining the town of Renick, where he now resides. In April, 1883, Mr. Littrell opened a lumber yard at this point, and is building up a good trade which is constantly increasing. He is a Democrat in principle, and in the fall of 1882 was elected constable of the township. This office he still holds, but it is feared will resign, owing to the cares of his other business, which do not leave him time to attend to the duties of it. Mr. and Mrs. Littrell have three children: Lulie E., India L. and A. Gaston. This worthy couple are members of the Primitive Baptist Church, and Mr. L. is a member of the A. O. U. W., having been reelected of that order since its organization. He is highly esteemed by the community in which he lives.

SAMUEL D. LYON

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. L. is the son of Daniel Lyon and Didema Morrow, both of Kentucky. They moved to Missouri at a very early day, and were

among the pioneer settlers of Howard county. After living there two years Daniel C. removed to Boone and improved a farm, upon which he peacefully closed his eyes in February, 1860. Samuel D. was born in Boone, August 6, 1829, learning from childhood the management of a farm. June 3, 1852, he was married in his native county to Miss Elizabeth J., a daughter of Joseph Williamson, originally from Virginia. Mrs. Lyon was herself a native of Boone county. There are four children: William F., Martha, wife of Dudley Johnson; Effie D., and Daniel J. They have lost two. Thomas M. died at the age of four years, in 1861, and Jefferson P., a boy of 12 years and 10 days, died February 12, 1875. After his marriage Mr. Lyon lived in Boone county until the spring of 1865, then moved to Audrain for one season, and in the fall of the same year established himself on the farm whereon he now lives. He has 230 acres of land all fenced, with about 160 in cultivation and meadow pasture, a neat residence, substantial barn and fine bearing orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Lyon are members of the M. E. Church and Mr. Lyon belongs to the A. O. U. W. Lodge at Sturgeon.

JAMES D. MARSHALL

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. M. was born in Albemarle county, Va., September 4, 1835. His father, William Marshall, was a native of that State, his mother, Sarah Dorsey, being from North Carolina. The family left Virginia soon after the birth of J. D., in 1838, and, finding their way to Missouri, settled down in Randolph county; they being among the earliest white settlers. James D. grew up in the county, receiving a tolerable common school education. At the age of 18, in 1853, he determined to learn the blacksmith's trade. He worked one year at Milton, then six months at Buena Vista, then took a contract on railroad grading, at which he worked for one year. After this he started a blacksmith shop in connection with a wagon and repair shop, in which trade he continued in 1874, when he sold out and moved to the farm where he now resides. Mr. Marshall has a farm of 150 acres, all fenced and in fine cultivation, including splendid pasturage. There is a nice residence, good barn and other buildings. In connection with the farm there is a splendid young bearing orchard, in which some attention is paid to the raising of grapes. Mr. Marshall married in Randolph county April 29, 1859, Miss Susan A., daughter of James and Martha Ann (Hardin) Martin, formerly from Kentucky. Mrs. M. herself is a native of Randolph. To this union were born James W., John D., Milton M., Zenobia G. and Asbury Russell. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are members of the Christian Church. Mr. M. is entirely a self-made man; "strong in will to strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield," he has carved out his own fortunes with a resolute hand, and that "noblest work of God, an honest man," he has made a name which his children will be proud to claim.

JAMES B. MARTIN

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

In both of these callings Mr. M. has displayed unusual energy and been very successful. He is a native of Randolph county, born September 17, 1838, and his youth and early manhood were passed on the farm where he was born and now resides. He is a son of Saul Martin, a native of Kentucky. The latter was united in marriage to Miss Janette Murphy, who was born in North Carolina and raised in Kentucky. Concluding to try his fortunes in what was then considered the "Far West," Mr. Martin removed with his family from his home in Kentucky to Missouri about the year 1825. He participated in the struggles of the first settlers, being one of the pioneers of Randolph county, and on his arrival located on the farm where his son now lives, which he entered. He departed this life May 9, 1839, in his forty-third year, leaving, besides his widow, seven daughters and one son. The mother of these died April 21, 1861, in her fifty-ninth year, at her daughter's residence (Mrs. H. Davis) in Canton, Lewis county, Mo. The boyhood of James B. Martin was spent on the old homestead, and he grew to manhood beneath its sheltering roof. He received a practical education at the public and high schools, besides being endowed by mother Nature with a liberal fund of common sense, which has dictated the course of his actions. On December 29, 1859, at the early age of 21, Mr. Martin took to wife Miss Sallie, daughter of Thomas N. Stephenson, of Monroe county, formerly a resident of Kentucky. Seven children were the result of this union: Mary J., Saul T., Katie P., James P., Charles T., Hubert M. and Sallie N. He devoted the year 1860 to farming on the old homestead, of which place he took charge after his marriage. In the year 1861 he moved with his young wife to the eastern part of the county, and there turned his attention to farming. On April 21st of the same year his mother died. Absence from the old place had not alienated his heart from it, but only served to increase the affection he had for the early memories of his boyhood's home, so, in the spring of 1862, Mr. Martin returned to the homestead, and shortly after bought out part of the heirs. By his industry and good management he is now the fortunate possessor of a farm consisting of 360 acres of land all in a body. There is very little of it that is not fenced and about 260 acres are in blue grass, timothy and plough land. Like many others, Mr. Martin felt the effects of war troubles. He rented his farm and, after making other arrangements, removed to Nebraska in April, 1865, located in Douglas county and remained there about six months, and returned in the fall to his home. Mr. Martin has displayed his characteristic good management by keeping his place in thorough repair, and has improved the old home well. About it is an air of comfort and thrift which is refreshing to the eye. Mr. Martin supplies the demand for stock in wholesale markets and makes a business of feeding cattle for

this purpose. He feeds, on an average, one carload of steers and about 50 hogs annually. Both Mr. and Mrs. Martin are exemplary members of the Renick Church. Mr. M. is a member of the A. O. U. W. at Renick. He is one of the charter members of that well-known order and took an active interest in its organization.

JAMES A. MITCHELL

(Merchant, Renick).

Mr. Mitchell was a born soldier and at the first call enlisted, July, 1861, in Col. McCowan's Fifth regiment of Missouri infantry of the State service and afterwards enlisted in the Confederate service. He fought through the battles of Pea Ridge, Wilson Creek, Dry Wood, Lexington, Iuka and the second Corinth. Severely wounded in this last, he suffered amputation of his leg upon the field of battle, but nowise discouraged strapped on an artificial limb, returned to the service and did service in hospitals at Blackwater and Vicksburg. At the close of the Civil War he returned to Missouri, and for a time herded cattle near Sedalia, then taught school in Cooper county, and in 1866 took up his permanent residence in Renick. Mr. Mitchell is a son of the Rev. Jesse Mitchell and of Providense Norwood, his wife, who about the year 1820 left Tennessee and settled in Polk county, Mo. Here James was born June 24, 1843, he being the fifteenth child, one of a family of 10 sons and 5 daughters, 12 of whom grew to maturity. His early years were passed on the home farm and in receiving the ordinary common school education. After the war and his coming to Renick, Mr. Mitchell became a clerk in a drygoods house, a few years later bought an interest in the business, and in 1877 became the owner of the well-established concern. He has since taken a partner and the firm of J. A. Mitchell & Co. are doing a business of \$20,000 a year in dry goods, hats, caps, clothing and boots and shoes. On the 28th of December, 1880, Mr. Mitchell married Mrs. Josie Johnson, daughter of William Percy, and by her has one son, Percy Norwood Mitchell, born January 5, 1883. Mrs. Mitchell is a member of the Missionary Baptist church while her husband belongs to the M. E. Church South. He has been superintendent of the Sunday School since its organization in 1871, is a prominent member of the A. O. U. W. and a business man of great energy and ability. His whole stock was burned in 1880 and with no insurance, yet he was soon again in a larger business than before, and he now bids fair to be one of our most successful citizens.

MATTHEW H. NEAL,

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Born in Fauquier county, Va., July 25, 1840, Mr. Neal was a son of Thomas and Mary (Rodgers) Neal, who removed to Missouri when Matthew H. was still in infancy, locating in Marion county. The father bought land in that county and engaged in farming on which

he lived until his death, which occurred in 1854. Matthew H. grew up on the farm in Marion county and when the war broke out in 1861, was in his twenty-first year. The same year he enlisted in the State Guard and served under Gen. Price for a term of six months, that being the period of his enlistment. During this time he was in a number of engagements, including the battle of Lexington and others. Returning to the county after the expiration of his term of service, he engaged in farming and has since followed it. On the 15th of April, 1871, Mr. Neal was married to Miss Mary A., daughter of Thomas Irons, of Randolph county. Her father was from Virginia to this State, but originally from Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Neal have six children: Nancy E. and Susan M., twins; John T., Wesley, Zula and Sarah. After his marriage Mr. Neal located on the farm where he now resides. He has 210 acres of good land, all but 40 acres of which are improved. His improvements are of an excellent class. Mr. Neal is a man of industry and takes a public-spirited interest in local affairs. He has served as clerk of the school board for five years. Mr. Neal is a member of the A. O. U. W. at Renick.

J. HYATT NOLIN

(Of the Firm of Nolin Brothers, Druggists, Clark's Switch).

Mr. H. was born in Pike county, Mo., June 12, 1855. His father, John L. Nolin, came originally from Virginia when a young man, and settling in Howard county married Miss Miranda Williams, a native of the county. He is a wheelwright by trade but is now living on a farm in Pike. J. H. grew up in that county on his father's farm and was educated at the common schools. In January, 1883, he came to Randolph, and in partnership with his brother established himself in the drug business at Clark's Switch. Their stock also includes a full line of groceries, and though a new house they are already doing well. They are young men of push and enterprise and with the aid of their personal popularity cannot fail to be soon in the midst of a rushing trade. J. Hyatt, thinking with Richter, that "no man can either live piously or die righteous without having a wife," espoused, June 5, 1883, Miss Belle, a native of the county, and charming daughter of Thomas Stockton, originally from Kentucky. Mrs. Nolin is a member of the M. E. Church South.

GEORGE O. POWELL

(Of the Firm of Powell & Forest, Merchants, Renick, Mo.).

This reliable, trustworthy, and good man is a member of the firm of Powell & Forest, merchants, in Renick, Mo. Mr. Powell's parents, J. T. and Mandarin Powell, were natives of Virginia, and he himself was born in that grand old State on the 23d of February, 1833. The family emigrated in about 1843 to Illinois, and was one of the first to settle in Cass county, the senior Powell building the first house that was ever erected in the town of Virginia, and afterwards serving as

sheriff of the county. His son, George, grew to manhood in Cass county, on the farm, and received a good common school education. He came to Missouri in 1850, and, locating in Randolph county, he attended, for one year, the McGee College. After completing his studies, he taught in Randolph county for five years, then farmed for two years, and, at last, in 1862, came to Renick and was appointed agent at this place for the Wabash, then the North Missouri Railroad. This position he held for 21 years, fulfilling its duties with the highest credit to himself and to the unbounded satisfaction of the railroad company and the general public. Mr. Powell was commissioned notary in 1867, and still holds that office. In January, 1883, to the profound regret of all concerned, he resigned his position on the railroad, and in March following bought a half interest in the drug store of Forest & Bro., succeeding John Forest. This firm carry a complete stock of drugs, groceries and hardware, and now enjoy a flourishing trade. Mr. Powell was married in Randolph county, April 17, 1858, to Miss Permelia Ann, daughter of Grendison Brooks, formerly from Kentucky. Mrs. Powell herself was born in that State, but has lived all her life in Missouri. They have three children: Charles J., Anna Belle, and Josephine M. The latter was the pride of her parents' hearts and an ornament to her sex; she was a graduate of Hardin College, and was a girl of the brightest intellect, but, alas, "whom the gods love, die young," and November 5, 1881, at the age of 19, this fair flower drooped and died. Mr. and Mrs. Powell are much beloved and are prominent members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

JOHN B. REID

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

It was in 1839 that Mr. Reid's parents, Col. Garland Reid and wife, whose maiden name had been Miss Elizabeth Woods, removed from Garrard county, Ky., to Missouri and located in Randolph county. This county was at that time still very sparsely settled, and indeed was yet almost a wilderness. Col. Reid entered a large landed estate and improved an extensive stock farm. He became one of the influential farmers and leading stock men of his section of the county. He served for some time as colonel of militia under the old muster laws, and was judicial magistrate of his township for a number of years. He died here at an advanced age, widely and deeply regretted by the early settlers of the county and by all who knew him. His wife preceded him to the grave by some years. John B. Reid was 14 years of age or thereabout when his parents removed to this State, having been born in Garrard county October 1, 1825. He was reared on the farm in this county, and had only the limited advantages for an education afforded in his neighborhood in the early days when he grew up. He succeeded, however, in acquiring a sufficient knowledge of books for all the practical purposes of ordinary farm and business life. Following the example of his father, he too became a farmer and stock-raiser,

and has since followed these pursuits. On the 6th of March, 1851, he was married to Miss Nancy, a daughter of 'Squire James Hocker, a well respected citizen of Howard county, who came originally from Maryland. This union of Mr. Reid and Miss Hocker has proved one of singular congeniality and happiness, and has been blessed with a numerous family of children, namely: J. Clifton, Mary E., now the wife of L. C. Cheatham; John M., Sallie W., Arthur W., Lula and Luther E. Mr. Reid has resided on his farm since soon after his marriage, except for one year during the most troublous period of the war, when he lived in Moberly, and one year also which was spent in Iowa. He has 160 acres in his farm, which he has neatly and substantially improved, and runs his place in grain and grass including meadow, of which he has about 30 acres, and also raises some stock. He also owns another farm of 80 acres near by, which he has comfortably improved. Mr. and Mrs. Reid are members of the Christian Church, of which he has been a member for nearly 40 years.

JOHN H. ROBERTS

(Section 33, Post-office, Sturgeon).

Jesse Roberts, of Kentucky, the father of John H., came to Missouri with his parents when nine years of age and settled first in Boone county, afterwards moving to Audrain, where he arrived at the age of discretion and married Miss Barthena Smith, a young lady from North Carolina. After his marriage he lived for a time in Randolph and also in Howard county, but expects now to end his days in Boone. John spent his youth on the farm in Howard county and acquired, chiefly by his own efforts, a good education. Possessed from his cradle with a dauntless spirit of daring and genuine love of adventure, he was not destitute of those qualities of patient perseverance and endurance which also go to form the character of a true soldier. For these he found a glorious field in the recent "unpleasantness" between the North and South. Enlisting in the Union service in August, 1862, in the Twenty-seventh Missouri infantry, he fought with ardor until discharged June 22, 1865. On many a "tented field" his heart swelled 'neath the cold light of the stars with tender memories of home. In many a fierce and furious fray, with head erect and eyes aflame, he grappled with the foe. In one of these at Resaca, Ga., he received a grapeshot wound in the stomach and was deafened in one ear for life by the explosion of a shell. He was in the fights at Vicksburg and Chattanooga (from the time of the latter was for three months and ten days under fire all the time, day and night, and without once having off his uniform fought all the way to Atlanta), and the battles of Atlanta, Marietta, Altoona Mountain, Rome, Jonesboro, Savannah, Beaufort, Dismal Swamp, S. C. (at which he fought in water for three days and nights), and Bentonville. At the close of the war this conquering hero turned his steps homeward and began peacefully to follow the plough in Boone county. October 30, 1867, he united his fate to that of Mrs. Maria Smith, widow of John B. Smith

and daughter of James Horn, of Howard county. Mrs. Roberts has one son by her former husband, James F. Roberts, having now taken the name of his stepfather. After his marriage Mr. Roberts lived two years in Boone, and in March, 1869, moved to Randolph county to his present farm. He owns jointly with his son 135 acres of land, with 85 under fence, and on it a cosy dwelling, good stable and orchard. Mr. R.'s son, J. F., owns a coal bank of splendid coal, in which he has just opened a three and a half foot vein, and which he is now working in a small way. Mr. Roberts and his family are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which he has been a deacon since its organization.

JOHN G. SAUNDERS

(Merchant, Renick).

It was not until the subject of this sketch was beginning to feel himself a man that his family emigrated to this country. His parents, Charles Saunders and Elizabeth Stone, were English, but he was born in Wales March 5, 1856. When they arrived in the States in 1871, they selected Audrain as their home, and the *pater familias* still lives there. J. G. of course was educated in his native land. At the age of 18 he took his life in his own hands and commenced farming for himself. He farmed for two seasons in Audrain; in 1875 moved to Renick and engaged in mining. After following this occupation for two years, he went West to Colorado, and mined for a year at Erie. Upon his return to Renick the following spring, he worked in a coal mine for another year, and in January, 1881, established a grocery house. Mr. S. carries a general stock of groceries and notions, and has, beside, a meat store. He is a live, energetic business man, and an honor to any community. He has prospered in everything that he undertook, and bids fair to attain to great wealth. Mr. Saunders is an unmarried man, and a member of the I. O. O. F. at Wellsville, Mo.

JAMES G. SMITH

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. S., an old and respected citizen of Prairie township, and one of its well-to-do farmers and enterprising stock men, like many of the better people of Randolph county, is by nativity a son of the Old Dominion, that land of statesmen and heroes and mother of States and pioneers. Mr. Smith was born in Louisa county, Va., October 1, 1825. But when he was quite young his parents removed to Kentucky, the first and fairest daughter of Virginia, where they lived for a number of years. Later along, in 1848, they came to Missouri, James G. being then a youth some 17 years of age, and of course coming with them. They located in Audrain county, and were among the early settlers in that county. The father died there in March, 1857. However, in 1844, James G. Smith crossed over into Randolph county, near the line of the county, where he located and lived until the outbreak of the Mexican War. He then promptly enlisted in the ranks of the

American soldiery, and served with credit for over a year. Returning to Randolph county, in 1850 he joined the caravan headed by Dr. C. L. Lovell bound for the golden coast of California. He remained on the Pacific for about two years, and engaged principally in mining. Returning again to Randolph county, he turned his attention to farming, which he had previously followed when residing in the county, and the 5th of October, 1853, he was married to Miss Mary A., a daughter of William L. Wood, formerly of Virginia, but an early settler of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have three children: Marietta, wife of F. K. Venable; James W. and Rice W. Mr. Smith has been on his present farm for 18 years. His tract of land contains 300 acres, all but 40 acres of which he has fenced and in cultivation, meadow or pasturage. His improvements are of an excellent class, and he is comfortably situated on his farm. Although Mr. Smith has had his present place since 1866 and has always considered it his permanent homestead, yet he has been engaged in other pursuits which have necessitated him to reside for stated periods at other places. In 1864 he bought a store building and residence property at Sturgeon, to which place he removed, and was engaged there in merchandising for about two years. Indeed, some eight years before this he built the first business house ever erected at Sturgeon, and merchandised there for about a year. In 1867 he engaged quite extensively in buying and shipping tobacco, making his headquarters at Renick, where he was located for about 12 months. Mr. Smith is a man of industry, and good business qualifications, and has usually been quite successful in his industrial and business ventures. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church at Renick.

WILLIAM H. STILES

Section 9, Post-office, Renick.

Mr. Stiles is a farmer in good circumstances in Randolph county, Mo. He is the son of Simeon Stiles, of Massachusetts, and Rebecca Ann Hanna, of Virginia, who on coming to Missouri settled in Howard county. Here William H. was born December 16, 1841. Mr. Stiles, Sr., afterwards removed to Randolph and purchased the farm which has now descended to his son, and where he died November 14, 1880. William H. grew to manhood here, and received a good common school education. He enlisted March 5, 1862, in the Federal service, Co. G, Ninth Missouri cavalry, State militia. He was in numerous skirmishes, fighting bushwhackers, but in no regular engagement. He remained in the army until April 22, 1865, when he was discharged. Mr. Stiles has been twice married; his first wife, to whom he was married January 31, 1867, was Miss Matilda J., daughter of Squire Green, also of this county. He was left a widower on the 30th of November, 1870, with two children: Arthur L. and W. Luther. June 16, 1872, he married his second wife, Miss Sarah A., daughter of Thomas Pate, of Audrain. They have three children: M. Gertrude, M. Rachel and Ada R., having

lost two in infancy. Mr. Stiles resides on the old homestead with 80 acres of land, 70 of which are fenced and 60 in cultivation; he has a good orchard and other improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Stiles are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

JAMES M. WILLIAMS

(Senior Member of the Firm of Williams & Grant, Proprietors of the Renick Milling Company).

Mr. Williams is a native of Howard county, Mo., and was born June 20, 1842. His father, Wiloby Williams, a native of Kentucky, came to Missouri when a young man and was one of the pioneer settlers of Howard county, dying while the subject of this sketch was still a child. His mother, formerly Miss Nancy Hardin, was a Missourian. James M. spent his boyhood on the parental farm and was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood. In 1861, at the age of 20, he removed to Randolph county and resolved to become a follower in the footsteps of Tubal Cain; this worthy ambition, however, was nipped in the bud, for in the fall of the same year, hearing on all sides the call, To arms! his youthful spirit was fired by the sound and he rushed forth to taste the fierce joys of war. He enlisted in the Confederate service with Gen. Clark's regiment of infantry and served two years. He was a participant in the battles of Lexington, Mo., Pea Ridge, Ark., and a number of smaller engagements. In the fall of 1863 he left the army and worked at his trade for six months in St. Louis, then returned to Renick, where he now resides, and pursued his honest calling, blacksmithing, for 10 years. In the spring of 1876 he went into partnership with Mr. Grant in the flouring mill and harness-making business. They also have a new brick carriage and wagon factory, and besides are engaged in buying and shipping grain. They have been very successful, shipping some years as many as 30,000 bushels of grain. Mr. Williams is an enterprising, thorough business man, and owes his prosperity in life to his own industry, energy and tact. It was in March, 1864, the first year of his return to Renick, that Mr. Williams was married, in Randolph county (where he was both reared and educated), to Miss Sarah M., daughter of James Martin, of the same county. There was born of this union but one child, Ethlyn. Mr. W. is identified with the Democratic party, and in the fall of 1880 was elected collector of the county and served one term. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. W. is a member of the A. O. U. W.

THOMAS C. WIRT

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. W. was born in Washington county, Va., December 18, 1816. His parents, Adam Wirt and Mary L. Colly, were also natives of Virginia, coming to Missouri in 1818. Mr. Wirt bought land in Boone county and improved a farm where he lived until his death. Thomas C. was

raised there, and continued at his home until after his marriage, which occurred October 27, 1842. Miss Nancy Alexander, daughter of Joshua Alexander, formerly from Kentucky, was the lady he chose to grace his fireside; but not long was she spared to him; in 1856 her soul "drifted out on the shadowy river which flows forever to an unknown sea." Mrs. Wirt left one son, Joshua A., who is now married, with a family of his own. After Mr. Wirt was married he came to Randolph and established himself on a farm not far from where he now resides, then entering land and improving his present farm. When his wife died he went back to Boone county and lived with his father for three years. Having known the joy to be found in the companionship of a good helpmeet, in 1858 he persuaded Mrs. Mary J. Collins, the widow of Reuben Collins and daughter of Samuel Martin, formerly of Kentucky, to share his fate for weal or woe. Mrs. Wirt has one son by her previous marriage, F. K. Collins, and to her second husband she bore a daughter, Bettie. Mr. Wirt is one of the substantial farmers of the township. He has 213 acres of fine land, 160 of which are fenced for cultivation and pasturage. He lives in a handsome two-story residence, with one-story ell, and attached to the home place are good stables and other necessary buildings. His orchard deserves particular mention, being filled with a large and select variety of fruits. Mr. W. is a God-fearing man, worshiping according to the faith of the Christian Church. Mrs. W. belongs to the Baptist denomination.

WILLIAM WIRT

(Section 2, Post-office, Renick).

Mr. W., a brother of Thomas C., was born in Boone county, December 1, 1825. He spent his youth on the farm in that county, and came, in 1852, when a young man, to Randolph, of which he has ever since been a resident. In March, 1855, he was married to Miss Lucy Ellen, daughter of Rodger Robinson, of Kentucky. Mrs. Wirt was a native of Kentucky, and lived there until a woman. Mr. Wirt owns 253 acres of land, of which 213 are fenced and in cultivation. He also has fine pasturage. His residence is commodious and comfortable, two stories and well built. His farm is well stocked with everything necessary to the comfort and maintenance of his family, including two splendid barns and all other necessary out-buildings. He has a fine orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Wirt have six children living: Mildred, wife of Rufus Fullington; Adam, Lucy M., who is one of the best of the county teachers; Radford, Robinson and Maggie. Two pledges of their love died in infancy. Mrs. Wirt is a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. W. is an ancient Mason.

ZEPHANIAH WRIGHT

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Feeder and Dealer).

Mr. W. was born January 29, 1837, while his parents, Joshua Wright and Mary Swency, were on the road between Illinois and Missouri.

They came first from Kentucky in 1836, and lived in Illinois only one year. On arriving at their destination they settled in Boone county, but after a four years' stay moved to Randolph. Here Zephaniah Wright grew to manhood, and shared the advantages in schooling common to the neighborhood. In 1861, on account of the disturbed state of the country, consequent upon the eruption of Civil War, Mr. W., with that discretion which is the better part of valor,

"Folded his tents like the Arabs,
And as silently stole away."

Kansas received him into her bosom for the next five years, and in the spring of 1866 he returned to Randolph. He bought one place and lived upon it two years, then sold it and bought land not far distant, where he now resides. He has a farm of 347 acres, all fenced and in pasture and cultivation. Upon this there is a good comfortable house with out-buildings, etc.; also a thrifty young orchard. Mr. W. possesses besides, 160 acres of land, all fenced and in meadow pasture, and he owns still another tract of 120 acres, partially improved and containing a small house. He feeds on an average 150 head of cattle yearly, and about the same number of hogs, sometimes shipping, sometimes selling at home to other shippers, and to a limited extent, buying for shipping purposes. Mr. Wright is of shrewd and acute perceptive faculties, and with keen sagacity he guides his craft safely through the inevitable snags and shoals that but too often prove fatal to other voyagers. He showed the same wisdom in selecting a wife as in the conduct of his business affairs, when he married March 31, 1861, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Henderson Sims, formerly of Virginia. Mrs. Wright herself was born and raised in Boone county. There are five children: Lincoln, Joshua H., Lizzie, William M. and Mary E. Two died at tender ages.

SILVER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

JAMES H. BAGBY

(Saw and Grist Miller, and Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Bagby, one of the energetic and successful men of this township, and one of its highly respected citizens, was left an orphan when but nine years of age, his mother having died in 1838, and his father in 1847. His parents were William and Virginia (Harrison) Bagby, his father a carpenter by trade, and originally from Kentucky, and his mother of the well-known Harrison family, and formerly of Virginia, but by way of Kentucky to this State. Their home was near Roanoke, in Randolph county, where James H. was born, September 20,

1834. They had but one other child, William H., now a well-to-do farmer of this county. However, after the mother's death, the father married Miss Nancy H., a daughter of Samuel C. Davis, of Randolph county, by whom he had two other children, Robert J. and Virginia C., now Mrs. J. H. Mathis, of Callao. The mother of these two children, after their father's death, married James D. Burton, but she is now also deceased. After his father's death, James went to work for William R. Ferguson, of this county, with whom he remained until he was 19 years of age. But in early years he showed a marked preference for mechanical employment, and he evinced a high order of genius and skill in devising, inventing and working machinery. Indeed, he was noted throughout the country round about where he lived for his aptitude in this direction, and at the age of 19, although he had little or no opportunities to improve his natural genius and skill, he was called upon by Rev. Samuel C. Davis, one of the best men and ablest ministers Randolph county ever produced, to reconstruct and rebuild the latter's mill. Young Bagby undertook this difficult and responsible task without hesitation and performed it with such success and so satisfactorily to Mr. Davis that the latter gave him a third interest in the mill for his work. Mr. Bagby ran the mill for a number of years, and subsequently became full owner of it. Later along he erected a new mill on the site of the old, which he has since run. This has both steam and water power, and is one of the best mills in this part of the county. Mr. Bagby also bought a part of the old Davis homestead from Rev. Mr. Davis, the latter taking the former's note of word in payment. He paid that off, and afterwards bought the whole place, a fine farm of 276 acres, which he has owned for years. Mr. Bagby has been running his mill and farm continuously, and on the latter makes a specialty of stock-raising in which he is quite successful. Mr. Bagby married Miss Nancy H. Ferguson, a daughter of William I. Ferguson, who reared Mr. Bagby. Mr. and Mrs. Bagby have four children: Lou, Orpha, Thomas N. and Kate, all at home. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JOHN H. BLAKE

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. B. was born in Adams county, Ohio, January 4, 1827, and was a son of Ephraim and Lydia (Freeland) Blake, his father a native of Pennsylvania, but his mother originally from Kentucky. John H. grew to the age of 13 in his native county, when his parents removed to Randolph county, Mo., in 1840, settling in the neighborhood where the son now lives. John H. grew up in the vicinity of his father's farm, and in youth attended the neighboring schools. In 1850 he crossed the plains, driving an ox team, to California, and was engaged in mining gold out there for five years. He then returned to Missouri by the Isthmus, and soon after reaching here settled on the land where he now resides. Here he improved a good farm, which, at present, contains about 200 acres of choice land, and belongs to the

better class of places in the township. It is an excellent grain and stock farm, and Mr. H. has good success as a farmer and stock-raiser. During the war he served for about a year in the enrolled militia, and in January, 1865, enlisted in Capt. Denny's company, of the Union service, under whom he served until the return of peace. On the 16th of April, 1861, he was married to Miss Mary Fitzgerald, the adopted daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald, of Glasgow, Howard county, and the natural daughter of Andrew and Catherine Lundberry, originally of London, England, but who died while their daughter was quite young. Mrs. Blake was educated at the convent in St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Blake have six children: Robert N., Thomas A., Willie L., Perry D., Norienne and John E. Mrs. Blake is a member of the Catholic Church.

JUDGE JOHN W. BRADLEY

(Deceased.)

Judge Bradley was but six years of age when his parents, Richard and Mary (Ratcliff) Bradley, came to Randolph county. That was away back in 1828 and they are therefore justly remembered as early settlers of the county. They were from Barren county, Ky., and after removing to Randolph county they spent the remainder of their lives in this county, respected and esteemed by all who knew them. Judge Bradley was born February 3, 1822, and was reared on his father's farm in Randolph county. Although his advantages for an education in those early days of the country were extremely limited, he succeeded in acquiring, mainly by study at home, a good general knowledge of books and became abundantly well qualified for all the ordinary farm and business affairs of life. Brought up to a farm life, that became his regular occupation in early manhood, and he followed it with only occasional interruptions throughout his whole life. On the 23d of December, 1847, he was married to Miss Eunice A. Bradsher, and after his marriage he settled on the farm where his family still resides. This was his home until his death, which occurred on the 13th of February, 1879. Besides becoming a successful farmer during his life, Judge Bradley was also a minister of the Gospel and he served the people of the county in the capacity of judge of the county court. He held the office of county judge for two terms, and acquitted himself of the duties of that position with ability and to the satisfaction of the whole people of the county. Having prepared himself for the ministry in the regular Baptist Church, he was duly ordained to preach, and preached at Silver Creek until 1877, two years before his death. Upon close study and mature consideration, as a man and Christian, he became convinced that it was his duty to identify himself with the Missionary Baptist Church, and he accordingly became a member of that denomination at Pleasant Grove Church, in which he continued as an earnest, faithful Christian minister until his spirit was called by the Master to his home on high. Judge Bradley was one of the good and true men of Randolph county, and no name stood higher than his among those who knew him well. As a farmer

he was industrious and enterprising, and accumulated an excellent estate; as a neighbor he was kind and obliging almost to a fault, for he often inconvenienced himself to accommodate others; as a citizen he was loyal to every duty and every trust; and in his family he was one of the best of men as husband and father. If the world were peopled with such as he was, it would be far better than it is or has ever been, for wrong and oppression would be unknown. His memory will long be cherished by those who knew him as that of one with as many estimable qualities and as few faults as seldom fall to the lot of a man. Mrs. Bradley still survives her husband and is much esteemed among her neighbors for her many motherly and neighborly qualities. The Judge and Mrs. Bradley had a family of three children: Mary E., Sarah E. and John J. Mary is the wife of James Stark; Sarah is the wife of Jacob V. Adams, at present school commissioner of the county; and John J. was married the day the writer took the notes for this sketch, December 20, 1883, Miss Mary E. Oliver, a most queenly and attractive young lady of the county, then becoming his wife. They will, doubtless, have a long and happy married life, for the writer, who believes in dreams, had a most propitious dream of their future the night following their happy marriage. John J. is a young gentleman of high character, good education and full of life and energy, and will doubtless become a prominent and successful citizen of the county. He has charge of the family homestead, which contains 320 acres and is a fine farm. He is quite extensively engaged in stock-raising, and is meeting with success.

JUDGE JOHN W. VILEY AND WILLIAM R. BURCH

(Farmers and Stock-raisers, Section 17, Township 52, Range 15, P. O., Yates).

The sketch of the lives of the present subjects forms a distinctive and justly important thread in the warp of the history of the agricultural affairs of Randolph county, a thread that reaches back to the early cords of their woof. Judge Viley came to Randolph county from Kentucky away back in 1824. His parents, George and Martha Viley, were originally from Virginia, but became early settlers in Kentucky, where Judge Viley was born on the 1st of January, 1796. His father was a representative of the better class of Virginians, and was a man of character and intelligence, and quite successful in life. He became a substantial property-holder in Kentucky, his property consisting principally of land and slaves, for he was a prominent farmer, and he lived to a ripe old age, respected by all who knew him. Judge Viley was reared in Kentucky and was married there in 1825 to Miss Mary E. Elley, of Scott county. He at once came to Missouri after his marriage and settled on the farm where he and his son-in-law, William R. Burch, now reside. He entered large bodies of land in this county, aggregating 1,000 acres, and improved a splendid farm. Judge Viley prospered abundantly at his new home and became one of the wealthiest and most prominent men of the county. He was elected county judge in 1840, and became the owner of some 20,000

acres of land and about 70 negroes. For many years he was a leading tobacco raiser, and had a tobacco press on his own farm, where he put up tobacco for shipment to distant markets. He was also for a long time engaged in merchandising at Glasgow, being a partner with George and Logan D. Dameron, their firm being one of the principal establishments in the interior of the State. But prior to this time he had also owned and conducted a large mill and distillery in this county, in which he was also abundantly successful. For 25 years prior to the war no name in Randolph county was more familiar to all its citizens, or stood higher than that of Judge Viley, and by all old settlers he is recognized as one of the most enterprising and useful men who ever made their homes within the borders of the county. Judge Viley is now in his eighty-ninth year, and having led a life of unceasing industry and activity, ever going forward in the discharge of his duties in private affairs and as a citizen regardless of season and weather and often when others would have hesitated, the labors and exposures he has endured have at last, in his advanced old age, borne heavily upon him, and he is now confined to his room, unable longer to participate in active affairs. Indeed, for a number of years he has been leading a retired and quiet life, favored with an abundance of this world's goods, and happy in the home where so many of his days have been spent, which has been brightened by his kind and loving daughter and his dutiful and respectful son-in-law, her husband. Old age must come to us all who live out the allotted period of life, and in looking forward to its shadows, our fondest hope should be that it may be brightened by filial affection. This has been the happy fortune of Judge Viley. Judge Viley's first wife died in 1827, leaving him one child, Martha E., now the wife of William R. Burch, and it is in their family that the Judge finds a welcome and happy home. To his second and last wife he was married in 1828. She died in 1858. They were sisters; the first, Miss Mary E., and the second, Miss Susan B. Elley. By his last wife he had six children: George H., a farmer and trader, who died in 1864; William E., who died in 1874; John W., who is now a resident of Roanoke; Wallace K., who resides on the farm with Mr. Burch; Junius W., who died in 1876; Sarah Logan, who is now the wife of Stephen B. Yancy, near Roanoke.

WILLIAM R. BURCH was born in Scott county, Ky., January 5, 1824, and was a son of Milton and Martha (Viley) Burch, his mother being a sister to Judge Viley. Joseph C. Burch, his grandfather, was one of the first settlers of Scott county, Ky., and came from Virginia. John C. Breckinridge, the Democratic candidate for President in 1860, married Miss Mary C. Burch, who was a double cousin to William R., the subject of this sketch, and she was reared by Mr. Burch's father and was married at his father's house. William R. Burch came to Missouri in 1847, and on the 7th of June, of the same year, was married to Miss Martha E. Viley, the eldest daughter of Judge Viley. After his marriage Mr. Burch returned to Kentucky with his wife and was engaged in farming there for two years, but at the solicitation of

his father-in-law, he came back to Missouri and settled on a tract of 500 acres of land near Roanoke, which Judge Viley gave him, and on which he lived for about 17 years, engaged in farming and stock trading. In 1866 he secured his present farm from his father-in-law, the old Viley homestead, to which he removed and on which he has since resided. His farm contains about 630 acres, and is one of the finest stock farms in Randolph county. Nearly all the land is set with blue grass and meadow, and the place is more than ordinarily well improved. The residence itself represents a value of \$6,000. Mr. and Mrs. Burch have no children, their only two having died in infancy. Mrs. Burch's aunt, Mrs. Cyrene Williams, the widow of Col. M. B. R. Williams, is now visiting her brother, Judge Viley, from Kentucky. Her husband was at one time the leading fine stock-raiser of Randolph county and owned a number of famous horses, including "Flying Cloud" and others well known to turf men throughout the West.

JOHN T. CAVINS

(Farmer).

Mr. C., an old and respected citizen of Silver Creek township, was born in Scott county, Ky., January 5, 1823, and was a son of William and Margaret (Gorham) Cavins, both also of the Blue Grass State by nativity. The Cavins were originally from Virginia. When John T. was a lad some 12 years of age his parents came to Missouri and settled in Randolph county, and on the same place where he now resides. The country was then a wilderness and the houses of settlers, for of course there were a few people here at that time, were miles apart, oftentimes a half day's journey from each other. There was but one road then in this section of the county—the old Glasgow road—which lead on south to the Southern border of civilization, or rather of the white settlements. Deer were in abundance, and almost daily ran by the log cabin that Mr. Cavins' father built on his place, in which they resided, and the wolves made the nights lonely and dreadful by their melancholy howls. Mr. Cavins was reared here in those early days of the country, and of course had no chance to get a collegiate blue-ribbon education, but on the slab benches of the puncheon-floored log school house of the period, poring over "Pike's Arithmetic," "The Life of Marion," and that sort of studies, he succeeded in acquiring a sufficient knowledge of books for all the practical purposes of farm life. At the age of 21 he started out for himself without a dollar, but lands were cheap, the seasons good, and he knew how to work and was not afraid of it. He soon had a good tract of land and a neat farm, and of course he had to marry, because people cannot keep house to do any good without marrying. Accordingly he looked around, and fell in love with a fair young lady of the vicinity—Miss Elizabeth Sears, a sister of the Rev. Milton J. Sears, of Huntsville, whose sketch is published in this volume. He made himself exceedingly agreeable to her, and on the homeopathic principle that like produces like, she also fell in love with him, and

they were married January 29, 1851. This union has proved a long and happy one, and has been blessed with a worthy family of children, namely: Maggie, now Mrs. R. F. Upton; Tolman S., Mary M. and John M. Three, besides, are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Cavins are members of the Silver Creek Baptist Church.

GEORGE W. DAMERON

(Section 19, Post-office, Mt. Airy).

This prominent citizen and enterprising farmer of Silver Creek township, who has held various official positions of prominence in the county, including that of sheriff for four years, and for a generation has been regarded as one of the most worthy and popular men in the county, is a representative of that old and respected Dameron family, so many descendants of which reside in this county and in other communities, and are always classed among the best citizens wherever they live. The Damerons came to Randolph county over half a century ago. They were from North Carolina. George W. Dameron was born in Caswell county, of the old North State, February 10, 1815. He was one in a family of 11 children of Bartholomew and Rebecca (Malone) Dameron. Of these Alexander, John, Elizabeth and Sarah, the daughters, with their husbands, came to Randolph county in 1830, and the parents with the rest of the family came two years later; Alexander M. died here in 1854; Salinda died at Huntsville in 1846, whilst the wife of J. C. Dameron; Elizabeth died in 1847, whilst the wife of Thomas Malone; Sarah is the widow of Hugh C. Dobbins and is now aged 75; John died in 1851 in California; Phoebe died whilst the wife of Barzella Wisdom in 1854; George W. is the subject of this sketch; Frances died in 1859 whilst the wife of Judge Samuel Burton; Parthna died in 1883 whilst the wife of George A. Mathis; William L. resides in this county; Mary Ann is the wife of James M. Butts, and is still living. The father died February 25, 1847, and the mother October 11, 1851, each aged about 70. The father settled on the place in 1832 where George W. now lives. He was a successful farmer and tobacco raiser, and had a number of slaves. George W. was 17 years of age when his parents came to this county, and he was married here eight years afterwards, June 25, 1840, to Miss Susan J. Lebban. She died five years afterwards, November 15, 1845, leaving him one son, James B., who is now a resident of Chariton county. To his present wife Mr. Dameron was married May 24, 1847. She was a Miss Eliza J. Mayo, a daughter of Allen Mayo of this county, and was born December 27, 1827. Mr. Dameron has followed farming continuously from boyhood, except while identified with the official affairs of the county, and even then he continued to carry on his farm. In 1840 he was elected constable for Silver Creek township and was re-elected six times consecutively afterwards, holding the office for 12 years, when he resigned it to accept the office of sheriff of the county to which he was elected in 1852. He was re-elected sheriff in 1854, serving in that office for four years consecutively. At

that time the elections in Randolph county between the Democrats and Whigs were very close, with the chances generally in favor of the latter, and when Mr. Dameron made his last race for sheriff, his opponents, the Whigs, were in the majority in the county. Notwithstanding this, however, he was elected by a highly complimentary majority and was one of the only two men on the Democratic county ticket elected, Christopher Collins being the other, who ran for assessor. In 1857-8 Mr. Dameron was district assessor of one-fourth of the county, and four years from 1856 he was deputy sheriff, making eight years in all. Mr. Dameron has a good farm where he resides of 240 acres, and also another place of over 100 acres. He gives his attention mainly to stock-raising and has some good graded cattle. For four years he was interested in the saw-mill business. Mr. Dameron is regarded as a man of high character among his neighbors and throughout the county, and is quite influential in agricultural and political affairs. He has been a member of the M. E. Church South for 45 years, and is a trustee in his church. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church. By his last marriage Mr. Dameron has had 12 children, all living but the two eldest, Sebatin C. and Alba E., both of whom died in tender years. The others are: Cass A. of Helena, Arkansas; William T., Mattie H., now Mrs. Lewis Malone; Sudie A., now Mrs. Hebrew Johnson; George P., Thenie M., Charles H., Lutie R. and John M.

REV. SAMUEL C. DAVIS

(Deceased).

To no old citizen in the south-western part of Randolph county, and, indeed, throughout the surrounding country, is the name that heads this sketch an unfamiliar one, and the memory of him who bore it is as reverently cherished as he himself was widely and well known. Here he lived, and on the same farm, for over 40 years, and among the people of Randolph and Howard counties he resided for a period of nearly three-score years. For 55 years he was an earnest, faithful and more than ordinarily useful minister of the gospel in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and having reached the ripe and honored old age of 83 years and past, his spirit at last took its flight to heaven, of which he had so long and nobly preached, and his mortal remains now rest in honor and veneration among the people with whom, practically, his whole life was spent. The career of Samuel C. Davis was not one that attracted the curiosity of the unthinking, shallow world, and caused him to be pointed out as a conspicuous character by the class which line the way of a circus parade, but it was one of sober worth, always unpretentious and plain, and as valuable to those among whom he lived as he himself was honest, sincere and devoted to the best interests of his fellow-creatures. As a preacher he worked with untiring energy for his church and people, and for the honor and glory of God; and in the pulpit he was ever zealous, earnest and was more than ordinarily

eloquent and successful; and outside of the pulpit, in private work among the people and in counselling them, he ever strove to impress upon their minds the importance of an upright life here, and the hope of, and a way to a beatific immortality hereafter, — though he was always respectful, considerate and never offensive in anything he said or did. In a word, Rev. Samuel C. Davis was a true minister of the gospel, beloved as such by all who knew him and rewarded for his labors with more than ordinary success in bringing souls to Christ. He was the pioneer minister of his Presbytery in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in its history his name stands out as longest in its service. Rev. Mr. Davis was a man of fine intelligence, exceptionally well read, considering the early time of the country in which he lived, and was possessed of a heart whose generosity and charity knew no bounds. Sociable, genial and affable in the company of friends and acquaintances, he was prized as the best of companions, while as a citizen he was loyal to every duty, as he saw the right, and always wielded a potent influence in affairs, though without effort on his part, but simply by his own example. In his family he was loved with the tenderest devotion, for he was a singularly kind and affectionate husband and father, and took no thought of himself where the interests or happiness of his loved ones are at stake. Randolph county can, perhaps, boast names wider known to fame than that of Samuel C. Davis, but in its whole history there is not one whose life was purer and better and whose memory is more sacredly cherished by those who knew him well, than his. He was a Virginian by nativity and bringing up, and inherited most of the better qualities of the typical true-hearted, chivalrous minded Virginia gentleman. He was a son of Robert Davis, one of the best men of Rockingham county, and was born in that county April 3, 1795, being the seventh in a family of eight children. Reared in his native county, he early decided to cast his fortunes with the great country beyond the Mississippi, and away back in 1819, became a pioneer settler in Howard county, Mo. Mr. Davis had served in the War of 1812, under Gen. Porterfield, Capt. R. Erwin's company of Virginia militia volunteers, and for the last nine years of his life he received a compensation in the form of a pension from the government of \$96 per year. Prior to this, December 29, 1815, he was married in Virginia, to Miss Mary Herring, of Rockingham county. Mr. Davis settled near Roanoke in Howard county, where he lived some 17 years, after which he removed to the place in Randolph county, on which he spent the remainder of his life. Here he bought some 600 acres of land and improved a fine farm. Early in life he became a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and having decided to devote himself to the ministry, he took a course of study with that object in view and began preaching as early as 1823. Four years afterwards he was regularly ordained and continued in the service of his church until compelled to retire from the pulpit on account of loss of sight and the general decrepitude of old age. Mr. Davis' first wife died

December 16, 1855. For 40 years she had been all that a true and devoted wife could be to an affectionate and kind husband. Nine children were the fruits of their long and happy married life, namely: James H., who died in boyhood; Matilda H., who died in 1876, the wife of Samuel Burton; Mary, now Mrs. W. I. Ferguson; Nancy M., who died in 1873, the wife of J. D. Burton; Virginia, now the widow of Thomas Taylor; Rebecca F., who died in maidenhood; Sarah A., who died in 1866, the wife of William H. Johnston; Robert H., who died in boyhood, and Martha J., now the wife of A. Bradsher Clifton. Mr. Davis was married May 5, 1857, to Mrs. Harriet, the widow of David Little. She was born in Rockingham county, Va., and was a daughter of Paul Shreckhise. She has one child by her last marriage, Samuel C., and is still living on the old homestead. Mr. Davis, besides attending to his duties as a minister, was a successful farmer and was for many years largely engaged in growing, not only the usual crops of the time, but tobacco, flax, hemp, etc., in which he was quite successful. He owned some 16 slaves before the war, but these, of course, were taken away by the Emancipation Proclamation. He built one of the first mills ever erected in this part of the county, a large water mill, and conducted it successfully for many years. He was a man of remarkable energy and industry in industrial and business affairs, and though one of the most active and zealous of ministers, he followed that sacred calling, not as a means of, or help to material support, but out of his sense of duty alone, and from an abundant love of God and humanity.

HUMPHREY B. DENNY

(Farmer, Section 29, Township 53, Range 15, near Mt. Airy).

Mr. Denny is a brother of Capt. Alexander Denny, of Howard county, a sketch of whose life justly occupies a prominent place in the history of that county. Nor is the brother, of Randolph county, whose name stands at the head of this sketch, less worthy of honorable mention in the history of his own county than is his brother, Capt. Denny, of Howard. Their parents, James and Elizabeth (Best) Denny, were natives of Kentucky, but came to Howard county, Mo., among its pioneer settlers away back in 1818. The father was a typical, brave-hearted old pioneer, a courageous, generous man, and an industrious and successful farmer. He died in that county at a ripe old age, honored and respected in life and regretted and mourned in death by all who knew him. Humphrey B. Denny was one and one-half years Capt. Denny's junior, having been born November 27, 1827. He was reared on the farm in Howard county and to habits of industry, having to rely more on study at home for an education than on instruction in school. But he succeeded in acquiring a sufficient knowledge of books for all the practical purposes of farm life. On the 10th of December, 1857, he was married to Miss Margaret E. Snoddy, a daughter of Walter Snoddy, an early settler of Howard county. Mr. Denny, however, had previously removed to Randolph

county and had for a number of years been engaged in farming on his own account. His life from boyhood has been one of untiring industry and has been abundantly rewarded with the fruits of honest toil. Mr. Denny owes all he has to his own exertions and good management, and this is saying not a little. He has three excellent farms, aggregating over 900 acres. His home place contains over 400 acres and his other two farms 175 and 120 acres, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Denny have had a family of eight children: Narcissa F., now Mrs. David Bagby; James M., David R., Nannie, now a student at the State University; Elizabeth, John A., Humphrey, Jr., and Maggie. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Sweet Spring.

MORGAN FINNELL

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

All early settlers of Randolph county knew William Finnell, the father of the subject of the present sketch, for he was one of the pioneer settlers of the county and was a great hunter in his day, being one of the best shots in all the country round about and at a time when marksmen successfully competed with the Indians in shooting matches. He came out to this county away back in 1817 and lived in the log house that he had built himself, where he kept bachelor's hall and followed hunting and fishing principally and all the sports of the field and forest. However, he improved a farm as time rolled away and was married to Miss Jane Goodman, a daughter of another pioneer of the county. Morgan Finnell was born of this union, and it was on the 22d of August, 1833, that his eyes first opened to receive the light of day. The son was reared in the county and attended the log school houses of the period, obtaining from the instruction there given an adequate knowledge of school books to get along conveniently in life, so far as education was concerned. His father was quite an old bachelor before he married and so the son also became a bachelor and kept bachelor's hall for several years. However, in 1875, he was married to Miss Maria Rice, a daughter of Ezekial and Elizabeth (Montgomery) Rice, early settlers of Missouri from Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Finnell have four children: Gertrude H., Mattie, Elizabeth B. and Eliza E. Mr. Finnell has a good farm of 160 acres which he bought and paid for by his own labor since the war. When hostilities broke out in 1861 he joined the Confederate service but was captured the second day after he enlisted and was paroled by Gen. Prentiss, after which he returned home; but times became so unsettled and affairs so critical that he either had to take to the bushes and try to get South or join the Federal militia, for if he had started off to the Southern army he would probably have been captured and shot, as thousands of others were, on the charge of being "bushwhackers." He therefore joined the militia and was more fatal to the hard and regular rations that he drew than to anybody on the other side. Mr. Finnell started out for himself at 18 years of age, without a dollar, and

went to farm work, but the war coming on soon, and he being an honest man, he was of course not able to save anything during that time. After the war he commenced again without a cent and is now comfortably situated and highly respected. This record speaks better for him than anything that could be said here.

JACOB FUHRMANN

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. F. is a Prussian by nativity, and was born in the village of Elsoff-Pror-Arnsberg. His parents were Henry and Mary E. (Hester) Fuhrmann. Jacob was reared on the farm in his native country and received a good common school education in the German language. At the age of 15 he began to learn the wagon-maker's trade and worked at it for two years following. In the spring of 1859 he boarded a sail vessel bound for the United States and in due time landed at New Orleans. Mr. Fuhrmann came by steamboat up to Glasgow and worked there at his trade for a year. From Glasgow he came to Roanoke and worked at that point for two years and then established a shop of his own. He carried on the business of wagon-making at Roanoke until 1869, and his wagons obtained a wide reputation throughout Howard, Randolph and neighboring counties. He then moved on a farm and made a business of building for some time, besides farming. In 1871 he bought his present place largely on time, and by industry, good management and economy has long since paid for it. This place contains 350 acres and he has it well improved. The place alone is worth not less than \$10,000, yet when Mr. Fuhrmann came to Roanoke his worldly possessions consisted of his wearing apparel and a 25-franc piece. This is a record that would be a credit to any man. On the 26th of March, 1867, Mr. Fuhrmann was married to Miss Ellen Althouse, of this county, a daughter of George and Katrina (Hester) Althouse. Mr. and Mrs. Fuhrmann have five children: Anna M., Edward, Florence, Eliza A. and Mary. Mrs. F. is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Roanoke.

CAPT. J. C. HEAD

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Coal Dealer).

Capt. John Head, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch and the father-in-law to Gen. Sterling Price, the noble old *Pater Patræ* of Missouri, whose life forms the brightest chapter in the history of the State, was, like his illustrious son-in-law, originally from Virginia, and came to Missouri from the Old Dominion about the same time of the migration of the Prices to this State. Capt. Head settled in Randolph county and the Prices in Chariton, just across the line from each other. Capt. Head was a fine old Virginia gentleman in the best sense of the word, prosperous in the affairs of life, intelligent and public-spirited and as hospitable at his own hearthstone as Jupiter himself. Of his family of children, Martha married Gen. Sterling

Price and John, Jr., married Miss Adeline Stark. John Head, Jr., was born in Orange county, Va., in 1801, and died in this county in his eighty-second year in the spring of 1883. He was also a successful farmer and a highly respected citizen of the county. His son, J. C., the subject of this sketch, was born on the farm in Randolph county in September, 1839. His father being in easy circumstances, J. C. had good opportunities to obtain an education, which he did not fail to improve. Besides a general literary and scientific course, he had the benefit of a course in Geoponics, or the science of agriculture, at the State University. He graduated from the Agricultural Department of the State University in 1859. Intended for a farm life, for which he had always had a marked preference, he now returned to the farm in Randolph county with a view of beginning at once his career in his chosen calling and for himself, for he was closely approaching his majority. But soon afterwards the excitement growing out of the rapid approach of the war unhinged everything and all attention was drawn to the events of the impending crisis. When at last the war-cloud burst upon the country, young Head, in common with nearly all of the better class of young men of his section of the State, promptly shouldered his musket as a plighted soldier of his native State and Virginia and of the South and the Southern cause. He entered the Confederate service as an orderly sergeant and by his merits rose to the rank of captain. He participated in many a hard-fought battle. Of those in this State in which he took part are recalled the engagements at Boonville, Lexington, Dry Wood, Glasgow, Independence and Westport. At the close of the war Capt. Head located on a farm in Randolph county and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. For a time, however, he also owned and ran a portable saw-mill with which he had good success. His farm contains nearly a quarter of a section of excellent land which he has substantially and neatly improved. On the 25th of April, 1866, he was married to Miss Susan Wallace, a daughter of John S., from Kentucky, and Idress (Craig) Wallace, both of whom were representatives of prominent Virginia and Kentucky families. Mrs. Head was born and reared in Chariton county. Mr. and Mrs. H. have four children: Lotta, Wallace, Ida and Carrie. Mr. H. is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church and his wife is a Southern Methodist. Capt. Head has a fine vein of coal on his place which he has worked to a considerable extent, though not with machinery and on a large scale. His coal has been proved to be of a superior quality and the quantity is so abundant that it cannot fail to be the source of a good income when mined with a sufficient force of hands and proper appliances.

CAPT. J. D. HICKS

(Section 34, Post-office, Roanoke).

Capt. Hicks served gallantly in the Confederate army from the time the first gun of the war was fired in Missouri until the surrender of his command at Shreveport, La., in May, 1865, and rose from the ranks to

the captaincy of Co. B, of the Tenth Missouri, by his bravery and merits. He is a native Missourian, born in Boone county, June 30, 1832, and is to-day one of the substantial farmers and highly respected citizens of Silver Creek township, in Randolph county. Capt. Hicks was a son of Willis Hicks, one of the pioneer settlers of Boone county. The Captain's mother before her marriage was a Miss Elizabeth Foster, and both parents were from Kentucky. Whilst Capt. Hicks was still in infancy the family removed to Scotland county, where the father became a well-to-do farmer and respected, influential citizen. Capt. Hicks was reared in Scotland county and received a good common school education. Having a natural inclination of mechanical pursuits and a marked aptitude for handling tools, even before reaching his majority he began work at the carpenter's trade, and afterwards also worked at the brickmason's trade and at plastering. He was engaged in these occupations, as work required, when the war broke out in 1861. Coming of a Southern family and having Southern principles and sympathies, he showed the courage of his convictions by promptly enlisting in the Confederate service. Gen. Martin Green enlisted one of the first commands in the Southern service in this State, and the fact that he so successfully secured arms for his volunteers and equipped them for action before the Federals came in to interfere with his movements, gave rise to a song which was applied to those who were not sagacious enough to enter the Southern service as early as his men did, and which had quite a popular local "run" during the first year or two of the war. The first lines ran thus: —

"If you had been smart,
You might have been seen
Going down the river with
Martin Green."

Capt. Hicks was one of those who were smart enough to be seen going down the river with Martin Green, for he was one of the first volunteers under the doughty chieftain, and for over four years he followed the broad-barred and bright-starred banner of the Confederacy. Step by step he rose from the position of a private soldier through nearly every intermediate grade to the office of captain. He participated in battles and engagements and skirmishes without number, from a hand to hand conflict of a few soldiers on either side to the massed bayonet charge of the greatest death duels of the war, where friend and foe were intermingled on the deadly field, some dead, some dying, and all courting death in the red glare of battle. In 1863 Capt. Hicks was captured at Helena, Ark., and was kept in prison for 19 months, but promptly returned to his command on being exchanged. After the war he came to Randolph county and located near Roanoke, where he engaged in farming, and later along quite extensively in stock trading. In 1873 he settled where he now resides. He has experienced some serious losses in property affairs, although through no fault of his, but being a man of untiring energy and industry he has, nevertheless, proved himself superior to misfortune and adversity and

has accumulated a comfortable property. His place contains over a quarter section of land and is well improved. He is still engaged in stock-raising and also in buying and shipping stock, and is having good success of late years. On the 23d of November, 1872, Capt. Hicks was married to Miss Elizabeth McDavitt, a daughter of Daniel and Virginia (West) McDavitt, early settlers and respected residents of Randolph county. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks have three children: Gertie, Lela and Frank D. Mr. Hicks is a prominent member of the Masonic order. He commenced industrial activities after the war without a dollar and has made all he has by his own energy and enterprise, and much more than he has, for, as has been said, he has sustained serious losses in his business affairs. Personally, he is a man of marked intelligence, pleasant, agreeable manners, public spirited and kind hearted, and is much esteemed by those who know him well, and respected by all.

JAMES J. KIRKPATRICK

(Justice of the Peace and Farmer, near Huntsville).

Mr. Kirkpatrick was born in Pennsylvania, in which State his ancestors have been settled for generations, and, as far back as they can be traced, have always ranked with the better class of people of the old Keystone State. His father, Rev. John H. Kirkpatrick, had the benefit of a fine education in youth, and subsequently studied theology, and became an able minister of the O. S. Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Jane S. McKee, and by her reared a worthy family of children, all of whom were given advanced educations. For 40 years he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Harmony, in Indiana county, Pa., and he died in the service of that church. He lived to a ripe old age, being spared to his congregation and to his family up to 1878, when, at last, his spirit took its flight to heaven and his body was laid to rest in the churchyard where he had invoked the blessings of the Father on so many of his friends and acquaintances who had preceded him across the silent river. James J. was born in Indiana county, Pa., March 7, 1839, and was reared on his father's farm in that county. After taking a preparatory course in the common and academic schools he entered Jefferson College, of Pennsylvania, in which he continued until his graduation, in 1859. He then came to Missouri and taught school in Randolph county, and in the neighborhood where he now resides, for a term, after which he went to Independence, in Jackson county, where he read law under his brother, William R. Kirkpatrick, now of Texas. In August, 1860, he went to Hinds county, Miss., where he engaged in school teaching, having young men for his pupils, and he was there when the war broke out. Though reared and educated in the North, he came of sterling old State's rights Democratic ancestry, and he believed that the Federal Government had no more right to invade a sovereign State of the Union with armed soldiery in defiance of State authority than had the Czar of Russia or any other executive of a tyranny. He therefore promptly enlisted in the service of Mississippi, becoming a member

of Co. C, Sixteenth Mississippi volunteers, in April, 1861. He served during the remainder of the war or until August 21, 1864, when he was captured and afterwards confined in prison at Pt. Lookout until February following. He was then sent to Richmond on parole, and continued a paroled prisoner of war until the general surrender, returning, however, and remaining in Mississippi. He was in many of the hardest fought battles of the war, and was in Stonewall Jackson's valley campaigns for two years, and was then under Gen. A. P. Hill for the remainder of the time. He was wounded three times, but only lost 21 days during his service, being confined in the hospital for three weeks. After the war he engaged in cotton raising in Mississippi until 1868, when he went home to Pennsylvania on a visit, and afterwards paid a brother of his a visit who resided in Iowa, and thence came on to Randolph county, where he has since resided. On the 8th of September, 1870, he was married to Miss Lealie Fray, a daughter of John Fray, of this county. They have one child: John W. After his return to Randolph county Mr. Kirkpatrick taught a few terms in school, but has made farming and stock-raising his regular business, and has been quite successful. He has a fine farm of 232 acres, on Silver creek, and is comfortably situated. 'Squire Kirkpatrick was elected justice of the peace in 1876, and has held the office ever since. He is a man of fine social qualities and is personally very popular. He has long been a member of and elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM C. LAMOTTE

(Farmer, Post-office, Roanoke).

Another one of those successful men and excellent citizens of whom this county contains so many, who commenced in life without means or advantages, and who have risen almost alone by their own exertions and intelligence, to competency and a worthy position in the esteem of their respective communities is Mr. LaMotte, a native of Maryland, who, as his name indicates, is of French descent. His mother, however, whose maiden name was Rachel Hoover, as her name also shows, was of Hollandish ancestry. The families of both parents, however, have long been settled in Maryland. The father, John LaMotte, was for many years a public official at Hempstead, in that State, and also owned farms in the vicinity, the conduct of which he superintended. William O. was born in Hempstead, August 25, 1838. He was reared in his native comopolis, and received a common school education. At the age of 15 he matriculated at the blacksmith's trade, in which he took a semester of several years, becoming thoroughly skilled in the Vulcanic art. After acquiring his trade Mr. LaMotte worked at it in Maryland until the fall of 1860, when he came to Missouri, and located at Roanoke. When he unpacked his leather apron at that place for the first time an invoice of his worldly possessions showed that he had the apron, a few other articles of

personal utility and \$50 in State money. But he began with willing hands and a brave heart to establish himself comfortably in life, and he has not failed. He formed a partnership with another brave spirit who was not afraid of soiling his hands, and established a shop. The years came and went and the firm prospered in business. After a while Mr. LaMotte bought out his partner in business and went it after that with a lone hand. He continued at Roanoke for some 15 years after the war, and then retired from the gymnasium of the anvil to his present farm, in a condition materially and otherwise, to spend the remainder of his days in comparative ease, though not in idleness, for to him that would be the reverse of ease. Here he has a fine farm of about 500 acres, or to speak more properly, he has about 500 acres of fine land, for it is not all in one body. His homestead is neatly and substantially improved, and, to make a long story short, he is fixed so as to live, in the language of Shakespeare, "as free and independent as the winds that blow." During the war Mr. LaMotte served about two years in the enrolled militia, but not continuously. In January, 1867, he was married to Miss Catherine Althouse, a daughter of George and Catherine (Hester) Althouse, early settlers of this county. Mrs. LaMotte was also a relative to Gov. Althouse, a whilom prominent citizen of Randolph county, and Mr. LaMotte now owns the old Gov. Althouse farm. Mr. and Mrs. L. have four children: William H., Harrison H., Gertrude and George A. Mr. LaMotte has been a member of the Masonic order for 25 years, and he and wife are also members of the Presbyterian Church at Roanoke, in which he holds the office of deacon.

ROBERT M. LAWRENCE

(Farmer and Fine Stock-raiser).

Mr. Lawrence came from the Blue Grass regions of Kentucky where farming and stock-raising are carried on according to the most advanced methods, and he has fully sustained the reputation of the land of his nativity in this respect, as in all others. He has one of the handsomest farms in Randolph county and by all odds the handsomest one between Sweet Spring and Silver creek. His place is beautifully located and exceptionally well improved. His fields and meadows and pastures are all being kept in good condition and are well arranged; his fences are neat and substantial, and his buildings — residence, barn and outhouses — all tastily constructed and commodious and comfortable. In a word, his farm presents a handsome picture of prosperous, progressive agriculture. Mr. Lawrence was born in Clark county, Ky., November 9, 1841, and came of one of the best families in that county. His parents were Robert and Lucy (Ecton) Lawrence, both natives of the Blue Grass State. The Lawrences, however, were originally from Virginia. The Ectons were among the pioneer settlers of Kentucky. Robert M. was reared on a farm in his native State and was 20 years of age when the war broke out in 1861. He promptly enlisted in the Confederate service and served under the

Southern banner in Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia, principally, for three years. He was under Gen. Morgan and was with that famous cavalry leader on his memorable raid through the North. After the battle at Buffington Island, in Ohio, he, with 17 others, was captured while trying to cross the Ohio river. He was held a prisoner at Camp Chase for a short time and then transferred to Camp Douglas at Chicago, where he was confined until March, 1865, when he was exchanged at Aikins Landing on the James river, but saw no further active service in the war. Returning to Kentucky, he remained there until the fall of 1865 when he came to Missouri and located four miles south-west of Huntsville in the neighborhood of his aunt's husband, John Oliver. He soon bought land and has since been engaged in farming. In March, 1879, he bought his present place, the Ivison Sears farm. This farm contains 260 acres and is one of rare beauty. Mr. Lawrence was married February 7, 1868, to Miss Sarah Barbour Bratcher. She died March 2, 1882. She left him five children: Johnnie, Ecton, Frenchie, Lulu B. and Marvin. Mr. Lawrence's wife was formerly Mrs. Sarah W., the widow of George Burton. She was a daughter of William H. and Matilda (Davis) Harrison. Her first husband died in 1874. By him she has three children: Ada, Georgie and Frankie. Mrs. L. is a member of the M. E. C. P. Church and he is a member of the Old School Baptist denomination.

“UNCLE ALLEN MAYO”

(Retired).

This oldest living resident of Randolph county, and now well started on the fifth score of life, stands out from among the third generation of settlers a conspicuous and honorable monument of the past, representing in his life and services and in his experiences as a pioneer and citizen the whole chain of the history of the county from its beginning to the present time. At the county fair at Jacksonville in the fall of 1883, he was formally presented with a cane by the Fair Association in the name of the people of the county, in honor of his being the father of the county, among the living, in duration of residence. But notwithstanding he is a venerable old octogenarian, he is still as active of body and as bright of mind as men usually are when 20 years his junior, and has a large farm of over 300 acres which he superintends and manages himself, often taking a hand to help along with the work, and always doing a large share of the feeding and other incidental work about the house and barn. It is simply astonishing to observe the sprightliness of his movements and to note the brightness and spirit of his conversation, considering his advanced age, and the hardships through which he has passed, first as a pioneer settler of the county, and then as one of the most untiring, resolute farmers. Allen Mayo was born on the 14th of July, 1802. His father, Thomas Mayo, was an old and respected citizen of Patrick county, Va., and his mother's maiden name was Mary Blair, and came of the same original family of which Gen. Frank Blair of this State was a representative,

and an outline of the genealogy of which has been given in the sketch of Dr. Blair elsewhere in this volume. Thomas Mayo, the father, was a gallant soldier under Washington during the War of the Revolution. In about 1805 he removed to Tennessee and settled in Campbell county, where he was engaged in farming for about 12 years, and came thence to Missouri in 1817. The following winter the family passed near Edwardsville, Ill., and in the spring of 1818 landed in Randolph county. Here the father went to work to improve a farm, and built a log cabin for his family and cleared a piece of land. He subsequently opened a good farm and became comfortably situated, spending the remainder of his days in Randolph county in comparatively easy circumstances, considering the times, and respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He had a son, Valentine, who had preceded him to the county in 1816. Allen Mayo was 16 years of age when his parents came to Randolph county, and five years afterwards, in 1823, he entered the piece of land on which he has since resided, and began the improvement of a farm. In the spring of the same year, on the 23d of April, he was married to Miss Martha Finnell, a daughter of Charles and Lucy Finnell, also pioneer settlers of the county. Mrs. Mayo was born in Garrett county, Ky., June 28, 1804. What is hardly less remarkable than the longevity of Mr. Mayo, himself, is the fact that his wife is also still with him, and on the 23d of April of the present year they celebrated the sixty-first anniversary of their long and happy married life. Until two years ago she was quite as well preserved in health and strength as he, but she was then stricken with paralysis and has been confined to her room since that time. They have been blessed with a family of 11 children, and nine of these are still living: William, Eliza, now Mrs. George Dameron; Thomas, Charles F., Lucy, now Mrs. Samuel McCulley; Porter, Mary, now Mrs. F. M. Stark; John A. and James B. Mr. Mayo has been quite successful in the affairs of life, and although he has reared a large family and has lived to see his children happily married and all settled comfortably around him, he has long enjoyed an ample competency, the fruit of his own industry, sober, economical life and good management. The farm on which he has lived for over 60 years contains 320 acres, though of course he did not have that much to begin with. His place is substantially improved and his home is one supplied with all necessary comforts. Like all early settlers, and, indeed, in excess of all of them, he is replete with reminiscences of the past. When he settled on his present farm he and his neighbors (and neighbors were then usually about 15 miles apart) had to go to Old Franklin and Old Chariton for their merchandise, and their milling was done at Glasgow at an old-fashioned horse mill. They shipped their surplus products, grain, stock, and the like (though the stock had first to be killed and put in the form of meat), by flat boats to New Orleans. There were then no such things as school-houses in the country and not even churches had been built. The meetings were held at the log houses of the settlers, and the people attended for miles around,

coming generally as far as a half day's journey to preaching. The Baptists were the first in this county and then came the Methodists, and after them the flood of ministers of all denominations. In those days the preachers were the earnest, zealous kind, like the faithful hard working ministers still to be met with in pioneer countries, as for instance, down in the Indian Territory where a good preacher will still fill three appointments a day, riding an Indian pony with his plug hat tied on by a string under his chin, and going 60 miles between appointments. At that time game of all kinds abounded in Randolph county, including bear, deer and turkeys, and for a long time bear meat took the place of bacon and was not a bad substitute. The Indians were also still in the county and occasionally gave trouble to the Whites, but were not much feared by the bold and resolute spirits who were the pioneer settlers of the county. Besides the market at New Orleans for surplus products, the Santa Fe trade opened up a good market for stock, etc. In politics Uncle Allen Mayo has ever been a Democrat, and has voted the regular Democratic presidential tickets for half a century, except in 1864, when he voted for Lincoln, being a strong Union man, as all his family were, when it came to the question of destroying the Union. His life has been one without reproach from the beginning, and no man in Randolph county stands higher in general esteem than he. He and his good wife have been members of the Baptist Church for nearly half a century.

THOMAS MAYO

(Farmer).

Mr. M., the second son in the family of Uncle Allen Mayo, of those who are living, was born in Randolph county, May 17, 1832, and remained with his father until he was 21 years of age. He obtained some knowledge of books in the log school-houses of the period, and on reaching his majority, his father gave him a horse, saddle and bridle and a father's blessing, and told him that he could now go forth and enjoy the fruits of his own industry. He then worked for his brother-in-law, Henry B. Dameron, for about two years, and under him was deputy sheriff of the county from 1854 to 1856. The following year he began teaching school, and in March of that year he was married to Miss Sarah F. Mathis, a daughter of George A. and Parthenia (Dameron) Mathis. He continued teaching school and also followed farming on a rented place up to 1860, when he bought his present farm. During the war he served on the Union side in the militia notwithstanding he came of a Southern family and his father was a slaveholder, for neither he nor his father were in favor of seeing the Union broken up and destroyed by secession. Mr. Mayo has ever been an industrious and energetic farmer, a good manager and a well-respected citizen, and has been quite successful in life. His farm contains nearly 500 acres, and he raises considerable stock besides grain and other produce. Mr. Mayo had the misfortune to lose his wife by death in 1869. She left him five children: George A.,

Maggie A., now Mrs. Elbert Lee ; Mattie, Cassie B. and Sidney. Mr. Mayo's second wife died in 1874. She was a Miss Sidney Mathis, a sister to his first wife. They were married in the spring of 1870. To his present wife he was married in 1878. She was a Miss Mattie Burton, a daughter of Judge Burton of this county, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Mayo is a member of the M. E. Church. His wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian.

JAMES P. MAYO

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. M. is the youngest son of Uncle Allen Mayo, as his father has been familiarly called for many years, and was born on the old family homestead, September 11, 1845. When James P. grew up, schools had been pretty generally established in the county, and were of a far superior grade to those kept in pioneer times. Besides attending the neighborhood schools, he had the benefit of two terms at a graded school at Roanoke and then of another term at Huntsville, thus getting a more than average general education. During the war, he served about eight months in the Union enrolled militia, being himself an ardent Union man. But most of the time he remained at home, having charge of the farm, and continued there until his marriage on the 15th of April, 1879. Miss Susan S. Sutliff then became his wife. She was a daughter of John and A. C. Sutliff, and her mother's maiden name was Varnum. Her father was originally from New Jersey, and her mother was of an old Pennsylvania family. Before his marriage, Mr. Mayo had bought a quarter section of his father's old homestead, and this he made into a good farm for himself. He has erected an excellent dwelling house on his place, one of the best in the vicinity, and, in a word, has made his place one of the best farms of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Mayo are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. M. is a genial, whole-souled, sociable man, and is liked by everybody. Every one has a kind word to say of "Jim Mayo."

WILLIAM LAWRENCE OLIVER

(Deceased.)

Mr. Oliver died at his home in Salt Spring township May 31, 1872, in his 50th year, having been born March 15, 1823. He was a native of Kentucky and was a son of John and Cynthia A. Oliver, who came to Randolph county in 1837. Both parents are now deceased. They had a family of seven children: Henry B., Betsey, now Mrs. Newton Bradley ; William L., the subject of this sketch ; Minerva, now Mrs. Everett Skinner ; Cynthia A., now Mrs. M. J. Sears ; Eliza, now Mrs. Redick O'Bryan, and Mittie, now Mrs. J. A. Alderson. William L. Oliver was 14 years of age when his parents came to this county. He grew up here on his father's farm and on the 29th of December, 1850, was married to Miss Amanda P. Lilly,

born August 16, 1832, and a daughter of David Lilly, of Cooper county. She survived her marriage, however, less than six years, dying February 26, 1856. She left him three children: John D., Permelia J. and William L., the latter of whom died at the age of three years. Permelia is now the wife of Millard F. Belsher, of Cedar county. November 27, 1856, Mr. Oliver was married to Mrs. Martha J., the widow of Mr. Shepard, born October 12, 1833, and a daughter of Benjamin Routt. Her first husband survived his marriage but a short time. She is also now deceased, having died April 20, 1881. By his last marriage Mr. Oliver had six children: Doctor F., Cynthia A., now Mrs. W. G. Lee; Marietta, now Mrs. James Bradley; William L., Eliza J., Lilly and Taylor (the latter of whom died at the age of two years), the remaining three being still at home. Religiously, the subject of this sketch was a "Regular Baptist," having united with Silver Creek Church when a young man, and holding the office of deacon for many years. His parents, also, were Regular Baptists, as were his own family, except Permelia, Marietta and Cynthia A. The former two were Missionary Baptists, and the latter a Methodist.

DOCTOR F. OLIVER was born in this county October 23, 1857, and was reared on the farm where he now resides. His father was a mechanic by trade, which he followed besides attending to the farm. He made wheels, chairs, plows, etc., and had a shop on the place. Dr. F. inherited the mechanical talent of his father, and, in fact, is what may be termed a natural mechanic. He has unusual inventive genius and has devised numerous machines which have attracted favorable notice and have been successfully used. He invented a pitman box intended for mowing machines which he patented, and which is now being tested by the McCormack Manufacturing Company. He also invented a hay stacker which he has patented and which promises to be extensively used. Besides these he has invented a hay rake, application for a patent on which is now pending in the Patent Office, at Washington, and has also invented valuable attachments for opening and closing window shutters. Although he is on the farm, which contains 165 acres and which he conducts, yet he manages to give a large share of his time to work on machinery and as the above facts show, is quite a genius in his occupation. Considering that he is still but 26 years of age, his record as an inventor is already quite remarkable, and his future in this line promises to be a more than ordinarily bright one.

HENRY B. OLIVER

(Farmer, Section 13, Township 53, Range 15, near Huntsville).

Mr. Oliver was the oldest brother of William L. Oliver, deceased, whose sketch precedes this, and came to Missouri with his parents, John and Cynthia A. (Lawrence) Oliver, in 1836. He was then 18 years of age, having been born in Clark county, Ky., October 24, 1818. The family settled four miles south-west of Huntsville, where the father and sons improved the place on which Redrick O'Bryan

now lives. The parents lived in this county until their death, the father surviving to the advanced age of nearly 90 years, dying April 18, 1877. His wife died in July, 1875, aged 70. Henry B. Oliver, after he grew up, was married April 1, 1840, to Miss Paulina Skinner, a daughter of Benjamin Skinner, who settled on the land on which the depot now stands, in 1832. He was from Madison county, Ky. Mr. Oliver settled on his present farm soon after his marriage and has continued to reside on it from that time to this. For years he has made a specialty of raising tobacco and stock, and has been quite successful. He is one of the substantial and industrious men of the township and is highly respected. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver have had a happy married life of 44 years. But one son of their family of children is now living, William S., who resides near his father. He married Miss Matilda J. Christian. Two are deceased, James Henry and Jane Ann. James Henry married Dorcas Ann Freeman, and she is also deceased. Jane Ann married William H. Stack and died in 1862. Her son, William H., lives with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver. They are both members of the Old School Baptist Church.

JOSEPH D. RICHESON

(Section 22, Post-office, Mt. Airy)

Mr. R., a son of James W. and Eliza (West) Richeson, the former from Kentucky, the latter from Missouri, was born in Randolph county, August 6, 1842. He grew up on his father's farm in the county, and had instilled into him from his childhood the taste for that life, but upon arriving at years of discretion, he had not at once an opportunity of carrying out his plans, for being heart and soul with the unfortunate South, he could not resist striking a blow in her defense, so shouldered his musket and, enlisting with Price, he fought bravely and well. In 1870 he began farming for himself, and now is the master of a nice property, consisting of 240 acres of land. This is well improved, and his surroundings reflect on every side the industry and energy of the owner. He has also some valuable stock, and "acts well his part" as an enterprising and progressive farmer. Mr. Richeson is a man of family, having married February 23, 1871, a native of the county, Miss Samantha, daughter of William and Catherine Stark. His children are Ann Eliza, James Walter, Maggie May, Charlie, Mary Beatrice and Joseph Elza. Mrs. Richeson is a member of the Silver Creek Baptist Church, and is one of those household angels whose presence seems to sanctify a home.

JAMES M., JOHN W. (DECEASED), AND ANDREW J. ROBERTSON.

James M. and John W. Robertson, respectively the uncle and father of Andrew J., were natives of the Old Dominion, and were of a family of 12 children of Joseph Robertson and wife, whose maiden name

was Delphi Snell. The parents were of two old and respected families of the central part of Virginia, which had been settled in that State since long prior to the Revolution. They, themselves, resided in Orange county, and there their children were born and principally reared. The father, Joseph Robertson, died in Orange county, and afterwards the mother and all her children came to Missouri, most of them locating in Randolph county. She was a woman of remarkable business ability, and was reputed to be one of the most successful and energetic farm managers in all the country round about. She was familiarly known as, and called by all who knew her with respect, not unmixed with a degree of admiration and affection, "Aunt Delphi Robertson," and was greatly esteemed as a neighbor and friend, and in the church for her amiable, sociable, kind-hearted motherly qualities. Indeed, she was one of the strong-minded, pure-hearted old mothers in Israel, of whom there were so many in the pioneer days of the country, when women had not only to be mothers, gentle, tender and sympathetic as the thoughts of angels are, but strong, resolute and determined, brave-hearted and heroic as their fearless husbands, who set their rifle against one tree to guard themselves and their families from the merciless savage, while they felled the other. Aunt Delphi Robertson will long be remembered in Randolph county as one of the good and true pioneer mothers of the country.

JAMES M. ROBERTSON, the first of her sons mentioned above, was born in Orange county, Va., April 14, 1812. Coming to this county in 1832, he is still living here, one of the old and respected citizens of the county, comfortably situated and still well preserved in mind and body, notwithstanding he has long since passed the allotted age of three score and ten years. Indeed, not less than four years ago he not only showed the courage, but the physical strength and activity, to make a trip to California, where he remained for three years, busily occupied with property interests. He returned only last fall; and to see him and judge by his erect form, quick step, brightness of conversation and general appearance, one would not take him to be much, if any, beyond a middle-aged man. His domestic life has been one of great contentment and happiness, and he has reared a worthy family of children.

JOHN W. ROBERTSON, the father of Andrew J., was born in Orange county, Va., on the 15th of January, 1806, and after he grew up on the farm in that county he was married in that State January 16, 1833, to Miss Frances M. Reynolds. He and his wife also came to Missouri in the year 1836 and located on land which he purchased in Randolph county, and on which he improved a farm. His son, Andrew J., now resides on this place, and it is reputed one of the best farms in the county. It contains 450 acres and is well improved, much, however, having been done for it in the matter of improvements by the son. The father died here September 2, 1850, in the respect and esteem of all who knew him, for he was an upright man and good neighbor.

ANDREW J. ROBERTSON was born on the farm, January 18, 1839, and was reared on his present place. He received a good common

school education and has followed farming and stock-raising from early manhood, having been occupied with nothing else. On the 9th of January, 1858, he was married to Miss Caroline Davis, a daughter of John and Sarah Davis, whose maiden name was Sarah Morehead. They were from Virginia, and resided in Marion county, this State, where Caroline F. was raised to womanhood. They have been blessed with a worthy family of seven children: Philip A., John W., Sarah F., now Mrs. James W. Patterson; Anna D., William, Charles E. and Kate. One, besides, died in infancy. Mrs. E. is a worthy member of the M. E. Church South. Mr. Robertson makes a specialty of raising breeding stock, and has some of the best in this section of the county. He is an energetic, progressive farmer and an intelligent, public-spirited citizen, held in high respect by all who know him.

CHARLES W. SHORES

(Post-office, Mt. Airy).

This successful farmer and respected citizen of Silver Creek township, residing on a handsome homestead which he owns, situated on section 30, in township 53, and range 15, near Huntsville, is a native of Howard county, born May 20, 1835, and was a son of Rev. William and Susan R. (Johnson) Shores, he originally of Tennessee, and she of Virginia. The father was for many years a Methodist preacher and was a member of the Missouri Conference of the M. E. Church South. He was also a farmer and had an excellent homestead six miles north of Fayette where he lived until his death, which occurred in January, 1872. He had been a minister of the gospel from early manhood and was also in his earlier years a skillful carpenter. Charles W. Shores received a good education as he grew up and afterwards taught school until the outbreak of the war. He then served six months under Gen. Price and during that time was in the battle at Pea Ridge. In 1862 he went West to the mountains and was engaged in mining, trading, merchandising, etc., until 1866, when he returned to Howard county. He subsequently taught school in Howard and Randolph counties and was married in this county September 15, 1870, to Miss Lou C. Walden, a daughter of William E. and Emily (Hurt) Walden, of Randolph county, born May 12, 1842. Her father was originally from Kentucky and her mother from Howard county. Judge Walden served as judge of the court for six years in this county. Mr. Shores settled on the Joshua Hurt farm, having bought it in 1868, and lived on it until the spring of 1883 when, having bought the Walden farm also, he came to this place where he has since resided. He raises considerable stock, principally cattle and hogs, and also largely raises wheat and corn. Mr. and Mrs. Shores have two children, Harry Hurt and Charles Edward. Their eldest, Anna Nora, died in tender years. He is a member of the M. E. Church South, and his wife of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

ELDER F. M. STARK

(Minister of the United Baptist Church, and Farmer).

The worthy minister of the gospel and highly esteemed citizen whose name heads this sketch has been engaged in the service of his fellow creatures and his Maker, in the office of a Christian minister, for nearly 30 years, and during this time has been instrumental in bringing many wayward souls to a consciousness of their sinfulness and to the hope which the Redeemer holds out to all the world. He professed religion in the fall of 1855 and was accepted into the Silver Creek Church during the following year. Preparing himself for the ministry, on the second Saturday of September, 1857, he was licensed to preach and the second Saturday of April, 1858, he was duly ordained. The presbytery was composed of Elders B. Anderson, Jesse Terrill and J. W. Terrill. Immediately following his ordination Elder Stark was placed in charge of the Mt. Salem Church, where he continued for eight years, and then he was called to the pastorate of the Silver Creek Church and has had charge of this church from time to time ever since, having, however, had charges at various other places at different periods in the meantime. Elder Stark has always been regarded as an earnest, sincere and useful minister of the gospel, and has been very successful in his great life-work. He has baptized probably nearly 200 people and has assisted in ordaining numerous ministers and a number of deacons. He has married more than 75 couples, and in every duty as a faithful minister of the gospel he has acquitted himself as a worthy man of God. He is a man well-read in the Scriptures and in theology generally, is a forcible and impressive speaker and, above all, is influential for the recognized purity of his life and the sincerity of his labors as a minister. He has participated in many revival meetings which have been productive of great good to the church and to humanity, and for which the cause of religion is not a little indebted to his exertions, his ability and eloquence, his piety and zeal. Elder Stark was born in Randolph county, July 18, 1830. His father, William Stark, was a native of Kentucky, but his mother, whose maiden name was Catherine Goodman, was originally from Tennessee. They left Kentucky in an early day, and settled where Terra Haute, Ind., now stands. William Stark's father, Jacob Stark, owned a farm which is now included in that city. Elder Stark's parents came to Missouri in 1825, and settled on Silver creek, in Randolph county, where the son grew to manhood. He succeeded in getting a good, ordinary education as he came up, and on the 27th of June, 1850, was married to Miss Amanda A. Watterfield, a daughter of Thomas and Prudence Watterfield, early residents of this county. After his marriage Elder Stark settled on a piece of land and opened a farm where he lived successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits besides attending to his ministerial duties, for 18 years. He then removed to his present farm. Here Elder Stark has a fine farm

of 280 acres and he is quite extensively engaged in raising stock, as well as grain. On the 11th of September, 1864, he had the misfortune to lose his good wife, who was taken from him by that inexorable messenger, Death. To his present wife, formerly Miss Mary A. Mayo, a daughter of Allen Mayo, whose sketch appears in this volume, Elder Stark was married October 1, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Stark have five children: Enoch T., William V., Nora R., James and Frank R. Elder Stark's great-grandfather was a native of Virginia and was of English descent. His name was Daniel, and from him has sprung descendants who have settled in nearly all the States, especially the West and South. During Elder Stark's ministry he has preached three times a day, accomplishing this by riding his horse very hard, and he has prepared many sermons on horseback. One incident that occurred during his ministry is worthy of mention. He commenced a meeting with a certain congregation and after preaching a sermon closed with an exhortation, inviting sinners to come to the Lord Jesus; 15 convicted persons arose and came forward for prayer, while two others professed faith in the Lord Jesus Christ in the congregation. The meeting continued a few days and at the close about 25 persons were buried in baptism by Elder S. With much gratification he can look back on the work he has accomplished. From a personal acquaintance of the fact we state that of all those whom he has united in marriage, not one couple has been divorced; and he has never baptized a person who denied the faith or brought reproach upon the cause of Christ. In politics he voted with the Whig party until the war, then took his stand on the side of the Union and voted for Lincoln, and with the Republican party down to the present.

REUBEN TAYLOR

(Section 34, Post-office, Roanoke).

Mr. T., one of the neatest farmers and best citizens of this township, and a man who has come up in life from an orphan boy without a penny and with no opportunities for an education, to the position he at present occupies and has long held, that of one of the worthy and substantial men of the county, is a native of the Blue Grass State, born in Garrett county, April 2, 1820. His parents, Dudley and Anna (Myes) Taylor, were originally from Virginia, and Reuben was the fifth in their family of seven children. His father died whilst he was quite young, and he was reared to hard work on a farm. Although he had little or no chances to go to school, he managed to gather up a sufficient knowledge of books for all the practical purposes of farm life. However, at the age of 16 he went out to work on a farm at \$6.00 a month, and he continued this, though with an increase of wages of course, as the years rolled away, for six years. He then came out to Missouri and went to work on a farm near Roanoke, for P. W. Hawley. In 1846 he went to Shelby county and settled on a small piece of land, where the first winter he cleared up enough ground for a crop and built a house. His only team was a small sled

and one horse, and with these he did all his freighting, hauling out the rails to fence about 30 acres of land, and doing all other work of that kind with his faithful horse and not less faithful sled. He lived on that place for about 20 years and became quite prosperous, and married and was blessed with a worthy family of children. In 1866, however, he sold out and came over to Randolph county and bought his present farm. Here he has a fine place of over 250 acres, one of the handsomest farms, size considered, in the county. He is comfortably and happily situated, and, as he says himself, is "fixed to enjoy life." He has an abundance of everything around him, a good home and an affectionate family, and never having wronged a man in his life, but having made all he has by honest industry, he has the confidence and esteem of all who know him, his conscience is clear, his spirit bright and life seems to him worth enjoying. On the 1st of May, 1858, Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Sarah Totten, a relative to the gallant officer by that name who commanded Totten's famous battery. Mrs. Taylor was a daughter of Joseph and Mary A. (Snitor) Totten, and was born in Indiana, but principally reared in Shelby county, Mo. Her parents were originally from Virginia, but from Kentucky to Indiana, and from the latter State to Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have five children: Henry C., Zachery, Anna, William and Robert Lee. All the family, except the youngest child, are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Taylor is an elder in his church. His son Henry is a deacon in the same church. The three eldest children are college graduates,—the first of Quincy College, the second of the Missouri State University, and the third of Hardin Female College of Mexico, Audrain county. Mr. Taylor, although now in his sixty-fifth year, bears his age remarkably well, and to judge of him by his movements, conversation and general appearance, although his hair is silvered over with gray, one would take him to be at least 10 years younger than he really is:—

"Age sits with decent grace upon his visage,
And worthily becomes his silver locks;
He bears the marks of many years well spent,
Of virtue, truth well tried, and wise experience."

CORNELIUS VAUGHAN

(Farmer).

Mr. V., a successful farmer of Randolph county and one of its best and most highly respected citizens, is a lineal descendant of the Rt. Hon. Cornelius Vaughan, a distinguished leader in Parliament of the time of James I., and a cousin-germane to that monarch. During the troublous times of James II., two of the descendants of Cornelius Vaughan, M. P., came to America and settled in Virginia. These were Robert and Cornelius Vaughan, and from the second of these the subject of the present sketch traces his lineage by a direct line or descent. Abraham Vaughan, the father of Cornelius, our subject, was born and reared in Culpeper county, Va., and there married Miss

Polly Weaver, whose family was originally of Pennsylvania and was of German extraction. Abraham Vaughan removed to Kentucky in an early day and settled in Boone county, where he reared his family and where he and his wife both lived until their death. He was a farmer by occupation, and Cornelius Vaughan, the subject of the present sketch, was born on his father's farm in that county, August 12, 1811. He was reared in his native county and when a young man 22 years of age, he started out for himself with \$50 in cash, which he had made and saved up the year before, and located on the Ohio river where he began the work of opening a farm. He was quite prosperous there, and in the spring of 1835 was married to Miss Paulena Christy, a daughter of Simeon and Lucy (Riddle) Christy of Boone county, Ky., and a niece of the famous Col. Christy of New Orleans, who so greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Ft. Magis. Mr. Vaughan came to Missouri in the year 1840, and located in Randolph county. Here he opened a fine farm and became one of the prosperous citizens of the county. He has followed tobacco raising quite successfully for many years, and before the war owned a number of slaves. He suffered quite severely by the loss of property during the war, losing some \$8,000 in negroes, stock, etc., but his estate was not seriously embarrassed. He was an ardent Southern man, having two sons in the Confederate army, but he, himself, was physically disabled from taking part in the struggle. In politics he has always been a Democrat and has voted the straight Democratic ticket without a scratch or a blot, at every election for over 40 years, commencing with Martin Van Buren in 1840. In November of the present year he expects to vote the twelfth time for the Democratic presidential nominee, and he has no doubt but that his vote will be cast for the next president of the United States. Mr. Vaughan has been twice married. His first wife died in 1857 of consumption, and had borne him twelve children, seven of whom are still living, namely: Napoleon, William, Ellen, now Mrs. George Thomson; Ladora, now Mrs. William Henderson; Florence, now Mrs. John Finnell; Cornelius. To his last wife Mr. Vaughan was married during the year 1858. She was the widow of a Mr. Upton, and her maiden name was Elizabeth Dobbins. She was a daughter of Hugh Dobbins. She also died of consumption in 1873. Of the three children she left him two are living, Marcia, now Mrs. Oswald Hurt, Kate, now Mrs. Lucien Cummings and Julie P. Vaughan. Mr. Vaughan has long been afflicted with Bright's disease, but is remarkably cheerful of mind and an untiring and interesting talker. He is rich in reminiscences of the past which it is a pleasure to hear him relate.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS ANDERSON

Post-office, Moberly.

Mr. A. is one of the many thrifty, intelligent Northern farmers who have settled in Randolph county since the war, to the great advantage and benefit of the county. He came here in 1866, and, as brother Cox says, bought a fine farm of 144 acres and a fraction over, on which he has resided to this day. Mr. Anderson was born in Bedford county, Penn., July 21, 1811, and was a son of Samuel Anderson and wife, formerly Miss Sarah Shreeves, his father a Pennsylvanian by nativity, but his mother originally of Maryland. But two of their original family of 11 children are now living, William, the one besides Thomas, being still a resident of Pennsylvania. Thomas Anderson, the subject of this sketch, was married June 25, 1832, to Miss Anna Sheeder, of the Keystone State. Seven children have been the fruits of this union, but three of whom are living: Henry J., now of Nebraska; Aaron F., also of Nebraska and Allen S., of this State. The four deceased are: Mary J., Abner, Winchester and Anna, all of whom lived to reach maturity. Mrs. Anderson's parents were Henry and Mary A. (Wonderley) Sheeder, both originally from Germany, and of high German families. Both came over with their parents, respectively, when quite young and settled in New Jersey, where they married in 1819, and afterwards removed to Pennsylvania. Her father died there in 1864 and the mother in 1856. Mr. Anderson came to Missouri in 1868.

JOHN H. DuVALL

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. DuVall, like many of the better class of citizens of Randolph county, comes of an old and respected Kentucky family. There are few denizens of the Blue Grass State who are not familiar with the name DuVall; for while it is a prominent family in that State, it is also one of the largest and most widely distributed within the borders of the Commonwealth of fair women, fast horses and brave men. Mr. DuVall's parents, William and Lucy C. (Ellis) DuVall, came to Missouri in 1839 and settled in Randolph county, where they lived until the father's death, which occurred April 28, 1859, and where the mother still lives at the age of 66. Seven of their family of five sons and four daughters are living: Sarah F., the wife of Robert Cottingham, of Monroe county; John H., Henry C., of Carroll county; Mary R., the wife of James D. Myers, of California; Dollie E., Lucy J., the wife of Joseph E. Damp, of Adair county; and James T. John H. DuVall was born in Randolph county, Mo., June 27, 1842,

and being reared on a farm he was of course brought up to the hard work incident to farm life, which developed his physical constitution and made a good farmer out of him; and what is more important to the prosperity of a country than good farmers? He attended the neighborhood school and acquired enough education to get along in life. He is now residing on section 22, township 54, range 13, and is a member of the A. F. and A. M., while his mother and most of her family are members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN T. HALEY

(Blacksmith and Farmer).

From the time of Vulcan in Greece, who was the leading ferreous artist in his section of the country, and was afterwards deified by the people according to their system of mythology, on the same principle that the Catholic Church afterwards made saints out of priests — from that time to the present the blacksmith has been recognized as one of the most important factors in the mechanism of civilization, and in every community he must be present to bend the stubborn ore and shape it for the wants of man. Mr. Haley is a worthy representative of this useful and important art. He is one of the successful and skillful blacksmiths in his section of the country, and has a large custom. He is also engaged in farming to a certain extent where he now lives, and has 40 acres of good land. He also has 60 acres in Monroe county. He handles a few fine cattle and is raising some high grade Leicester and Canada South-Down sheep. Mr. Haley is a native of the Blue Grass State, born in Fayette county February 3, 1837, and was a son of Ambrose Haley and wife, Malinda Sydner, the father born in Bourbon county October 11, 1811, but the mother a native of the Keystone State. They had four children: George W., John T., Amanda and Agnes E. The mother died in 1843, and the father afterwards married Cassandra Callaway, of Monroe county. They also have four children: Ambrose E., Joseph, Sarah and Anna E. The father died in 1850. The same year of his father's death John T. Haley started to California, but fell sick on the way and was compelled to return, stopping, however, at Glasgow, in Howard county. He soon came over into Monroe county, and there married Miss Agnes E. Haley, a cousin. One child was the issue of this union, Waller, now deceased. Mr. Haley has been a resident of Randolph county for some time and is highly respected by all who know him. He carries on the business of wagon making in connection with his blacksmith shop, and is getting along quite satisfactorily in life. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

ROBERT R. HALL, M.D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Milton).

• Mr. H., the Nestor of the medical profession in Randolph county, having been in the active practice in this county for 40 years, and although now within two years of the allotted age of three score and

ten is still in the saddle and visiting the sick and administering to the suffering wherever duty calls, day or night, winter or summer, is a native of the Blue Grass State and a descendant of that old Mother of stalwart and true men—Virginia. Dr. Hall was born in Fayette county, Ky., October 3, 1816, and was a son of Andrew W. Hall, originally of the Old Dominion. The mother was a Miss Sarah Clifford before her marriage, and was formerly of Tennessee. The parents were married in Kentucky in 1808, and of their family of four daughters and four sons but two sons are living—the Doctor and Andrew W., Jr., of Shelby county, Mo. Dr. Hall was reared in Kentucky, and after a thorough course of study and two regular terms at medical college graduated from the Medical Department of the Transylvania University of Lexington Ky., in the spring of 1884. He immediately came to Missouri and located at Milton, in Randolph county, in the practice of his profession, where he has been ever since; and the sun has risen and set on no day from that time to this that he has not been ready to tender his services for the relief of suffering humanity in this vicinity. It has been said that he is a benefactor to his race who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before. If that be so, what must Dr. Hall be, who has relieved human pain as innumerable as the stars in heaven or the sands upon the sea shore, or the pearly drops of rain that descend upon the earth beneath—who has restored loved ones without number trembling in the balance between life and death to the bosom of their families, and who ever, when the skill of the human physician was of no avail, has soothed the dying pillow of the suffering with his kind ministrations and made placid and easy the descent to the grave! For such a life there must be a reward in heaven, for there is none equal to its deserts on the earth. On the 4th of February, 1845, Dr. Hall was married to Miss Susan F. Coates, of this county, born November 27, 1829. Six children are the fruits of this union, and five are living: Clifford, a merchant of Moberly; Reese D., of Eddyville, Iowa; Eugene, chief clerk of the Railroad Bridge Company at Moberly; Dorothy T., the wife of Dr. J. T. Cox, of Moberly, and Q. Thomas, now of Shelby county, Mo. The mother of these died August 12, 1857, and on the 29th of March, 1859, Dr. Hall married Miss Anna E. Coates, a sister of the first wife, and of the eight children of this marriage six are living: Carrie E., the wife of George W. Burton; Andrew C., Robert R., Jr., Susie F., G. Marshall and John M. Guy and Berry B. are deceased. The mother of these died March 30, 1881, being burned to death by her clothes catching on fire from the stove. Dr. Hall is a fine, old-fashioned gentleman, intelligent, well educated, hospitable and kind, and an interesting and entertaining conversationalist. He has a large practice, and has ever had, and the sick enjoy his presence almost as much as his medicines do them good, which is up to the maximum degree. No one with a good liver and a taste for solid comfort and agreeable conversation can spend a more enjoyable evening than with Dr. Hall around his own fireside, while if the visitor's liver is not normal the Doctor's is of course the place to go.

HENRY HARRISON, Jr.

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

It would hardly be possible to write a history of any county in Missouri and Kentucky or Virginia, or perhaps of any of the North-western States, without mentioning on its pages the Harrison family, for it is one of the most widely distributed families in the country, and its representatives, wherever they reside, are generally people of more or less consideration and prominence. The gens of the family of which we are now speaking took its rise, so far as the United States are concerned, in Virginia, and from that State the present branch of the family originally came. The genealogy of this family is so extensive that it cannot be given here. Those who are curious to see it will find it published in the histories of Andrain, Callaway and other counties in this State issued by the publishers of this work. Henry Harrison, Jr., was the son of Henry Harrison, Sr., a Virginian by birth, and whose wife was, before her marriage, a Miss Polly Malone, of Irish descent. They were married in about 1806 and had a family of 13 children, Henry Harrison, Jr., being the only one living. The father died in 1833 and the mother in 1850. Henry Harrison, Jr., was born in Woodford county, Ky., October 8, 1811, and on the 19th of October, 1835, was married to Miss Mary McKinsey, who was born in Clark county, Ky., January 20, 1813. Four years after his marriage Mr. Harrison, who then lived in Grant county, Ky., came to Missouri and settled in Randolph county, where he has since resided. By industry and good management he became well-to-do and possessed of a fine estate. His lands, however, he has divided out among his children, and he is now living in retirement and comfort. A life well and usefully spent has been rewarded with an abundance of this world's goods and in his old age he is blessed with the esteem of all who know him and with the veneration and respect of his near and dear ones. Such an evening of life is a fitting conclusion to the honorable and worthy career he has made as a man and citizen. Mr. Harrison's first wife, a noble and true-hearted woman, with whom he has spent nearly 50 years of happy married life, is still living. She bore her husband four children, three of whom are living, and the other is in heaven. The living are: John W., James E. and Orang M. (at whose instance this sketch is inserted). John W. was married to Miss Naekey Patton in 1863. They had four children; three died in infancy. His wife died in 1874. James E. was married to Miss Kate Hedges in 1866. They have three children: Nancy M., John M. and Mary E. Their homestead contains 155 acres. Orang M. still lives with his parents on the old homestead, containing 140 acres, and is unmarried. To his present wife Mr. Harrison was married November 9, 1876. She was, prior to her marriage to him, Mrs. Bettie, the widow of William E. Patton, of Howard county. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison have one son, J. Lester, born August 25, 1882. Mr. Harrison's

present homestead contains 175 acres. Mr. H. and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN W. HUTSELL

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. H. was born in this township, December 7, 1839, and was reared on his father's farm. On the 11th of January, 1866, he was married to Miss Minnie Eubanks, of Monroe county. The following year Mr. Hutsell settled on the farm where he now resides. He has a good place of 200 acres and also one of 144 acres, which he runs in corn, wheat, meadow and pasturage. He raises a number of cattle and hogs for the markets every year, and also has control annually of some mules. He is a substantial citizen and one of the thorough-going farmers of the township. Mr. Hutsell is a son of Bloomfield Hutsell and wife, previously Miss Emily T. Carver. They still reside in this township and have a good place of 200 acres. The father was born in Bourbon county, Ky., October 5, 1813, and died January 2, 1884, and the mother was born in Fayette county, that State, November 19, 1821. They were married November 27, 1836, and came to Missouri the following year, settling in Randolph county, where they have since resided. Four of their children are living: John W., Sarah M., the wife of James A. Campbell; Melissa J., the wife of John D. Christman; and Jeremiah C. Two are deceased: Mary E. and James N. John W. Hutsell and wife have three children: James D., Willie W. and Anna M. T. The mother of these is a daughter of Richard and Jane (Trimble) Eubanks, her father being born in Tennessee, October 1, 1810, and her mother, May 30, 1820. There were married in about 1844. The mother was the widow of Harvey Scott at the time of her marriage to Mr. Eubanks. Mr. Eubanks came to Randolph county in about 1836. Mrs. Hutsell is the only issue living of their marriage.

JOHN W. LICHTENTHALER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Rev. Jacob B. Lichtenthaler, the father of John W., now an old gentleman in the eighty-second year of his age, has for 60 years been engaged in the gospel ministry, and is still zealous and active in holding up the banner of the cross as the sign of the everlasting covenant of God with all the world. He is now a missionary for his denomination—the United Brethren—in the far North-west, “where rolls the Oregon.” He is a representative of that sterling German race of men who settled in Pennsylvania, and who stand out in the affairs of life steadfast and as immutable as the unwavering columns of “Stonewall Jackson’s men.” Rev. Jacob B. Lichtenthaler was born in Pennsylvania in August, 1802, and after he grew up, was married to Miss Mary Morehead, of the same State, in 1826. Of their family of seven sons and five daughters, six are now living: George W., of

McLean county, Ill.; Nathias, of Charleston, Mo.; David S., of Salem, Oreg.; John W.; Harrison B., of Portland, Oreg.; Jane, the wife of A. C. Packard, of Portland, Oreg., and a practicing physician of that city, having graduated in medicine in New York City; Morehead and William C., the last two also of Portland, Oreg. Rev. J. B. Lichtenthaler was ordained a minister in the M. E. Church, but quit that denomination from convictions of duty and united with the United Brethren. He has been a missionary in Oregon since 1853. His wife is still living, and earnestly seconds him by her encouragement and personal assistance in his great life-work. John W. Lichtenthaler, the subject of this sketch, was born in Erie county, Pa., April 9, 1835, and was reared to manhood in his native State. On the 28th of December, 1857, he was married to Miss Catherine, a daughter of Jacob and Susan Bradley, of Hamilton county, O., where his wife was born, January 5, 1840. Mr. Lichtenthaler removed to Adams county, Ill., and followed farming there up to the fall of 1879, when he bought his present place, and settled in Randolph county, Mo. He has a good farm of 160 acres, and is one of the thrifty, enterprising farmers of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Lichtenthaler have had 10 children: George W., now of California; Ida B., died in infancy; Mary S., the wife of William Lowan, of Cedar county, Mo.; Jacob B., William (died in infancy), Sarah, Ellen, Osphia (died in infancy), Cora and Serena Wilhelmantic. Mrs. Lichtenthaler's father and his family reside in Randolph county, but her mother died June 30, 1880.

JOHN C. MYERS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

The branch of the Myers family to which the subject of the present sketch belongs came originally from North Carolina, and was afterwards one of the pioneer families of Missouri. William C. Myers, the grandfather of John C., first came to Kentucky in the days of Daniel Boone. He there married Miss Christina Goff, and in 1819 they came on to this State and settled at Old Franklin in Howard county. He then removed to Fayette, and in the spring of 1836 came over into Randolph county where he resided until his death, which was in 1854. He built the first mill ever erected in Howard county. His first wife died in 1849 and he afterwards married Miss Pauline Hunt, who is also now deceased. Of his family of children David Myers was born in Barren county, Ky., and he had four brothers and one sister. After he grew up he married Miss Eliza Shredar, of Randolph county, on the 9th of March, 1841. He became a successful farmer of this county and reared a large family of children, and he and wife are still residents of the county. Of their family of six daughters and five sons, nine are still living: George T., James W., Porter D., Christina, John C., Hannah J., Henry C., Mary E., Susan A., the wife of Fred J. Nichols, and Lydia C. John C. Myers, the subject of this sketch, was born in Randolph county, and was reared

on his father's farm. On the 14th of October, 1880, he was married to Miss Anna D. Clark, a daughter of Joseph G. and Elizabeth Clark, of this county, but formerly of Sangamon county, Ill., where Mrs. Myers was born April 15, 1856. Mr. Myers is engaged in farming and is an industrious young man and is rapidly coming to the front. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church South.

EZEKIEL C. PARRISH

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. P., a worthy farmer and good citizen of Union township, was born in Marion county, February 20, 1841, and was a son of Charles P. and Elizabeth (Baker) Parrish, the father born in St. Charles county November 12, 1818, and the mother in Howard county, September 9, 1821. They were married May 24, 1840. They reared a family of four sons and two daughters, and lost one, a daughter. Ezekiel C. Parrish was reared to a farm life, his father having been an enterprising and successful farmer, and when 24 years of age he was married January 22, 1875, to Miss Nancy M. Owen, of Randolph county, and he soon afterwards settled permanently in this county. Mr. Parrish located on his present farm in 1871. Here he has 117 acres which he has improved himself, having made his farm from raw land and all since 1871. He has improved it in a substantial, neat and convenient manner, and now has one of the choice small places in the township. Mr. and Mrs. P. are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, at Enoch. Mr. and Mrs. Parrish had eight children: Charles E., who died in tender years; Hattie C. E., Laura M., who also died in tender years; Octavia, who died in infancy; Birdie and Dozie, both of whom died in infancy; Arthur C. and Emor P. Mr. Parrish is a man of great industry, more than ordinarily intelligent and a kind neighbor. He is much esteemed by all who know him.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON

(Owner and Proprietor of Prairie View Farm).

Mr. R., one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of this township, comes of one of the pioneer families of Missouri, his grand-parents having come to this State in the early days of the county. His father, Howard H. Richardson, was still a youth when the family settled in Chariton county, and he still lives there, and has for years been one of the prominent agriculturalists of that county. He owns a fine place of about a section of land, some six miles north of Salisbury. The family came originally from Tazewell county, Va., though Mr. Richardson's mother, the mother of the subject of this sketch, previous to her marriage a Miss Louisa A. Wright, was from Nashville, Tenn. She was married in Chariton county in 1849, and there was but one child besides William A., of this union, namely: Dora E., now the wife of James Bozarth, of this county. The mother died in the fall of 1858, and the father afterwards married Mrs. Elizabeth Minor, the widow of James Minor, of Chariton county. They

have had three sons and two daughters, and Mrs. Richardson had had two children by her former marriage. William A. Richardson, our subject, was born in Chariton county, September 8, 1852, and was reared in that county. On the 16th day of March, 1876, he was married to Miss Marinda A. Holbrook, of Randolph county, but he continued to reside in Chariton county until 1879, when he removed to Randolph, and bought his present place of 280 acres, one of the handsome farms of the township. Mr. Richardson runs his place mainly in meadow and pasture, and is quite extensively engaged in stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have three sons, Omer B., Victor M. and William C. Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the M. E. Church South. Mrs. Richardson's father, Colbert Holbrook, was originally from North Carolina, born in 1797, and her mother, nee Nancy Milan, was born in Tazewell county, Va., June 13, 1813. They were married December 25, 1833, and had eight children. They came to Missouri in 1837, and the father died here in November, 1854. The mother is still living. She is a member of the M. E. Church South, as was also her husband.

JAMES A. SEATON

(Farmer, Section 1).

The subject of this sketch was born February 25, 1841, in Adams county, O., and was a son of Joseph Seaton, born February 29, 1798, in Scotland, and Mary Junk, born in 1810 in county Tyrone, Ireland, who were married in 1833, by which union there were eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom there are six living, and all residents of Ohio, except James A., our subject. The parents emigrated from Ireland in 1834 and settled in Adams county, O., where the father still lives in the eighty-seventh year of his age, and where the mother died October 12, 1858. James A. Seaton was reared in that county and on the 8th of April, 1868, was married to Miss Rebecca Bullock, of Monroe county, Mo., he having come out to this State in 1865. They have eight sons: Robert J., deceased; James W., William B., Oscar A., Thomas P., John C., deceased; Lloyd, deceased; and Harsha. Mr. Seaton bought his present farm in 1874, which contains 80 acres, and is situated in section one. Mr. Seaton commenced poor and has made all he has by his own industry. He is a hard-working farmer and an intelligent citizen, and a member of the Baptist Church at Hickory Grove, in Monroe county. His wife, a Missouri lady, is one of those estimable women of which this State is noted, being of a bright mind and tender heart, and not less attractive in manners and conversation than by reason of her personal charms. She is highly thought of by all her neighbors and acquaintances, as is also Mr. Seaton. She, it is worthy of remark, is also a devout member of the Baptist Church at Hickory Grove, in Monroe county.

ABRAM VINCE

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. V. was born and reared in the county where he now resides, and mainly by his own industry and good management has risen to the position he now occupies in the agricultural affairs of the township. His farm contains 280 acres of fine land and is well improved and well stocked. Mr. Vince makes a specialty of handling mules and is one of the leading men in this line in the township. He also feeds about 25 head of cattle and a large number of hogs annually for the wholesale markets, and raises Cotswold sheep. Mr. Vince was born on his father's homestead August 21, 1847, and after he grew up, on the 13th of November, 1873, was married to Miss Malissa Chrisman, a daughter of Silas Chrisman, of this county. In 1869 he settled on his present place. Mrs. Vince was born on the 5th of October, 1847. Mr. and Mrs. V. have no children. Her father was from Fayette county, Ky., born April, 22, 1809; and her mother was from Jessamine county, Ky., born September 8, 1816. They were married September 19, 1833, and came to Randolph county in 1843, settling north-east of Moberly, where they resided for 34 years, since which time they have made their home with their daughter, Mrs. Vince. Four of their seven children are living. Mr. and Mrs. Vince and her parents are members of the Baptist Church.

MRS. ELISABETH (DEGARMO) WESTFALL

(Post-office, Moberly).

Mrs. Westfall was born in Randolph county, Mo., December 3, 1841, and her home has continued to be in this county from her birth. Her parents were Paul DeGarmo and Sarah, *nee* Bowman, he of Pennsylvania, born June 9, 1812, and she of Virginia, born June 2, 1807. They were married March 1, 1832, and soon afterwards they came to Missouri and located in Randolph county. Both lived here until their deaths and the father reached the advanced age of 74 years, being killed at last by a train on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway whilst he was crossing its track. He became quite a successful farmer of the county and was one of its highly respected citizens. His first wife died October 16, 1845. By her he reared four children including Mrs. Westfall, namely: Ezra, who is supposed to have been murdered by the Indians in the unsettled regions of California in 1881; Angeline, now the wife of Joseph Vince; Alfred and Mrs. Westfall. On the 28th of June, 1847, the father was married to Miss Elizabeth Westfall, also originally of Virginia. She died February 3, 1872, leaving two children: Henry B. and John W. To his last wife, Mrs. Hulda Meals, of Randolph county, Mr. DeGarmo was married May 30, 1872. There was no issue of this union. Mrs. Westfall, the subject of this sketch, or rather Miss Elizabeth DeGarmo,

was married to Jacob C. Westfall, a nephew to her father's second wife, on the 25th of August, 1864. He was a native of Virginia, born January 30, 1828, and came out to Missouri with his parents, who settled in Randolph county. After he grew up here, having been reared on a farm, he also became a farmer and was quite successful. He died on his farm where Mrs. Westfall now resides. He was a man of untiring industry and spotless character and was esteemed and respected by all who knew him. He was greatly loved in his family and his death was a sore affliction to his loved ones. But he died not as one without hope, for he had long been at peace with his Maker and was an earnest and exemplary member of the Baptist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Westfall were blessed with a family of five children, one of whom is deceased. Her children are, namely: Allen C., Christina M., Henry P., who died at the age of eight years; Anna E. and Joseph L. Mrs. Westfall is a devout member of the Baptist Church. Her farm, where so many years of happy married life were spent by her and her good husband, contains 145 acres of land. This is managed by Mrs Westfall and son, Allen C.

WILLIAM H. WESTFALL

(Farmer, Post-office, Moberly).

Mr. W. was born in Virginia July 8, 1822, and when 16 years of age came out with his parents, Cornelius and Edith (Wilson) Westfall, to Missouri. They removed to Missouri in 1838 and settled in Randolph county, where the father died in 1874 and the mother in 1850. William H. completed his majority in Randolph county and was married here January 17, 1867, to Miss Mary Gee. Reared on a farm, farming became his occupation for life and he has followed it with good results. He has an excellent farm of 160 acres on which he has been living since 1865. He is an energetic, go-ahead farmer and is steadily prospering in life. He raises grain and stock in a general way and markets considerable quantities of each every year. Mr. and Mrs. Westfall have two children: William H., Jr., and Lela. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the M. E. Church and Mr. W. is a member of the A. F. and A. M. Mr. Westfall's father was born in Virginia February 8, 1790, and was therefore in the eighty-fifth year of his age when he died. The mother was born in the Old Dominion June 4, 1797, and was in the fifty-fourth year of her age when she died. They were highly respected residents of Randolph county and the father was a man of sterling worth and great industry. He was one of the most energetic farmers of his vicinity and he and his wife were faithful church members. Mr. Westfall, the subject of this sketch, is following in the footsteps of his father and is esteemed and respected as he was.

CLIFTON TOWNSHIP.

DR. PETER S. BAKER

(Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Clifton Hill).

Dr. Baker is one of the fathers of Clifton Hill, being one of its first residents, business men and physicians. He located here May 13, 1868, when there were but two houses in the place, and established a drug store. The following year he began the practice of medicine, and he has continued to reside at this place and practice his profession, as well as to carry on his drug business up to the present time. He has an excellent drug store, which commands a large trade, and he is well known to the people of the surrounding country as a man of unimpeachable integrity and of a most accommodating disposition. The Doctor also has a good practice in his profession, and he never refuses to go when called to the bedside of the suffering. Dr. Baker is a native Missourian, born in Johnson county, February 10th, 1846. His father, William C. Baker, and mother, whose maiden name was Nancy McGinnis, were both from Tennessee, and came to Missouri after their marriage in 1832, locating in Johnson county, where they lived until their death. There were five others in their family besides the Doctor, namely: Elizabeth J., Catherine A., James H. P., Mary E. and William T. Peter Smith Baker, the youngest in the family and the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm in Johnson county, and in young manhood learned the drug business and studied medicine, in both of which he afterwards engaged. As stated above, he came to Clifton Hill in 1868, and has since made this his home. In 1878 Dr. Baker was married to Miss Julia J. Maxwell, formerly of Buchanan county, having been born at St. Joseph. She was a daughter of Henry and Martha (Cummings) Maxwell, her father a native of Pennsylvania, but her mother of Louisville, Ky. She has five brothers and a sister: James H., William D., Fort, Charles, John and Minnie A. Dr. and Mrs. Baker have one child: Jennie E., born January 8, 1879. Claude Willie, their second child, born November 22, 1880, died June 1, 1883. The Doctor and wife are both church members, he of the Missionary Baptist and she of the M. E. Church South. He is also a member of the Masonic order and of the United Workmen. Dr. Baker is at present the judicial magistrate of Clifton township, and is also postmaster at Clifton Hill.

DR. JAMES H. P. BAKER

(Physician and Surgeon, Farmer and Stock-dealer, Clifton Hill).

Dr. Baker, one of the leading and influential citizens of the north-western part of the county, and a brother to Dr. P. S. Baker, whose sketch precedes this, being some years the latter's senior, and whose

biography ought perhaps to have been given first on that account, is, like his younger brother, a native Missourian. Reference has already been had to the family of which he was a member, so that those facts need not be repeated here. It may be mentioned, however, that the Doctor's parents died, the father in 1861, and the mother two years afterwards. Dr. Baker was born on the family homestead in Johnson county, in 1837, and was reared to manhood on the farm. In 1860, being then 23 years of age, he began the study of medicine, and after a two years' course he commenced the practice of his profession, which he has since continued. He has also followed farming and stock-raising, and both in his practice and as an agriculturist he has been quite successful. While engaged in these pursuits in Johnson county, times became so critical that, being a Southern man, it was not safe for him to remain at home, and accordingly, in 1864, he joined the Confederate army, becoming a member of the command of that fiery, doughty cavalry chieftain of Missouri, Gen. Joe Shelby. His skill and ability as a physician and surgeon soon became recognized in the army, and he was appointed surgeon in the medical branch of the service. He remained with his command doing his duty faithfully as a surgeon and gallantly as a soldier, until the general surrender at Shreveport, La., in April, 1865. On his return home he was one of the passengers on the unfortunate steamer "Kentucky," by the wreck of which so many of the brave soldiers on board, who had faced death for more than four long years, lost their lives. The Doctor, escaping, came on home to Missouri, reaching his own hearthstone June 25, 1865. All his personal property was lost by the war, but he at once went to work with fortitude and courage to repair his fortune. He resumed the practice of his profession and also farming and handling stock, principally cattle and mules. Later along he came to Clifton Hill, and contiguous to this place he bought the farm on which he now resides. Here he has since continued the practice and agricultural pursuits. Dr. Baker is a public-spirited citizen, and is a recognized leader in affairs in his section of the county. He at present represents his Democratic co-partisans in the county central committee. In 1865 Dr. Baker was married to Miss Jennie W. Henderson, of this county. She was a daughter of John H. and Frances A. (Gray) Henderson, both originally of Orange county, Va., who came to Missouri in 1835, locating in Randolph county. The mother died in 1880, and the father is now a resident of Salisbury, in Chariton county. They had a family of seven children: John W., Mary S. F., Sue M., Jennie W., Thelbert G., and one who died in infancy. The father is again married. The Doctor and Mrs. Baker have had four children: Arthur G., Jennie B., Wilfred Lee and Sallie S. The Doctor is a prominent member of the Masonic order and of the I. O. O. F.

DAVID BOZARTH

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. B. is a Kentuckian by birth, his father, Joseph Bozarth, having been one of the pioneers of that State, and marrying Susan (Pel-

mantry) Bozarth, also a Kentuckian. David B. was born February 14, 1818, and when but 14 years of age, took his life into his own hands and set resolutely to work to carve his way to fortune. He remained in Kentucky until 1840, and then came to Missouri, living first in Howard county, then in Schuyler, and in 1842 moved to Des Moines county, Iowa, which after a stay of 25 years he deserted, again to take up his abode in Missouri. He stopped in Chariton county for two years, but finally located in Randolph, where he still lives. Here he owns 140 acres of land, and devotes some attention to tobacco raising, not, however, to the exclusion of other products of the soil, and of some fine stock. For the past five years Mr. Bozarth has been compelled to depend on his sons to conduct his business, as he is himself confined to his room from a partial stroke of paralysis. During the war his sympathies were strongly with the South, and he served for some time in the Missouri State Militia. In 1841, in Schuyler county, Mr. B. was married to Miss Elizabeth Nailer, daughter of George Truman and Rosa Newcome Nailer. To them were born 10 children, of whom nine are living, viz: William Franklin, Nancy Elizabeth, Susan Mary, James David, George Thurman, Alexander Spencer, Emaline, Rosanna and Missouri. Mr. Bozarth, who is familiarly known as "Uncle David," is one of the most esteemed men in the township, and his family adorn with grace the best society of the country. Mr. B. and his wife are consistent members of the M. E. Church South.

AUGUSTINE BRADSHER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Section 36, Post-office, Clifton Hill).

Mr. Bradsher has a fine farm of over 800 acres and is quite extensively engaged in stock raising. He feeds and ships from three to five car loads of cattle annually and from one to two car loads of hogs. In a word, he is one of the substantial men of the township, and one of its energetic and worthy citizens. It is therefore, as it should be, that a sketch of his life finds a place in this volume. Mr. Bradsher was born in Caswell county, N. C., April 17, 1828, and when he was still in infancy his parents, Moses and Elizabeth (Wallis) Bradsher, came to Missouri and located in Randolph county. The first winter in this State they spent in a school-house in Silver Creek township, but later along the father bought a tract of land and improved a farm. That was the place now known as the Judge Bradley farm, and there the subject of this sketch was reared. He had a limited common-school education as he grew up, and on the 7th of February, 1856, was married to Miss Martha J. Davis, a daughter of Rev. Samuel C. Davis, one of the pioneer preachers of this section of the State. The second year of his marriage Mr. Bradsher settled on the farm where he now resides, or rather on the part of the land on which he made his home. He was one of the first settlers in this vicinity and has lived here for 27 years, being one of its oldest inhabitants in point of continuous residence. His life has been one of uninterrupted industry and has been abundantly blessed with the

fruits of honest toil. He is comfortably situated in life as the facts stated at the beginning of this sketch show. His farm adjoins Clifton Hill and is one of the best in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Bradsher have a family of eight children: William M., Alver J., Mary E., Lutie M., Vincent D., Minnie M., Ira C. and Earl L. Two, besides, are deceased. Mr. Bradsher, besides raising cattle, deals in them quite extensively. He has a number of reminiscences in regard to the early affairs of the county which are not given here for the reason that they have already been stated in the general history. Mr. Bradsher, on his mother's side, is distantly related to Lord Cornwallis. The Cornwallises and Wallises, as everyone familiar with history knows, came of the same family — that is, the Wallises, originally of Scotland. A branch of the family moved over into England and there one of the ancestors of Lord Cornwallis became a wealthy miller and large dealer in grain, and one of his sons, being highly educated, rose to great distinction in life and took the name of Cornwallis, as it was not uncommon in those days for people to assume the name of the calling with which their family had been successfully identified.

JOSEPH B. LAMBETH

(Dealer in General Merchandise, Clifton Hill).

Mr. Lambeth has one of the leading general stores in this place, and is one of the most public-spirited and enterprising men of the town. His stock of goods includes everything to be expected in a first-class general store, and being a man of superior business qualifications, and more than ordinary personal popularity, he is not only able to buy goods at the lowest prices to be had in the market, but to draw to his house a large custom, which is attracted not less by the low prices at which he sells and by the high esteem and confidence in which he personally is held. Mr. Lambeth, in a few years, has built up an extensive business, and his trade is steadily on the increase. In establishing a large store here he has done a great deal for the local interests of Clifton Hill, while as a citizen in all affairs relating to the best interests of the place, he takes an active and leading part. Mr. Lambeth is a native of the old North State, born in Alamance county, October 7, 1849. His parents were Lovie L. and Eliza J. (Windsor) Lambeth, both of old and respected North Carolina families. The mother died when Joseph B. was in boyhood, but the father is still living and is a resident of Alamance county. Joseph was the eldest of three children, the others being Robert S. and Thomas L., the eldest of which two is now deceased. Joseph B. was reared on the farm in Alamance county and received a common-school education. In 1875 he came to Missouri and located in Randolph county, but returned to North Carolina soon afterwards. In 1878, however, he came back to this county, and on the 11th of the following December was married to Miss Martha E. Matlock, a daughter of Capt. Nicholas G. and Hulda (Gunn) Matlock, old residents of Randolph county, and originally of North Carolina. Mrs. Lambeth is the youngest in

a family of eight children, the others being Thomas, Green B., William M., John A., Sterling P., Nicholas A., Susan J. Mr. and Mrs. Lambeth have had two children, Anna Porter, who died in infancy, and Mary Carter. Mr. Lambeth has been engaged in the mercantile business at Clifton Hill since a short time after coming to the county the second time. He owns the building which his store occupies and which he erected for the purpose. Mrs. Lambeth is a member of the church.

CAPT. NICHOLAS G. MATLOCK

(Ex-Sheriff of Randolph County, and Farmer and Stock-raiser).

No history of Randolph county would be complete which failed to include the biographical sketch of the subject of the present one. Capt. Matlock, a native of North Carolina, was partly reared in this county, and this has continued to be his home up to the present time, when already the shadows of old age have begun to fall around him. His life has been one of value to the county and not a little prominent, while it has been one of credit to himself and to the name which he bears. In the long struggle of might against right, during the late war, he was found standing up gallantly defending with sword in hand the homes and institutions of the wronged and weaker side, from the time the first shot was fired until the banner which represented the principles for which Washington fought nearly a century before — the right “of one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature’s God entitle them” — until that banner went down in defeat in a cataclysm of death to rise no more, perhaps for generations. But —

“Truth crushed to earth shall rise again;
The eternal years of God are hers.”

The standards of Poland and Ireland and Hungary, and other brave peoples struggling for independence and to govern themselves by laws of their own making, have also gone down. But can organized tyranny forever prevail over the highest hopes and aspirations of a brave and noble people? To ask the question is to answer it. “Time makes all things right,” and in the end government by force will perish from the earth and the oppressor’s power will be no more. Capt. Matlock was born in Caswell county, N. C., June 22, 1820. Whilst he was in youth his parents, James and Martha (Gunn) Matlock, removed to Missouri and located in Randolph county, where they lived until their death, both to a ripe old age. The father died in 1868, aged 87, and the mother in 1871, aged 82. Nicholas G., the subject of this sketch, was the fifth in their family of children, and the eldest of their only three sons. All of the family of children are living and are now themselves the heads of families, except the second brother, who died in 1850, leaving a family. Nicholas G. Matlock was reared to a farm life, for his father was a large farmer and successful

tobacco grower, and after reaching manhood young Matlock engaged in farming for himself. On the 10th of March, 1841, he was married to a cousin of his, Miss Hulda Gunn, a daughter of Thomas Gunn, also formerly of North Carolina. Mr. Matlock continued farming with satisfactory success up to 1849, when he engaged in the grocery business in partnership with his brother, Sterling Matlock, at Ft. Henry, in this county. He continued the business at that place after his brother's death, in 1850, for four years, and then resumed farming. Mr. Matlock was on his farm when the war broke out, but he promptly flung by the plow and went to the defense of his State against Northern invasion on the first call of Gov. Jackson for troops. He became first lieutenant of a company under Col. Fort, and while in this position took part in the battle of Lexington and some less engagements. He then organized Co. F, of the Missouri State Guard, of which he was elected captain. This company became a part of Gen. Clark's command and soon afterwards took part in the battle of Elk Horn, from which but six of its men escaped without injury. In the spring of 1862, his company now being decimated, and, in fact, the command of which it was a member being disbanded, he enlisted another company for the regular Confederate service. But this was, also, soon after broken up by the vicissitudes of war, and he, in company with a few others, joined the command of Gen. Shelby and took part under that gallant leader in the raid around Cape Girardeau, Helena and Springfield. In the fall of 1863 he returned to Randolph county, but later along organized another company consisting of about 80 men and joined Gen. Price at Glasgow. He participated in Price's last campaign in this State and saw a great deal of hard and perilous service, both in battles and forced marches. At the conclusion of the campaign but little more than a fourth of his original company was left to tell the story of their hard experiences. He surrendered at Vicksburg in June, 1865, at the close of the war. Capt. Matlock then returned home and the following year engaged in merchandising at Clifton Hill, which he continued for six years. In 1872 he located on his farm, where he has a handsome place of nearly 200 acres, and on which he has since resided, except while occupied with official duties. A man of high character and superior business qualifications, and a man of great personal popularity, in 1878 he was nominated and elected to the office of sheriff over several prominent and influential competitors. While serving as sheriff he had the painful duty to perform of officiating at an execution for a capital offense. It was the hanging of the murderer, Hade Brown. Capt. Matlock discharged his duties as sheriff in every respect with efficiency and general satisfaction. In 1882 he ran for the office of county collector, but was defeated for the nomination by a small majority. Capt. Matlock is a thorough-going, enterprising farmer, and is quite a successful stock-raiser. He is highly esteemed and respected throughout the county. Captain and Mrs. Matlock have a family of eight living children and two infants deceased, namely: James T., now of Mastersville, Texas;

Daniel G., now of Douglas county, this State; William M., now of Texas county; Susan A., who is now Mrs. P. M. Henderson; John A., who is still at home on the farm; Sterling C., of Texas county; Martha E., who is now Mrs. Lambeth, and Nicholas, at present a student at Kirksville. The Captain and Mrs. Matlock are members of the M. E. Church South, and he is a member of the Masonic order.

J. C. PARRISH, M.D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Clifton Hill).

Dr. Parrish, a physician of many years' successful experience and a citizen who is highly esteemed in the vicinity of Clifton Hill, is a native Kentuckian, but has been a resident of Missouri for over 40 years, and has shown himself a worthy representative of both States, and of the Revolutionary ancestry from which he sprang, not less by his record in private life than by his gallantry as a soldier of the South. He was born in Bourbon county, of the Blue Grass State, September 20, 1818. His parents were Callaway and Nancy (Shropshire) Parrish, both originally of Virginia families. His grandfather, Abner Shropshire, was a brave soldier of the colonies in the Revolution. Dr. Parrish's father was a saddler by trade, and died when the subject of this sketch was but a year old. But the mother survived up to the fall of 1882, dying in Monroe county at the advanced age of 83. There were two children in the family besides the Doctor, both his seniors: Benjamin F. and Rebecca. Dr. Parrish was reared on a farm and received a common school education. At the age of 18 years he began the study of medicine under Dr. Asa Shropshire, his uncle, and subsequently attended the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1843. Dr. Parrish then came to Missouri from Kentucky and located in Monroe county, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1847 he went to Howard county, but three years later, the gold excitement having broken out, he went to California, returning in 1851, coming by way of the Isthmus and New Orleans. After stopping a while in Howard county he crossed over into Monroe, where he practiced medicine until 1853, when he located on Salt river, in Randolph county. Dr. Parrish practiced medicine on Salt river, except while absent in the Confederate service, for nearly 25 years, and while there was also interested in agricultural pursuits and served as justice of the peace for 12 years. In 1877 he went to Fayette, but soon removed to Moberly. He came to Clifton Hill where he now resides, in 1882. Dr. Parrish is not only a physician of a long and successful experience, but he has ever been a constant student of medicine, investigating his chosen science both from the standpoint of theory and from that of experience. In other words, he has not only studied the books but has occupied much time with practical pharmacy — the compounding of medicines, etc. Thus, by his study and experiments, he has been able to prepare some of the most efficient remedies known to pharmacutics. His preparations have a wide sale and become eminently popular wherever they are in-

roduced. In December, 1860, Dr. Parrish offered himself as a volunteer to uphold the rights and institutions of the South, then threatened with invasion and overthrow, and he became an accepted soldier under the banner of State's sovereignty and for the principles of the resolutions of 1798. Dr. Parrish fought it out on that line for over four years, and until the South went down and the government was revolutionized by the change of the Constitution of the Fathers; or, in other words, by the adoption of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. In the early part of the war he was on Gen. Price's staff, and from the beginning to the close he did his full duty as one of the bravest of the brave who fought under the three-barred flag of the Confederacy. We cannot take the space to give his army record. Suffice it to say that he was in many of the hardest fought battles of the war and in skirmishes without number. If every soldier in the South had been as successful in doing what he was there for as Dr. Parrish was, the issue would have been otherwise than as it resulted, and for every Confederate volunteer there would now be three white headstones in the national cemeteries. The Doctor has been married four times. His first wife was Miss Matilda J. Dickinson. She died in 1839. His second wife was a Miss Elizabeth Turner, of Howard county, who died in 1852, leaving him three children: James E., William C. and Elizabeth. His third wife, previously Mrs. Martha Burton, a widow lady, was murdered July 23, 1877, by her son-in-law, James H. Brown, and the Doctor was shot at the same time, and still carries 100 shot in his body which he received at the time. By her he had five children, the first four being two pairs of twins: Mary and Amanda, Susan and Sarah, and the other is Louisa L. To his present wife the Doctor was married December 29, 1882. She was previously Mrs. Margaret A. Bush, a widow lady, whose maiden name was Lanter. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is a member of the Masonic order. He has a fine farm in Clifton township.

J. F. RODGERS

(Proprietor of the Clifton House, Clifton Hill).

Mr. Rodgers, who owns and conducts the only hotel at this place, for the reason that he is so popular as to render competition impracticable, and who is one of the enterprising citizens of the town and a substantial property holder both here and of land in the country, is a native of the Old Dominion and is a self-made man, for he commenced after the war without a dollar, and has made all he has by his own industry and good management. Mr. Rodgers was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, August 12, 1833, and was a son of John Rodgers and Mary H., *nee* Lamb; the father born in 1806 and the mother in 1809, the former of English descent and the latter of Irish ancestry. The father's father was a gallant soldier in the Revolutionary War and served under Washington from Virginia until the British Lion had been driven from our shore by the American Eagle. In 1851 J. F. Rodgers, then a youth some 18 years of age, came to Missouri with

his parents, who settled in Morgan county, where the father improved a large farm, having brought with him some seventeen head of negroes from Virginia. J. F. was on the farm in Morgan county when the war broke out, and he promptly enlisted in the Confederate service. He became a member of the "Morgan County Riflemen" under Col. Joe Kelley, of Gen. Parson's division. He served under Gen. Parsons for three years and eight months, filling the office during that time of orderly sergeant. Early in the winter of 1863 he returned home on a visit and was captured by the militia. The alternative was then given him to be thrown into prison until the close of the war or join the Union forces, and of the two evils he wisely chose the least, and therefore became a nominal soldier on the opposite from where his heart and hopes were. He was placed as a guard on the trains between Macon City and St. Charles. However, he soon went to Tennessee, and there he assisted in organizing home guards for the Confederate service. While in the Confederate service during the first years of the war, he participated, among numerous others, in the battles of Boonville, Wilson's Creek, Dry Wood, Lexington, Pea Ridge and Corinth. On the 14th of October, 1866, he was married to Miss Catherine Rucker, a daughter of Albert Rucker, of Randolph county. For some time after the war Mr. Rodgers was foreman of the tobacco factory of C. F. Mann & Co., of Hannibal, but in the fall of 1866 he settled in Randolph county and engaged in farming. This he followed with success for nearly ten years, and now has a good farm in the county. In 1877 Mr. Rodgers engaged in the hotel business at Clifton Hill, in which he has since continued. He keeps one of the best houses in the county, and his hotel is popular with all who have ever had the pleasure of partaking of his hospitalities. He is also constable of the township, and discharges the duties of that office with efficiency and with satisfaction to the public. Besides this he is marshal of the town. He is agent for several prominent insurance companies. The livery and feed stable here also occupies a portion of his time, in connection with which are stock pens for drovers. Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers have but one child, James Leonard. Mrs. R. is a member of the Baptist Church.

HENRY SEARS

(Farmer, Post-office, Clifton Hill).

Mr. S., one of the substantial citizens of Clifton township, was born in Silver Creek August 21, 1830, and was a son of Hardy Sears, one of the pioneer settlers of Randolph county. Hardy Sears' ancestors came from England to North Carolina among the first colonists of that State, indeed, they came over with the first settlers who came to America with the colonial expedition fitted out by Lord Raleigh more than a century before our Revolution. He, Hardy Sears, was born near Raleigh, in North Carolina, August 21, 1788, and in 1805, being then 17 years of age, he came out to Kentucky with his parents who located in Warren county, of the Blue

Grass State. There he lived for 13 years, during which time he was twice married. His first wife died soon after their nuptials. He then married Miss Diey Rigsby and came to Missouri in the fall of 1818, making the trip by land and through the wilderness and located in Silver Creek township, of Randolph county. Here he lived to a ripe old age, dying in 1856. In his family of children there were seven sons and three daughters, Henry, the subject of this sketch, being the sixth of the children. Henry Sears was reared on the farm and remained with his father until the latter's death, when the former settled where he now resides. In the fall of 1866 he was married to Miss Mary F. Faulkner, but she was taken from him by death in the spring of 1877, leaving him four children: William H., Milton B., John M. and James W. To his present wife Mr. Sears was married October 31, 1878. She was a Miss Mary E. Christy, a daughter of Milton and Luvenia Christy, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Sears are members of the Silver Creek Baptist Church, of which Mr. S. is also a deacon. He has a good farm of nearly a quarter section of land and is otherwise comfortably situated on his place. When Mr. Sears settled where he now lives practically all the country round about was an uninhabited wilderness, and there was an abundance of game to be had — deer, turkeys, etc. He was an extensive hunter years ago and was considered one of the best "shots" among all his acquaintances, and during the winter months it was not an uncommon thing to have a wild turkey for dinner once or twice every week. Looking back on those days and contrasting them with the present, Mr. Sears cannot but believe that people were happier then than now; they were more hospitable, kind and neighborly; nearly everybody was a member of the church, and the churches were built by the united labor of each neighborhood, and the ministers preached the good old-fashioned doctrines of religion and people believed in them. Schools then were kept by subscription and the houses built of logs and the floors made of puncheons; school children's desks were split slabs and they wrote with goose quills, and if the letters were not so even and pretty as they are now, they were larger and much easier to make out. There were but few mills in the country at that time and the boys in the neighborhood took their grists to mill on horseback. Mr. Sears has long been regarded as one of the worthy, good citizens of the township, and no man is more highly respected.

'SQUIRE HIRAM STAMPER

(Farmer, Post-office, Clifton Hill).

'Squire Stamper, or Uncle Hiram, as he is familiarly called, is now well entered upon the seventh decade of life, but is still well preserved in mind and body, and is both active in his movements and bright and spirited in his conversation. He is one of the most highly respected citizens of Clifton township, and takes a marked interest in the affairs of his own community and in general public concerns. He was one of the organizers of the Baptist Church at Clifton Hill and is one of

its most valued members. He owned a fine, large farm in the township until a few years ago when, his children having all grown up and married off, he sold it and bought a neat place adjoining Clifton Hill, where he now resides, but he is still at work, and is the farthest from being a man of leisure and idleness. He was born in Owen county, Ky., April 8, 1812, and was a son of Jesse and Nancy (Sebantin) Stamper, both originally from North Carolina, his father of English descent, but his mother of French origin. Hiram was reared on the farm in Kentucky until he was 16 years of age when, his father being a manufacturer of brick and a brick layer, he went with him to Cincinnati, where his father was engaged in that business and where Hiram learned both occupations. He worked in Cincinnati for about seven years, returning home, however, usually through the winter months. On the 27th of December, 1832, he was married to Miss Sallie Cobb, a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Holbrook) Cobb, of Owen county, Ky. 'Squire Stamper then settled on a farm where he continued until 1849, and then engaged in the mercantile and mill business. About that time he started the town of Lusby's Mill, in Owen county, which is now a flourishing trading point. Three years later, however, he returned to his farm and continued on it until 1855, when he removed to Randolph county, Mo., and bought some 300 acres in Clifton township, where he improved a fine farm. There he lived for 25 years, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He sold his place in 1879 and bought his present farm the same year. While in Kentucky, he held both the offices of justice of the peace and constable a number of years each. 'Squire Stamper is a sociable, pleasant old gentlemen, interesting to talk with and always agreeable in his manners and conversation. He and his good wife have reared a family of ten children: Daniel J., Eliza, now Mrs. Elijah Martin; James L., Thomas H. B., Joseph E., Elizabeth, now Mrs. Thomas Grizzell; Nancy; now Mrs. Yearley Scott; Lucian, now Mrs. Samuel Cobb; Mary F., now Mrs. John G. Breckman; and Finis M.

JUDGE DANIEL J. STAMPER

(Farmer, Section 25, Post-office, Clifton Hill).

Judge Stamper, the eldest son of 'Squire Hiram Stamper, whose sketch precedes this, was born in Owen county, Ky., November 24, 1834, and was reared in his native county. His boyhood and youth, up to the age of 15, were spent on the farm of his father in that county, but in 1849 the family removed to Owenton, the county seat, where the father took charge of a mill, and from that time forward young Stamper had the benefit of the excellent local schools of Owenton. Having a taste for study, he made a zealous student and advanced rapidly in the acquisition of the knowledge to be had from study in a common English course. Before reaching his majority he became well fitted for school teaching and, being requested to take charge of a school in the county, he accepted the position and was quite successful as a teacher. Industrious, faithful and as anxious to inspire in his

pupils a love of knowledge as he, himself, was zealous in its pursuit, he became a most efficient teacher, and obtained a wide popularity. He taught schools in Kentucky for about five years with increasing reputation and success, and being a constant student himself, he steadily advanced in position in that calling and became a teacher of considerable prominence, in Kentucky. In 1854 he went to Iowa and taught for about a year, and from Iowa came to Missouri, where he taught for two years more. Prior to this, however, Judge Stamper had married, that is, on the 3d of September, 1856, when Miss Mary A. Holbrook became his wife. She was a daughter of Martin and Eliza (Cobb) Holbrook, originally of North Carolina, but was herself born and reared in Owen county, and in girlhood was a pupil of Judge Stamper. Two years after his marriage Judge Stamper located on a farm in Clifton township of Randolph county, and has since devoted himself exclusively to agricultural pursuits, or, rather, except when occupied with public affairs. Judge Stamper, to begin with, was a young gentleman of superior intelligence and spirit, possessing many of the stronger and better attributes of sterling manhood and useful citizenship. Added to this, he obtained quite an excellent general education both by study and by long experience as a teacher. It is therefore only as was to have been expected that he would take a prominent place as a citizen of the county. As a farmer he has ever been a man of industry and enterprise, with an intelligent grasp of the conditions and influence necessary to be brought to bear to achieve success and to advance the general interest of agriculture in his community. He has a fine farm, and by his own energy and good management has long since succeeded in establishing himself comfortably in life. The year after coming to Randolph county he was appointed justice of the peace of Salt Spring, now Clifton township, such was the readiness with which his character, ability and business qualifications were recognized at his new home. At the following election he was elected to the same office by a majority highly complimentary to his personal popularity. Following this he filled the office, in all, some eight years, and was thereupon advanced by the whole people of the county to the honorable and responsible position of judge of the county court. Judge Stamper continued to hold that office until a year ago, nearly fifteen years, and as long as he would consent to serve the people in that capacity. To no citizen of Randolph county is it necessary to speak of the reputation which Judge Stamper bears as a public officer. His high character and popularity are recognized in every district and around every hearthstone, and every door is thrown open to him with a hearty welcome wherever he goes. It is the services of the good and true men of every country that constitute its honor and glory, and it is with pride that every loyal citizen points to these services and speaks of the men whom his country has produced. The fame of our best citizens is our greatest honor, and this we all cherish and guard with jealous care. Thus the people of Randolph county regard the lives and services of such of their fellow-citizens as him whose name heads

this sketch. Though his station in life has not been the most distinguished, his services have been not less honorable nor less appreciated than those of any public men within the borders of the county, and his name commands respect wherever it is spoken. Judge and Mrs. Stamper have a family of seven children: Martin L., Hiram M., Porter B., Eliza C., Lena J., Martha R. and Willie L. The Judge and wife have been members of the Baptist Church at Clifton Hill since its organization, and the Judge is a moderator in his denomination. He is also one of the charter members of the Masonic order at Clifton Hill.

JOSEPH M. SUMMERS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, near Clifton Hill).

In the lives of such citizens in Randolph county as that of the subject of the present sketch, is to be traced the true history of the development of the county and its rise from the condition of a wilderness to that of one of the first counties in the State in population, wealth and general prosperity. It is such men as Uncle Joe Summers that have made the county what it is — their muscle and brain, their industry and intelligence, their enterprise and public spirit, have wrought the change that has been effected. Joseph M. Summers has been a resident of Randolph county for 65 years, or from the time he was three years of age, and he commenced in this county for himself when a young man without a dollar, as a farmer. He has followed farming and stock-raising from that time to this, and with what success is shown by the fact that his possessions to-day are valued at over \$100,000. He has also reared a large and worthy family of children who are pursuing the same course in life that he marked out, and who have already taken places among the best people of the county. He has ever been a man of liberal ideas and has favored with generous help all movements in his vicinity calculated to promote the best interests of the public. It is such men as he who constitute the bone and sinew of the county, and it is on them that the prosperity and the progress of every community depend. Mr. Summers was born in Wayne county, Ky., December 18, 1816, and was the fifth in a family of eight children of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Baker) Summers, his father originally from North Carolina and his mother from Virginia. In 1818 the family came to Missouri and located for a short time in the forks of the Chariton, but the following spring settled in Salt River township where the parents lived until their death. The Indians were still in the country, and Randolph county was yet almost a trackless wild, with only a pioneer's cabin here and there to indicate that the first step of civilization had been made within its borders. Joseph Summers grew up in those early days of the country and was a participant in the labors of clearing away the forests and developing the county, as well as in the sports of the chase, and all the early amusements characteristic of the times. He thus developed a vigorous constitution and learned the greatest lesson in life, that if one expects to succeed he can do it honestly only by his own industry and

good management. On the 1st of April, 1841, he was married to Miss Martha Patton, a daughter of William and Rebecca (Engleton) Patton, early settlers of this county from Tennessee. This proved a happy union and was blessed with seven children: William P., Waller H., Fannie, now Mrs. Joseph Mylam; James H., Jennie, now Mrs. E. J. Brown; Charles P. and Giles R. The mother of these died in 1854. She had for years been a faithful member of the M. E. Church South, and her children are all members of that denomination. Mr. Summers has never married again. While he knows there are many good women in the world, yet he feels that there is no one who can take the place in his heart that she once held, and in which her memory still lingers like a sweet dream. Mr. Summers has for more than a generation been regarded as one of the best farmers in his section of the county, and although he commenced in the world practically without a dollar, he now owns over 3,000 acres of fine land. Uncle Joe Summers is known all over Randolph county and he is as highly esteemed as he is widely known. He has been a member of the M. E. Church South for over forty years.

CHARITON TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT E. BAXTER

(Section 35, Post-office, Darksville).

Philip and Susanna Baxter came from Kentucky to Missouri when Randolph county was as yet but on the threshold of her existence. Settling land here, they made a home for themselves which has now descended to the subject of the present narration. R. E. was born March 23, 1844, has lived from infancy on the farm and is well trained in every branch of a profession that, more than any other, requires for its success long experience. His education was conducted at the common schools of the county, and before he had really arrived at man's estate, he became a student in the tactics of war. Espousing the interests of the North, he served in the State militia for some time. The close of the war checked his youthful thirst for glory, and before he was 20, March 1, 1864, he rushed into matrimony. The fair lady in this case was Miss Sarah, daughter of William and Elizabeth Odell, of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Baxter have had nine children, of whom but four are living: Susan Elizabeth, William Philip, Annie Florence and John David. Those whom envious death did gather to her own bosom, were: Savilla, Charlie, Sarah, Ellen, Mary Cornelia and Robert Emmett. Mr. Baxter has a flourishing farm of 140 acres on which he raises principally corn and hay. He is a thrifty careful farmer, and yet in the very prime and vigor of manhood, he has a bright future before him. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the M. E. Church South.

JAMES B. CARNEY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Rolling Home).

Merchandising, military service and agricultural pursuits constitute the three divisions into which one of the schoolmen of the middle ages would have divided the biography of Mr. Carney, if he had been called upon to write it, and although scholasticism has gone out of fashion and the dialectician is but little heeded in these days of the telegraph, the railroad, the sewing-machine and the type-writer, still it is perhaps well not to depart too far, but just about far enough from old rules and principles and doctrines. We shall therefore adhere to these to a certain extent in skiagraphing the present sketch. James B. Carney was born in Randolph county, near the town of Roanoke, January 16, 1844, and was a son of George M. and Elizabeth (Lay) Carney, his father originally from Kentucky and his mother born and reared in Howard county. His father came to Missouri in 1828, and lived here until his death, which occurred in 1862, in the sixty-first year of his age. The mother is still living, and finds a welcome and pleasant home with her son, James B. The father was a school-teacher by profession, and a farmer by occupation, and he followed these in Howard and Randolph counties until his death. James B. was the eldest in a family of five children, the others being George I., now of Texas; Missouri M. T., now Mrs. John Patton; Mattie, *femme libre*, now with her brother, James B.; and William, who died in youth. James was brought up to be a farmer, but while young he conceived a dislike for the exercise of plowing in the beaming rays of the sun and for husking corn in the field when snow is on the ground, and he longed to be in a store as a clerk, handling velvet and ribbon and all that sort of thing. He therefore obtained a situation as a clerk in the store of William Fort & Son, and was with them for about three years, and until the outbreak of the war, making a most excellent and popular clerk. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Southern State Guard, for he had a bold and adventurous spirit, and was anxious to participate in the exciting events of military life, while he felt it was his duty to go, for he had been brought up a Southerner, and held opinions with the Southern people, and had the most ardent sympathy for their cause. He followed the Southern standard throughout the whole war. While in the State Guard he participated in the battles of Lexington, Dry Wood and Springfield, and afterwards enlisted in the regular Confederate service, becoming second lieutenant of Co. K, third Missouri, in which he continued until the time of the surrender. He was also second lieutenant in the State Guard. He was captured at the fall of Vicksburg, but was exchanged a short time afterwards. He was also captured at Mobile, but was again exchanged and surrendered at Jackson, Miss., in June, 1865. He then returned to Missouri and clerked for Guy & Bros. nearly two years. Following this he engaged in the grocery business, and also ran a farm for three

years. He then engaged in the dry goods business, being located all the time at Huntsville, and continued it until three years ago. While at Huntsville he also had branch stores at Roanoke and Clifton. Mr. Carney came to his present farm in 1880. He has 160 acres and is quite extensively engaged in feeding stock. He is one of the industrious, enterprising farmers of Chariton township, and is rapidly coming to the front in agriculture. For about 12 months he was in partnership with C. D. Vase, in merchandising, at Rolling Home. Mr. Carney has been married three times, being singularly unfortunate in the loss of his first and second wives soon after marriage. His first wife was a Miss Louisa Malone, of Huntsville, and his second a Miss Kate Yates, of this county, a cousin to Gov. Dick Yates, of Illinois. His present wife's maiden name was Miss Fannie Lowery. They were married March 10, 1873. They have one child, Mary M. Their youngest, Frank, died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the C. P. Church.

WILLIAM COOLEY

(Farmer, Section 12).

Mr. C. is the son of John and Elizabeth Cooley, both natives of the Blue Grass State. They came to Missouri at an early day and settled in Howard county, where William C. was born August 19, 1818. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received a good education at the neighboring schools. He was engaged for some time in salt making. In 1840, Mr. Cooley took to wife Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Fields, originally from Kentucky, and soon after his marriage removed to Randolph county. He began life with only a pair of ponies as his stock in trade, but by steady attention to his business and habits of unflagging industry he has acquired a comfortable property, and is among the substantial men of the township. He cultivates 140 acres of land, making a specialty of wheat. Mr. Cooley saw some active service during the war, being out with Price's raid in 1864, and was made a prisoner at Fort Smith. He was afterwards released at St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Cooley have eight children: Joseph, Sarah, Rebecca Jane, Catherine, Elvira, Evaline, Adelia Ann and Edla. Mr. C. is a prominent member of the Masonic order.

W. W. ELLIOTT

(Farmer, Section 24).

Mr. Elliott was born on his father's farm in Randolph county, Mo., August 4, 1829; his parents Robert and Frances (White) Elliott having emigrated thither from Madison county, Ky. W. W. lived at home until he was 21 years of age, and was given such education as the limited advantages of the county at that time afforded. Upon attaining his majority he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he continued to work in different places for the next 15 years. He then came to the place upon which he still resides, in Randolph. For six years he was largely engaged in tobacco growing, but he has

now turned his attention chiefly to the raising of stock, buying while yearlings and selling when three years old. He also handles a large number of mules. His land comprises 540 acres principally set in grass. It was in the merry month of May, 1863, that Mr. Elliott brought home a blushing bride, Miss Jane, daughter of William and Ithema Terry, originally from Kentucky. To them have been born two children, viz.: Alonzo H. and Balie. Although Mr. E. is intensely Southern in his sympathies, the feebleness of his health incapacitated him from taking any active part in the hostilities between the North and South. He is a man of the finest business mind and his qualifications as a manager are shown by his property and surroundings. He is one of those who will leave

“Footprints in the sands of time.”

He is a member of the Masonic order at Jacksonville, Lodge No. 44.

JOSEPH H. FRAZIER, M.D.

(Physician and Surgeon; also Farmer; Post-office, Rolling Home, Mo.)

Dr. Frazier has been engaged in the practice of medicine in the vicinity of Rolling Home for 18 years, and has been long recognized as one of the capable and successful physicians of the north-western part of the county. His practice not only extends through this section of Randolph county, but also into the neighboring vicinities of Macon and Chariton. The Doctor has ever commanded a good practice and, while it has not been his highest ambition to accumulate property, for he has done a great deal of gratuitous practice and has never oppressed the poor or unfortunate, yet as the fruits of his long and faithful services he has secured a substantial modicum of this world's goods. The Doctor has a handsome farm of some 200 acres where he now resides and is pleasantly and comfortably situated. He has passed that point where he must practice as a means of support, for his farm would sustain him in abundance; but possessed of large humanity and warm sympathies, he never turns a deaf ear to the call of the sufferer, but goes wherever duty demands, in summer's heat or winter's cold, in sunshine, or in the shadow of night, when all nature sleeps, or but the melancholy voice of the owl is heard or the lonely chirp of the cricket by the wayside. Dr. Frazier was a native of the Old Dominion — Virginia, — born in Orange county, Va., April 23, 1828. His father's name was Leland Frazier, and his mother's maiden name Ann Mallory. Both were native to the same county in which the Doctor, himself, was born and reared. Dr. Frazier's early educational advantages were quite limited, and when he came to Missouri, in 1853, he had still not completed a course of instruction satisfactory to himself, having in view, as he did have, a career in the medical profession. His first year in this State was spent in Jackson county, where he worked on a farm, after which he came to Randolph, and here he attended school for a session on Silver creek. Following his last term at school, young Frazier taught school until

1862, when he felt himself in a situation to begin the study of medicine. He read medicine under Dr. Terrill, that old and honored Nestor of the profession in Randolph county. He studied under Dr. Terrill until 1865, attending the medical lectures at St. Louis during the sessions of 1864 and 1865. He graduated in the Medical College of Keokuk, Iowa, in the class of 1872, and at once returned to Randolph county and entered upon the practice at Thomas Hill. He has since been engaged in the practice in this vicinity. On the 14th day of February, 1864, Dr. Frazier was married to Miss Deniza E. Epperly. They have seven children, namely: Joseph, Susan M., Mary B., Theresa, William L., Leland and Oliver. All of the children are at home, except Joseph, who is living near Clifton, in this county. The Doctor and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and the Doctor is also a member of the Masonic order. During the war Dr. F. served eight months in the Southern State Guard, and participated in the battles of Boonville, Lexington and Pea Ridge. He has a pony that he rode in the army and while in the battle of Pea Ridge, which is now 26 years old, and which is still gamboling on the green with head up and tail erect, as light-footed and frisky, and with spirit as gay and free as the May zephyrs that toy with the velvety leaves of a new blown rose, or with the golden locks of a silken-haired maid. This pony is known as "Barber Willis," and was named for the hero of the Crusades, who, for the first time in the history of the world, unfurled the banner of the Cross in triumph on the ancient walls of Jerusalem.

GIDEON HAINES

(Farmer, Post-office, Darksville).

Mr. H., the son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Wright) Haines, both natives of Kentucky, was born in Madison county, of that State, on the 6th of August, 1828. He came with his parents to Missouri in 1832, and now resides within three miles of the farm upon which his boyhood's years were passed. He has 440 acres of land in a fine state of cultivation. He formerly was an extensive tobacco grower, but is at present devoting himself principally to the raising of stock. Mr. Haines brings to bear upon his calling a calibre of mind and character, instinct with every quality most essential to success. The "tide in the affairs of men which leads on to fortune," Mr. Haines has known how to take at the flood, and safely landed, can watch with unconcern the receding wave. Mr. Haines enlisted in the Confederate army, under Price, in 1862, and served faithfully and gallantly until the close of the war, being promoted to the rank of lieutenant, as a recognition of his merit. On the 24th of November, 1853, he led to the altar Miss Martha M. Turner, who has proved a true and tender friend to the man of her choice. There are nine children (one, Bluford S., deceased;) living: Mary Jane, now Mrs. Carter; Jonathan, Nathan, David, Joseph, Evan, Betty, Katie

and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Haines are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM G. LYLES

(Farmer, Section 3).

Mr. H. has been a resident of Randolph county since 1868, and came to Missouri from Kentucky, where he had been reared, though he is a native of Tennessee, born in Summer county, January 29, 1829, and was a son of Alexander and Margaret (Foster) Lyles, who removed to Kentucky while he was quite young, where both lived until their death, and where William was married on the 20th of August, 1848, to Miss Sarah A. Law, also formerly of Tennessee. Mr. Lyles continued to reside in Kentucky, engaged in farming, until 1860, when he came to Missouri, locating in Schuyler county, resuming farming, in which he resided for five years, at the expiration of which time he changed his place of residence to Howard county, but soon crossed over into Chariton, stopping there for a year and coming to Randolph county in 1868, locating on Silver Creek, where he lived, successfully occupied with farming pursuits, until the spring of 1883, when he came to his present place, which contains 1,860 acres of fine land, comfortably and substantially improved, tributary to which he also has 40 acres of timber, being both as to farm and in other respects fairly well sustained in life. He and his good wife have been abundantly blessed with children, and if the passage of Scripture is to be taken in its literal sense, "Children are a heritage from the Lord; blessed is the man that hath his quiver full of them," then Mr. Lyles has been, and is an abundantly blessed man, for he has been given by his good wife, and through the favor of Heaven, no less than 14 sons and daughters, seven of whom are still at home. Mr. and Mrs. Lyles are, of course, members of the church, both pious-hearted Methodists, being worthy communicants of the M. E. Church South.

FINIS M. McLEAN

(Fine Stock-raiser and Dealer, Post-office Huntsville).

For many years Mr. McLean has been known as one of the most progressive stock-men of Randolph county, and so generally is this fact recognized that he is now and for some time past has been the president of the Fair Association of Moberly, conceded to be one of the leading associations of its kind in the State. Another evidence of the interest he has taken in fine stock-raising is afforded by the fact that he raised the finest cow ever grown in the State, at least the one that took the first premium at the St. Louis Fair, in a competition with the best cows of the whole Union. Mr. McLean has also been a successful farmer and has dealt quite extensively in real estate. He was born three miles north of Higbee, in Randolph county, November 28, 1828. His father, Charles McLean, was one of two brothers, William being the other, who came out to Missouri from Kentucky in

1820. Charles settled first near Renick, but afterwards removed to the farm near Higbee, where Finis M. was born and where the father lived until his death, which occurred in 1846. The mother, whose maiden name was Mary P. McKinney, died in this county in 1870 at the age of 73. Finis M. was the fifth in the family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, and was reared on the farm in the county. In 1850, during the gold excitement, he went to California and was out there three years engaged in mining. In 1853 he came home and bought up about 600 head of cattle which he drove to California, and was out there until 1855 engaged in the stock business, with abundant success. Returning again to Randolph county, the following year he was married to Miss Jennie Stewart, a daughter of Charles B. and Fannie (Hill) Stewart, and in 1857 he settled on a farm near Clifton, where he followed farming for nearly 25 years, or until 1881. While on the farm, which contained over 1,000 acres, and which he sold three years ago, he was largely engaged in raising cattle and mules, or rather for a number of years raised mules and afterwards cattle; and he dealt quite extensively in these classes of stock. While carrying on farming and stock-raising, however, Mr. McLean lived several years in Huntsville, where he came to educate his children, and while here, in December, 1873, the heaviest misfortune befell him that can fall to the lot of man — his good and true and devoted wife, the companion of his long years of happy married life and the mother of his loving children, fell to sleep in death and was borne to her grave, no more to look upon her loved ones in this world again, and no more to be seen by them until the silent river shall at last be crossed by those who linger still on the hither shore. She had borne him two children, the noblest testimonies of a wife's love and devotion. Of these, Lucy M. has become the wife of E. E. Samuel, Jr., and Fannie is now Mrs. Archie Alexander, of Louisville, Ky. After his wife's death Mr. McLean returned to his farm and lived there until he sold it in 1881, since which he has been living in Huntsville and has been in no regular active business. For some nine years Mr. McLean was interested in purchasing leaf tobacco, in which he was quite successful. For many years he has been looked upon as one of the substantial and best citizens of the county and is respected and esteemed by all who know him.

C. F. McLEAN

(Farmer, Stock-dealer and Fine Stock-raiser).

Mr. McLean, one of the most enterprising and thorough-going farmers and stock-men of his county, has had a career of more than ordinary interest. During the war he was a gallant soldier of the South, and for a time he was a brave trooper under that fearless leader of Missouri, Bill Anderson, whose name stands for all that is daring and desperate in battle, and who never fought but for victory or death, and who, until at last he gave up his life as a sacrifice upon the altar of his conviction of duty and his wrongs, never turned his

back upon the foe. Mr. McLean was with Anderson at the time that gallant hero of a thousand desperate encounters lost his life. After the war Mr. McLean—and he served from the beginning until nearly the close—returned to Randolph county where he had been reared, and engaged in farming, and having made a soldier that knew no fear or faltering, he has proved himself a citizen peaceable and law-abiding and without reproach, and a farmer and business man who knows no such word as fail. Mr. McLean has a fine farm of 200 acres near Rolling Home, on which he now resides. He is largely engaged in handling stock and ships some 250 car-loads annually, being the principal stock-man in this part of the county—in fact, he ships the bulk of the stock placed on the market from this section of the county. He is also a large stock-raiser and he makes a specialty of raising fine cattle, having one of the best herds of short-horns in the county. He was born in Huntsville March 15, 1847, and was reared on his father's farm near that place. When the war broke out, in 1861, he was 14 years of age, and he promptly enlisted in the Southern State Guard under Col. Fort, and served until the expiration of his six months' term in that organization. He then enlisted in the regular Confederate service, serving principally in Missouri and Arkansas until 1863, when he came home on a visit. Returning South to rejoin the army, he fell in with Bill Anderson's men and became an accepted trooper in the command of that desperate leader who, expecting no quarters, seldom gave any to the enemy taken in arms, and he followed the banner on which was inscribed the motto, "Victory or Death," until Anderson was killed, in November, 1864. Mr. McLean then went South and was in Texas for two years. Returning to Missouri after his stay in Texas, he went to Mount Carmel, Ill., where he attended school two years, his education having been interrupted by the events of the war and his circumstances afterwards. From Mount Carmel he returned to Missouri and one year later went to Texas, remaining there one year. Coming back to Missouri, he was engaged in handling tobacco in Chariton county until his marriage. Mr. McLean was married on Christmas eve of 1875, to Miss Mary F. Richmond, a daughter of William T. Richmond, of this county. He then settled on the place which he still owns. On his farm Mr. McLean feeds usually from 100 to 400 head of cattle. His wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They have two children: Finis M. and Julia A.

A. R. RICE

(Farmer, Section 23).

Mr. R. was born in Wayne county, Ky., August 6, 1810, of Thomas and Margaret (Thong) Rice, who came originally from Virginia. A. R. was raised in Kentucky on the farm, and was 20 years old when he came fresh and eager for life's battle to Randolph county, Mo. Here he follows the occupation to which he was born, farming, though he has also been to some extent a dealer in horses. He owns 88 acres of good land and is in comfortable circumstances. Mr. Rice married

September 20, 1835, Miss Coly H. daughter of Moses and Minnie Sherin from Virginia. They have had six children, of whom three are living: Marion R., Martha Jane, now Mrs. Evens, and John W. E. Elizabeth died in infancy; Fannie and Zachariah T. also left this world of wretchedness and woe and dwell in a brighter home. During the war, Mr. Rice, a Union man from principle, did not shrink when called on to sacrifice his nearest and dearest in defense of the flag of his country. Two of his sons fought through the war with the Union forces. Mr. R. filled with much credit to himself the position of justice, receiving his appointment first from the government, but that he was satisfactory to the people was shown by his re-election to the office. He is of kind heart and pleasant disposition, and is a favorite with the people.

SPENCER P. RICE

(Farmer, Post-office, Darksville).

Mr. R. is the son of William H. and Elizabeth Rice, the former from Kentucky, the latter a Missourian. S. P. was born April 15, 1839, on the farm in Randolph county, Mo. His youth was passed without event, and he received a good common school education. Just grown when the war broke out, his enthusiasm in behalf of the South led him to take up arms in her cause, and he served under Price in many engagements, among them Boonville, Lexington, Pea Ridge. In the spring of 1862 he was mustered out of the service, and in the same year enlisted under other colors. The god of Love this time numbered him among his most zealous warriors, and coming out victorious in this campaign he was united to Miss Rebecca, daughter of William and Elizabeth Elliott, formerly of Kentucky. By this marriage there are seven children: Joann, Mary Frances, William H., Doc, Ernest, Elizabeth and Elliott. Mr. Rice owns 298 acres of land and raises some fine stock. He is a go-a-head farmer in every respect, and a valuable member of the community.

W. T. RICHMOND

(Farmer, Section 33, Township 55, Range 15, P. O., Darksville).

Mr. Richmond is a native of the township in which he still resides, Chariton, and was born April 14, 1834. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Rose) Richmond, were early settlers. His father is now living on the farm he first settled, being 81 years of age. W. T. was brought up to habits of industry on the farm, and has made farming his occupation from boyhood. He has a good farm of 240 acres, and besides raising grain and other products makes a specialty of raising stock, principally cattle and hogs, and fattening them for the wholesale markets. On the 24th of January, 1856, Mr. Richmond was married to Miss Sarah J. Gray. She died, however, eight years afterwards, April 25, 1864. There are three children now living the fruits of this union: Mary F., now Mrs. Charles McLean; Bettie, now Mrs. Alex. Broadbuss, and James G. at home. Mr. Richmond was

married a second time, January 9, 1867, when Mrs. Mary S., the widow of B. B. Austin, became his wife. She, too, was taken from him by death after a short married life, dying November 19, 1877, leaving him three children: Allie, now Mrs. Italy Wright; Lutie, now completing her college course at College Mound, and Frankie B. To his present wife Mr. Richmond was married November 11, 1878. Mrs. Richmond was before her marriage to him the widow of Theophiles Sears, and her maiden name was Cornelia S. Hicks. Her first husband, who was public administrator of the county, died September 18, 1874. She has one son, Theophilus P. Sears, now a student in Commercial College at St. Louis. Her first husband by a former marriage of his had a son, Walter S., who is at present representative of Macon county, and resides at LaPlata. Mr. and Mrs. Richmond have no children by their marriage. Mr. R. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. R. is a member of the Baptist denomination. Mr. Richmond is an enterprising farmer and intelligent, well respected citizen.

JOHN W. W. SEARS

(Farmer, Section 11).

Mr. Sears comes of illustrious family on both sides. His father and mother, William G. and Mildred B. Sears, died in Virginia, and their fathers were among the heroes of the Revolutionary War. John was born May 29, 1811, in Spottsylvania county, Va., and until he was 16 years old lived on a farm. At that time he learned the carpenter's trade and worked at it until 1835, when he came to Randolph. He has since been a farmer. He has 160 acres of land, and raises corn and other grains common to this section of the country. He is a worthy, industrious man, and is very popular with his neighbors. In the recent civil war he warmly espoused the Southern cause, and inheriting the martial spirit of his ancestors enlisted under Price, and at Boonville received, in the shape of a severe wound, a token of which he will ever feel proud. Mr. Sears was married March 4, 1874, to Mrs. Mollie J. Penney, daughter of John P. Morris and Mary Jane Morris, both natives of Missouri. This has proved a happy union, with the exception that no offspring have blessed it.

CHARLES B. STEWART

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Section 26, Township 55, Range 16).

Mr. Stewart is one of the younger class of farmers of Randolph county, and was brought up at a time when there were good educational advantages in the country and of which he had the benefit. His higher education was received at Mount Pleasant College, and he then took a business course at Bryant and Stratton's Commercial College of St. Louis, from which he graduated in the spring of 1875. He had intended to devote himself to mercantile pursuits, and in order to learn the practical details of the business entered the store of his

brother at Huntsville as a clerk after leaving the commercial college, and remained with his brother for four years. But he was reared on a farm, and after learning merchandising and finding out that it is not such a remarkable business after all, he concluded that about the happiest and best life a man can live, and one by no means the least profitable, is that of a farmer. He therefore returned to the pursuits of his boyhood and youth — agriculture, and has been farming ever since. Of course his education and business experience are of no disadvantage to him as a farmer, but on the contrary contribute materially to his success. He has a fine farm of nearly 300 acres on Middle Fork and is entering largely into stock-raising, raising cattle principally, for which he has fine pasturage and other advantages. Mr. Stewart was born just a mile from where he now resides 32 years ago, on the 22d of February, 1852. His parents, Charles B. and Fannie (Hill) Stewart, were from Virginia, and came here in an early day. His father was in good circumstances and one of the best citizens of the county. He died in 1883 aged 80. He was for many years judge of the county court.

ROBERT TERRILL, M.D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Darksville).

As a physician of general practice in the country, few members of the medical profession in Missouri, if any, have a more creditable record, or have made their lives more useful and valuable to those among whom they have lived and practiced, than has Dr. Terrill, the subject of the present sketch. Though still not a man of advanced old age and yet active in the practice, he is one of the old landmarks in the medical profession of Randolph county, and has been visiting the sick and administering to the suffering among the people of the north-western part of the county for 35 years. In the early days of the country his practice extended from Bloomington to Ft. Henry and from Muscle Fork to Grand Prairie, a field now occupied by at least 18 active physicians. Some idea may be formed of the extent and magnitude of his long and useful services from the fact that he has attended the births of over 2,000 children and of all that number has lost but one solitary case at time of confinement. In Missouri there are some 15 or 20 practicing physicians who took their course of readings under his instruction. Verily, he is a Nestor in his profession, and stands out among all around him conspicuous and honored by his contemporaries for his long services in the profession and for his eminent success and usefulness as a physician. Dr. Terrill comes of one of the large and influential families of this section of the State. Of the Terrills there are perhaps not less than 50 worthy citizens of Randolph and neighboring counties, all relatives to the Doctor, and representing every calling in life,—the law, medicine, the pulpit, colleges, public affairs, trade, agriculture and all the better classes of industries. We cannot attempt to give the genealogy of this family, even confining it to those now living in and residents of North-east

Missouri, for it would require far more space than can be set apart for one sketch. The family came, however, originally from Virginia, that old Commonwealth of which it has been said, that "all good people come from Virginia;" though the reverse of this, of course, is not true, that all who do not come from the Old Dominion are not good people. The Doctor's parents were natives of Albemarle county, Va., and from there emigrated to Boone, after to Greenup county, Ky. His father's name was Robert and his mother's maiden name was Mary Lacy. Others of the Terrill family besides the Doctor's parents emigrated to Kentucky and finally to Missouri, and some of them came directly to this State. The Doctor was born in Kentucky, July 1, 1824, and he was left an orphan by the death of his father when he was but four years of age. In 1830 the Doctor's uncle, John Terrill, removed to Missouri and settled in Howard county. Six years afterwards, the Doctor's mother, with her family of children, also came to Missouri, and settled near her brother-in-law, John Terrill. The latter's wife dying later along, John Terrill and the Doctor's mother were married in 1847. Both died, however, two years, afterwards, and both in the same week, the husband on Sunday and the wife on Thursday. There were no children by their marriage but each had a large family by their former marriages, respectively, who grew up and settled in this section of the State; and became the parents of numerous children, who are now in turn themselves the heads of families. Dr. Terrill was one in a family of 13 children, all of whom lived to reach maturity and marry. Dr. Terrill grew up and in early manhood began the study of medicine. He read under Dr. Presley Oliver, near Renick, and was fellow-student with Dr. John C. Oliver. He took the full semester of lectures at the Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati, during the terms of 1846-47 and 1847-8. But at the end of his first term he began the practice of his profession at his present home and has continued in the active practice except while attending medical college, from that time to this. Dr. Terrill has been thoroughly wedded to his profession from the beginning, and save his own family, there is nothing in which he has taken greater pleasure and interest. It has ever been his delight to practice medicine, not only because he takes pleasure in the practice itself, but, possessed of a warm, sympathetic nature, it gives him the greatest happiness to relieve his suffering fellow-creatures from the rack of pain and anguish. That he might be able to do this more effectually and successfully, Dr. Terrill has been a life-long student of medicine, and has sought to familiarize himself with all the knowledge of his profession to be derived from books and the schools. He has, therefore, kept up in the medical journals and the latest and best text-writers, and attended medical colleges twice after he had been in the practice 15 years. In 1862 he took a course in the St. Louis Medical College and he afterwards took a course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa. On the 1st of January, 1850, Dr. Terrill was married to Miss Anna S. Hall, a daughter of John H.

Hall, and a sister to Judge William A. Hall, of Huntsville. Dr. and Mrs. Terrill have reared a family of five children, namely: Robert A., who is married and now has charge of the farm; Willard P., M.D., practicing medicine with his father, being a graduate of the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, and a post-graduate of the Bellevue Medical College, of New York City; Mary S., now the wife of John E. Godard; Bessie and Florence, who are both at home. The Doctor has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church for 45 years. He was one of the original organizers of Mt. Shiloh Church nearly 30 years ago, and is the only one of the 18 original organizers now belonging to the church. He has been a member of the Masonic order for many years.

JOHN R. WRENN

(Dealer in General Merchandise, P. O., Thomas Hill).

Mr. Wrenn, still comparatively a young man, has had a business career remarkable for the rapidity and abundance of his success. In the spring of 1869 he commenced in mercantile life as a clerk in a small country store. To-day he has two large stores, one at Thomas Hill and the other at Summerville, in the first of which he carries \$12,000 stock and in the second a stock of \$5,000, and the two stores do an aggregate annual business of over \$35,000. Everything he possesses he has made himself by industry, enterprise and honesty, and all since 1869. Proof that his success has been achieved by methods worthy and above reproach is given conclusively by the fact that among those in whose midst he has lived no one can be found who will speak of him other than as an upright man, a kind neighbor and a good and useful citizen. Mr. Wrenn was born in Loudoun county, Va., November 13, 1843. He was reared, however, in Fairfax county, where his parents lived until his father's death some 10 years ago, and indeed his mother still resides there. His father was James O. Wrenn, and his mother's maiden name was Martha E. Rigg. John R. was reared on a farm, and after the war he learned the carpenter's trade and followed it in Virginia until the winter of 1867. He then came to Chariton county, Mo., where he continued work at his trade until the spring of 1869, when he came to Randolph county and became a clerk in the store of Bogy & Rigg, the latter being his uncle. He clerked for that firm for six months and then clerked at Thomas Hill for the same firm until 1870, when Mr. Bogy retired and Mr. Wrenn took his place as a partner in the firm. Mr. Wrenn had no means at that time, but his uncle recognized the value of his services and accepted his personal attention to the work as an equivalent to half the capital. He conducted the store as manager and partner for nearly three years and then bought his uncle's interest. When he took charge of the establishment it carried a stock of \$1,800, but he soon ran it up to the figures mentioned above. He established his Summerville store in 1882, which is in the charge of W. H. Hubbard. He keeps a fine stock of goods at each place and has a large and steadily increasing trade. On the 28th of May, 1872, Mr. Wrenn was

married to Miss Florence B. Twyman, a daughter of William and Mary A. Twyman, of Chariton county. Mr. and Mrs. Wrenn have a family of six children: Frankie, John W., James E., Mary E. and Mable E. Mr. Wrenn owns his business house at Thomas Hill, and now has five men in employ in his stores. He is postmaster at Thomas Hill.

ELIZA JANE WRIGHT

(Widow).

This very superior lady was born February 1, 1819, in Montgomery county, Ky., of Robert and Elizabeth Trimble, both natives of the same State. Robert Trimble, her father, a farmer of State Creek, near Mount Sterling, was a man of wide reputation through all the country round. The subject of this sketch grew up on the farm, and in 1835 moved to Missouri with her parents, settling in Randolph county. In 1840 she married Johnson Wright, a son of Evans and Rebecca Wright, originally from Kentucky and a man of note. He held the office of justice of the peace, and was at one time representative of the county. Mr. Wright died April 21, 1867, leaving 10 children, of whom nine are living: Mary Elizabeth, now Mrs. McDaniel; Robert T., George Preston, James Allen, Non E., Italy A., Ann Eliza, now Mrs. Martin; Samuel William and Inatta Jane, now Mrs. Brigan. Rebecca is with her father in realms of unfading joy. Mrs. Wright, who raises considerable stock, owns 260 acres of land, which is at present nearly all set in grass. So wisely and well does Mrs. W. order her affairs that it is hard to believe that the soft hand of a woman holds the reins. She has the respect and hearty admiration of all who know her. She is a member of the Christian Church.

CAIRO TOWNSHIP.

ANDREW J. AMICK

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Amick comes of two intelligent and highly respected families, the Amicks, of North Carolina, and the Kingsburys, of New York. His father, Capt. George Amick, was a native of the old North State, and commanded a company of volunteers in the American army in the War of 1812. He subsequently became one of the pioneer settlers of Howard county, going there in 1820, and for a time, on account of Indian difficulties, was compelled to make his home in Fort Hempstead. He soon met and married Miss Amy Kingsbury, of the family which occupies so conspicuous and enviable a position in the "History of Howard County," recently published. In 1837 he came to Randolph county, settling near Moberly, where he lived until his death, which occurred in October, 1847. His wife survived him up to Aug-

ust, 1873, dying in Moberly at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. David Burberry. Both parents were members of the Baptist Church. Of their family of five sons and five daughters, but half are now living. Andrew J. Amick was born in Howard county, near Boonsboro, December 15, 1829, and was therefore mainly reared in Randolph county, his parents having come here eight years after his birth. On the 20th of October, 1852, he was married to Miss Anna Jeter. There are six children, the fruits of this union: Fannie J., now Mrs. James M. Vinee; George L., now of Cairo, Mo.; Jesse J., now of Kansas; Edwin A. J., now also of Kansas; John W., now of New Mexico; and Arthur R., now a student of Fayette, Howard county. The mother of these died April 3, 1867. Mr. Amick was a second time married on the 4th of September, 1867, when Miss Elizabeth Nichols became his wife. She survived her marriage, however, only a few years, dying December 19, 1870. To his present wife Mr. Amick was married August 10, 1873. Previous to her marriage to him she was a Mrs. Catherine Thomis, a widow of Hiram Thomis, late of Cass county. They have four children: Nina G., James Forrest, Alice Z. and Olive. Mr. Amick has made farming his occupation for life, and also handles considerable stock. He raises annually about 200 acres of grain, and markets about 50 head of cattle and hogs. Like his father before him, he is a successful farmer and stock-raiser. His father, as all old citizens know, was in his time one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Amick are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM M. BAKER

(Farmer, and Owner of Pleasant Home Farm).

One of the first colony of pioneers who settled in Randolph county is still living, the father of the subject of this sketch, Isaac Baker, a venerable old gentleman, now long past the age of four-score years, and for 65 years a resident of this county. This white-haired and honored old patriarch, for he is the founder of a large family of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, is still well-preserved, considering his great age and the life of toil and usefulness he has led, his step being as firm and his conversation as bright as are those usually of men 14 years his junior. His good wife, whose maiden name was Jane McCulley, and originally of Middle Tennessee, died at the age of 68, 13 years ago. He was born in Madison county, Ky., May 11, 1802, and came to Missouri when a youth 16 years of age, in 1818, with his father's family, locating with the family in Howard county. However, the family had first moved to Kentucky, and from there came out to Missouri. The following year Isaac Baker came over into Randolph county, and has made this county his home from that day to this. Four years after coming to Randolph, he was married to the good woman whose death has been mentioned above, and with whom, had she survived two years longer, he would have celebrated his golden wedding, or a happy married life

of 50 years, and in the presence of an unusually large family of descendants. They were one of the representative couples in Randolph county who, identifying their lives in their radiant morning with the county, continued linked with its destiny through the noonday of life and until the evening shadows fell. It was the brave-heartedness, industry and intelligent worth of people like these that built up the county from a waste of wilderness to one of the fairest and most prosperous among her sisters, and have left worthy descendants to take up the work where they quit it, carrying the county on to a still higher and prouder destiny. In those days it required men and women of brain and brawn and courage to face the hardships of pioneer life, to undergo the trials and deprivations incident to a new country, and out of primitive nature, untouched before by the magic hand of civilized man, to build homes, open farms, erect churches and school houses, in fact, organize society and construct an intelligent and progressive community; and such settlers as this honored old couple whom we are now speaking of had all these qualities and many besides that made them esteemed and beloved by their neighbors and acquaintances, and which have made their names marks of veneration in the old family Bible where they are written, and in which they will be handed down with reverence and tenderest care to remote generations of their children's children. Blessed by their own industry and economy with a comfortable competency, Heaven smiled upon them in their family in even greater generousness, and blessed them with no less than 13 children, 7 sons and 6 daughters, and 12 of these they had the happy fortune to rear to maturity, each of whom is still living and the parent of a family, namely: Charles H., Margaret A., now Mrs. Thomas Frazier, of Cameron, Mo.; John T., now of Jasper county; William M., the subject of this sketch; Thomas V., now of Albany, Texas; Nancy J., now Mrs. William N. Tedford, of California; Samuel, now of Moberly; Mary, now Mrs. John Heifner; Martha F., the wife of Samuel Tedford, of Moberly; Joseph V., of Benton, Texas; Sarah B., the wife of J. J. Snodgrass, of Cameron; Isaac N., of Shelby county; Louisa M. died in maidenhood, December 7, 1867. William M. Baker, the subject of this sketch, was born on his father's homestead in Silver Creek township, May 5, 1829, and was reared on a farm. On the 18th of May, 1852, he was married to Miss Sarah E., a daughter of Robert and Malinda Hannah, of this county, her parents having immigrated here from Tennessee in 1835, in which former State she was born on the 10th of October, 1832. Mr. Baker has followed farming continuously from youth and settled on his present place in 1866. He handles a considerable number of stock annually, and is one of the intelligent, go-ahead farmers of this township, and is well respected as a man and citizen. His farm is a handsome small place, kept in good shape and managed to excellent advantage, as would be expected of a man of his experience and intelligence. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have four children: Oscar A., who is grown up and is married to Miss Susan M. King; George W.,

Ollie F. and William M. Two are deceased, Fines E. and Willie. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, as his parents were and his father still is. Mr. B. is also a member of the A. F. and A. M.

JOHN S. BENNETT

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Every old citizen in this section of the county very well remembers 'Squire Bennett's father, John Bennett, for he lived in the county nearly 25 years, and was one of its worthy, good citizens. His wife, Falby Bennett, was a Miss Phelps before her marriage, and both were from Kentucky. They came to Missouri in about 1830, and settled in this county the following year. 'Squire Bennett's father was a substantial farmer and well-respected citizen. He died here September 6, 1853, and his wife died February 6, 1872. Both were consistent members of the Missionary Baptist Church. They had a family of 12 children, eight of whom are living: Asa, Abington, John S., Sarah E., now Mrs. C. Campbell; William H. and Mary J., twins, the former of the two a resident of Monroe county, and the latter the wife of John S. Roberts, of this county; Jacob and James O. Four are deceased: Eda A., the wife of S. G. Matthews; Daniel S. and Robert F. 'Squire John S. Bennett, the subject of this sketch, was born July 1, 1831, in Marion county, but was reared on the farm to which his parents removed in Randolph county. On the 24th of December, 1864, he was married to Miss Elizabeth A., a daughter of Jackson T. and Mandanna (Powell) of this county. The 'Squire began his career as a farmer for himself when a young man, which he has since continued. His life has been an industrious one and one without reproach. The 'Squire has a good farm of 120 acres devoted to mixed farming and is comfortably situated on his place. A man of intelligence and strong character, he occupies a somewhat prominent position in the community. In 1874 'Squire Bennett was elected magistrate of his township, and such was the efficiency and fairness with which he discharged the duties of his office, that he was re-elected and served consecutively for eight years. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a member of the A. F. and A. M. 'Squire Bennett and wife have six children: Reese D., Drucilla B., Roena I., Jackson T., John R. and Dora E. They also have an adopted daughter, Minnie A., left an orphan by the death of her parents, Robert F. and Isa Dora Bennett. 'Squire Bennett has been residing on the place where he now lives for 21 years.

DANIEL BOONE BOUCHER

(Post-office, Cairo).

As will be conjectured from his name, Mr. B. is of Kentucky extraction, his parents, Robert Boucher and Elizabeth Wilcox, both having been born in that State. The former, however, came to Randolph when

quite a young man, first entered land about three miles west of where D. B. now lives, and remained there until 1849, then settling and improving a farm upon which he lived until his death, in December, 1872. Daniel B. was raised on this farm which is still his home, and was given first-class advantages, part of the time at the common schools of the country and afterwards at McGee College. After he had finished his studies he became a teacher himself for a short time, but his inclinations leaning towards the life to which he had been accustomed from childhood, he began to farm, which he has continued ever since. Mr. Boucher has now 160 acres of fine land, 120 acres in the farm, and all in cultivation. He lives in a handsome new residence with one story ell, and has two fair barns and splendid young bearing orchard. Mr. B. married October 15, 1873, Mrs. Josephine, widow of W. G. Hasting, and daughter of U. G. and Eveline (Turner) Mason. Mrs. Boucher was born in Randolph, but spent most of her life in Monroe. She was educated at Springfield, Ky. There are two children: Anna Zelme and Robert Mason. Mrs. B. has also one child by her first marriage, viz.: Mary Eva Hastings. Mr. Boucher and wife are prominent members of the Christian Church, and occupy an enviable position in the township.

BENJAMIN R. BOUCHER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. B. is a brother of Daniel B. Boucher, whose sketch precedes this. He has been a resident of the county from his birth, which eventful day was July 3, 1835. He was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood, but to this has added much self-culture. In 1857, when in his twenty-second year, Mr. B. began to teach and for 15 years summer and winter, with a short interval when his health would not permit, he has continued to wield the ferule. Mr. B. has a crippled knee and has sometimes been forced to use crutches. February 22, 1863, he married Miss Elenor F., daughter of M. T. Halliburton, formerly from Tennessee. Mrs. Boucher came to Randolph with her parents when a child of 10 years. After his marriage, Mr. Boucher continued to teach in Cairo for several years, but in 1866, longing for the freedom of wood and field, he moved to the farm upon which he lives. He owns 90 acres of land, 80 in the home farm and in cultivation, a nice residence, a story and half in height, good stable, and an orchard containing 300 bearing apple trees, a few peach and some other small fruits. Mr. B. has at different times filled offices of public trust to the advancement of the weal of the community. He has been clerk and treasurer of the township, U. S. marshall, and for 10 years in succession justice of the peace; he has, in addition, always been connected with the schools as director or clerk. Mr. Boucher's home is not without those "living palms," children. There are seven children: Bettie, wife of Sylvester Mason; John W., Alice C., Kate, Haskell, Ezra and Delbert; Charles died at the age of 18 months, and Minnie aged six years, and Vernon about nine months:

both faded as the flowers, on the same day, July 19, 1882. Mrs. Boucher, who was a devoted wife and mother, a consistent member of the Christian Church and a most estimable woman in every relation of life, died October 11, 1883:—

There fell upon the house a sudden gloom,
A shadow on those features fair and thin;
And softly, from that hushed and darkened room
Two angels issued, where but one went in.

Mr. B. is a devout member of the Christian Church at Cairo.

DAVID PEELER BOUCHER, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon).

Dr. Boucher, a prominent and successful physician of the North-eastern part of the county, and long located at Cairo, comes of one of the pioneer families of Randolph county. His parents were both natives of Kentucky. His father, Robert Boucher, was born in Richmond, of Madison county, of that State, February 22, 1795, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Wilcoxon, in Clark county in 1805. They were married in 1823. However, Robert Boucher had come to Missouri prior to his marriage, having removed to Howard county as early as 1818. Immediately after his marriage he settled in Randolph county, about four miles north of Huntsville, and his wife is believed to have been the first white woman who ever resided north of Huntsville in this county, and west of the grand divide and east of the East Fork of the Chariton. She died on the 12th of May, 1867, and her husband on the 24th of December, four years afterwards, after having been residents of the county for nearly half a century. Eight of their family of 12 children are still living, four sons and four daughters. Dr. Boucher, the subject of this sketch, was born in Randolph county, November 26, 1837. His youth was spent on the farm, and afterwards he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. C. Tedford: Entering the medical department of the University of Iowa (that department now being known as the Keokuk Medical College), he continued a student there until his graduation in the class of 1863. Immediately after his graduation, Dr. Boucher returned to Randolph county and located at Cairo in the practice of his profession, where he has since been engaged in the practice with the exception of an absence of one year spent in Schuyler county. Here, for a time, he read with his former preceptor, Dr. Tedford, who is now a prominent physician of Moberly, Mo. On the 1st of January, 1865, Dr. Boucher was married to Miss Sarah A., eldest daughter of Harrison Leslie, a successful farmer and highly respected citizen of this county. Dr. and Mrs. Boucher have five children: Robert Ulysses, Millie B., Sophia J., Manly D. and Nellie D. Five are deceased: Arthur O., William L., Hattie E., Emma P. and Norvil R. The Doctor and wife are both members of the Christian Church at Cairo, and the Doctor is a member of the Odd Fellows order at this

place, and also of the A. O. U. W. A superior medical education, supplemented with over 20 years' experience in the active practice of his profession, have conspired to place Dr. Boucher in the front rank of physicians in Randolph county. It would be supererogation to say that as a physician no man in this part of the county stands higher in the esteem of the people.

MICHAEL P. CAPP

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

M. P. Capp, the father of Albert A. Capp, whose sketch follows this, was born in Somerset county, Pa., June 4, 1826, and was a son of Michael Capp, Sr., and wife, whose maiden name was Susana Adams, both natives of the old Keystone State. In 1837 the family came to Missouri and located in Monroe county, where the father became one of the large land-owners and prominent farmers of that county. He died there on the 9th of October, 1853. His wife had preceded him to the grave some 10 years, having died on the 5th of September, 1843. He had already made a division of his land, and a large tract fell to each of his heirs. Three only of their family of children are living: Michael P. Capp was reared on his father's farm in Monroe county, and on the 2d of February, 1847, was married to Miss Margaret J. Wood, of Randolph county. He subsequently located in this county, where he has since resided. Here he has a fine farm of over 225 acres, one of the choice places of Jackson township. Besides raising large quantities of grain and other products, he is quite extensively engaged in handling stock, and ships from 25 to 50 car-loads of cattle and hogs to the wholesale markets annually, principally to St. Louis. He is an enterprising, thorough-going farmer and stock-raiser, a man of intelligence and good business qualifications, and of more than ordinary influence in the township; in fact, one of the leading, better class of citizens in his vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Capp were blessed with 10 children, six sons and four daughters, of whom there are seven now living: Susan J., the wife of Henry Gibson; Albert A., the subject of the next sketch; Erasmus M., Virginia E., now Mrs. Paul Walker; Mary E., now Mrs. Leonard Newton, Alice C. and James. The three deceased are the eldest: Elisha M., John W. and William. Mr. and Mrs. Capp are members of the M. E. Church South.

ALBERT A. CAPP

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, and of the Firm of Phelps & Capp, Dealers in General Merchandise, at Cairo).

Mr. Capp, who, previous to 1881, had been engaged exclusively in farming and stock-raising, formed a partnership at that time with Mr. Phelps in general merchandising, and has since been actively identified in this line of business, and a member of the same firm. A man of good, general education and excellent business qualifica-

tions, the industry and enterprise he had shown in carrying on his farm affairs also became manifest in his business life, and the result has been that, united with Mr. Phelps, a large and successful business has been built up. They carry a good and ample stock of goods in their line, and dealing fairly with the custom, they have obtained the confidence of the public and the trade of a large circle of country around their place of business. Mr. Capp is of an old Pennsylvania family. His parents, however, Michael P. and Margaret (Wood) Capp, came to Missouri before their marriage, long prior to the Civil War, and settled with their parents in Monroe county. They subsequently married and became well-to-do and highly respected residents of Randolph county, where they have reared a large family of children, six sons and four daughters, seven of whom are still living. Of their children, Albert A. was the third, and was born in Monroe county, September 30, 1854. Like the boys of his vicinity, he was brought up to a farm life, and educated in the neighborhood schools. When 21 years of age, young Capp came to Randolph county and located in Jackson township, where he engaged in farming. He is still identified with farming in this township, and has a good place of over 220 acres. More particularly, however, he is giving his attention to handling stock, and has been quite successful in this line of industry. Accumulating considerable means, and anxious to make every edge cut, so to speak, possible, he engaged in merchandising, as stated above, with Mr. Phelps, in 1881. In 1877 Mr. Capp was married to Miss Nannie Cochran, of this county. She was a lady in every way calculated to make his domestic life a happy one — devoted to her home, a faithful and loving wife, a tender mother, and a neighbor loved by all; — but the fairest flowers of all the field are often withered by the north wind's blast before the thistles that grow between. On the 7th of July, 1881, she was cut off by the inexorable scythian, Death, and all the hopes of a promising and happy married life with her as his loved and beloved companion vanished from the bosom of her devoted husband and were buried with her in the grave forever. She had borne him two bright and charming children: Era Leon, born November 12, 1878, and Robert Enor, born June, 1881.

NEWTON C. CUNNINGHAM

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Cunningham is a native of the county, born October 6, 1847. His father, Joseph Cunningham, came from Tennessee to Missouri, a single man, in 1833, and located in Randolph county. He was married twice, his last wife, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, being Miss Mary J. Goodding, a native of the county, and born on the place upon which N. C. now lives. Joseph Cunningham went to California in 1849, and was in the gold mines for three years. He returned to Missouri, but only for a short time, and in 1863 moved his family to California, where he has since made his home. Until the age of 15

Newton C. lived on the farm in Randolph. He then accompanied his parents to California, and spent eight years on a ranch in that State. When he returned to Missouri, he took charge of the place upon which he still lives, which his father had bought from his grandfather Goodding, who entered the land and settled the farm in 1822. Mr. Cunningham bought the land himself in 1880. He owns 421 acres, 320 of which are fenced and nearly all seeded in tame grass, meadow and pasture. There is an old-fashioned and picturesque, but at the same time, roomy and comfortable dwelling, good stable and other outbuildings. Mr. C. is making a specialty of butter-making, averaging about 40 pounds a week. He is also largely interested in the sheep business, and has a flock of about 200 of good graded Cotswolds. Mr. Cunningham was married April 11, 1875, to Miss Mary E., daughter of J. D. Dameron, of subsequent mention. Mrs. C. belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and her husband is a member of Cairo Lodge, No. 486, A. F. and A. M. He is one of the solid men of the county.

JOHN D. DAMERON

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. D. was born in Caswell county, N. C., December 28, 1822, his parents, Benjamin Dameron and Matilda Mathis, being natives of that State. The family moved in 1827 to Tennessee, but finally in 1829, to Randolph county, Mo., where the elder Dameron bought land and improved a farm, coming in time to be a personage of much importance. He was county assessor from 1834 to 1842, and at the time of his death, March 25, 1843, occupied the responsible and honorable office of sheriff. John D. grew to manhood on the farm, receiving a common school education. Reared as he was among the sweet influences of Nature where

There's music in the sighing of a reed
And music in the gushing of a rill,

his heart was early enthralled by Love's young dream, as which "there's nothing half so sweet in life," and on the 22d of July, 1847, he was married to Miss Sarah J., daughter of Robert, and Elizabeth Boucher, originally from Kentucky, but among the very earliest settlers of the county. Mr. D. taught school for three terms before his marriage, as well as several after, locating on his present farm in 1849. He has 159 acres in his home place all fenced, and nearly all in cultivation and meadow pasture. His residence is a comfortable one-story building, and there is a good barn and fair orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Dameron have seven children living: Mary E., wife of N. C. Cunningham; Isaac T., Elizabeth M., wife of D. G. Day; Josie, wife of G. W. Reynolds; Rebecca F., wife of T. L. Day; J. C. and William B. Four are deceased as follows: Benjamin F., died when 6 months old; Zachariah S., at the age of 4 months; Valentine, aged 14 months, and Ida Dora died at the age of 19 years and 10 months. Mr. and

Mrs. D. belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and are worthy members of the community.

WILLIAM D. DAY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. D., who is engaged in farming and stock-raising, was born in Washington county, Tenn., on the 23d of January, 1836; his father, Thomas Day, came from Virginia when a young man, marrying Matilda Henley, a native of Tennessee. He moved to Missouri in 1844, and settled in Randolph county, buying a farm already partially improved which is still in the family. William D. passed the first part of his life on this place, owing most of his education to his own efforts. April 7, 1863, Mr. Day was married to Miss George Ann, daughter of John V. and Ann Dunn, formerly of Kentucky. Mrs. D. herself, however, was a native of Randolph. They have had four children: Ida G., Anna L., Birdie May and William A. After Mr. D. had assumed the cares and responsibilities of matrimony, he lived for two years on his present farm, then went to Iowa for a year, and upon his return, lived a year in Macon county, and at last in the spring of 1867, when the seed was bursting through the ground, the buds breaking into bloom, he moved back to the old home. Here he lives, honored and content, a citizen of whom Randolph should be proud. His farm comprises 65 acres of good land fenced and cultivated, good stable, a comfortable house, and an orchard of about 150 trees. Mr. and Mrs. Day are deeply imbued with religious faith and belong to the Christian Church. During the late war, Mr. William Day served in the militia in the fall of 1864 and winter of 1865; his brother Elbert served in the Southern army for four years and was in some of the most severe battles in the South. In one in which he participated all were slain in his company but one comrade beside himself. He came home at the end of the war without a wound, having been honorably discharged. A remarkable feature of the family of Thomas and Matilda Day is contained in the fact that out of a family of 12 children, six boys and six girls — all grew to manhood and womanhood with the exception of one, an infant, who died at a tender age. All these have assumed the cares and responsibilities of married life. The parents are still living, the father being nearly 80 years of age and the mother in her seventy-fourth year. They are among the most worthy and highly respected pioneers of the county.

CHARLES S. DAY

(Post-office, Cairo).

Mr. Day, a brother of W. D., whose biography appears above, is a native of the county, and was born February 28, 1846. He grew to manhood on a farm upon a portion of which he resides. He received a good common school education. In 1864 he enlisted in the State Militia and served until discharged in July, 1865, being stationed most

of the time at Huntsville. After Mr. D.'s marriage, April 15, 1866, he lived at home for a year, then for two years with his wife's father and finally settled on a tract of the home place which he had previously purchased. This contains 70 acres fenced and in cultivation, a comfortable residence, out-buildings, etc., and a fine young bearing orchard of about 100 trees. Mr. Day's wife was a Miss Mary C. Lessly, daughter of Harrison Lessly, formerly from Kentucky, but a resident of the county for many years. Mr. and Mrs. D. have five children living: William E., Dora Belle, Hubert L., Rubie and Jennie Pearl; besides these, one died at a tender age. Mr. Day is an energetic, thrifty and prosperous farmer, one of the sort whom every county should strive to number among her residents, for they are her bone and sinew. He and his wife walk in the light that shines from above, and guide their footsteps according to the belief of the Christian Church.

DABNEY G. DAY

(Farmer, Section 11).

Mr. D., another member of the ancient and honored family of Days, is a brother of Charles S. and William Day. He also lives on a portion of the home place which is one of the oldest in the township, having been settled away back, beyond the memory of all but the oldest inhabitants. D. G. was born here January 30, 1850, and like his brothers grew up on the farm, enjoying its pure and simple pleasures, and preparing himself for the toils of life by such education as the common schools of the county enabled him to obtain. He was satisfied with the peaceful world in which he was brought up, and upon his majority felt no desire to change:—

"To surrender
The pond with all its lilies, for the leap
Into the unknown deep."

Therefore, upon taking to himself a partner of his joys, he settled more firmly than ever upon his ancestral soil. He married September 6, 1873, Miss Elizabeth M., daughter of J. D. Dameron, the picture of whose life ornaments the pages of this history. Children who are —

As the leaves are to the forest,
E're their sweet and tender juices
Have been hardened into wood,

have clustered around their fireside. Their names are respectively Winford E. Hortense, Arthur B. C. and Carson Roy, the latter of whom died February 2, 1884. Mr. Day has a comfortable house, good stable and young orchard coming on, all pleasantly situated upon 85 acres of fenced land, and in cultivation and pasture. Mr. Day is a young man of admirable qualities of heart and head, and endears himself to every one by his courteous, affable manners and sunny temper. They are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM G. AND JAMES G. GRIFFIN

(Father and Son; the Former Retired, the Latter Merchant at Cairo).

The biography of the Griffin family, or at least the branch of it to which the subjects of this sketch belong, leads back to long prior to the War of the Revolution, and its representatives are all as worthy as men and citizens as the older ones are remarkable for their longevity. The Griffins settled in Virginia from England soon after the colony at Jamestown was founded, and from the Old Dominion branches of the family have spread out into the other States. William G. Griffin's father, James Griffin, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in about 1758, and grew up in that county, where he was subsequently married to Miss Delphia Adams, one year his junior. James Griffin and his father (who is the great-grandfather of James G. Griffin, the junior subject of this sketch) served in the army of Virginia under Washington during the war for Independence, James, the elder, being only seventeen years of age when he enlisted. After the war he came out to Kentucky and settled, where he reared a large family of children and lived until his death, which was in 1853, when he was in the ninety-fifth year of his age. His wife died also in Kentucky, in 1843, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. Of their family of seven sons and three daughters, most of whom lived to rear families of their own, but two are now living—Parmelia, the widow of William Reynolds, of Pulaski county, Ky., and now in the eighty-third year of her age; and William G., the subject of this sketch. William G. Griffin was born in Pulaski county, Ky., May 13, 1803, and was reared in that county. In 1838 he came to Missouri and located in Ralls county, but the following year came over into Macon county, and from Macon to Randolph in 1865, where he still resides, now 81 years of age, and in remarkable health both of mind and body, considering his advanced age. On the 6th of January, 1839, he was married to Miss Anna Griffin, a second cousin of his, and formerly of Kentucky. Five of the family of children resulting from this union are living: John H., of Macon county, recorder of deeds; Sarah J., the wife of Morgan Cox; Louisa, the wife of F. G. Johnston; Mary A., the wife of John L. McKinney and James G. The father, William G., was a successful farmer in his time and accumulated a comfortable estate. Having lived an industrious, temperate and worthy life, he is thus spared to reach a ripe old age, with his mental powers unimpaired and his physical strength well preserved. James G. Griffin, the youngest of their family, was born on the 19th of September, 1850, and on the 12th of March, 1872, was married to Miss Belle McKinney. The year of his marriage Mr. Griffin engaged in merchandising at Cairo, which he has since followed now for a period of 12 years, and with abundant success. He carries an excellent stock of goods and commands a large trade. He is also quite extensively engaged in handling stock and ships largely to the wholesale markets. An enterprising, thor-

ough-going business man, he is rapidly coming to the front as one of the substantial and leading citizens of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin have five children: Florence, Flora, Maude, Rosamond and Willie Pearl. He and wife are members of the Church, he of the Baptist, and she of the Christian. He is also a member of the A. F. and A. M., I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W.

JOSEPH A. HANNAH

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

If one had been on the road between Missouri and East Tennessee in 1835, he might have seen a mover's covered wagon slowly but surely wending its way on to this State. In the wagon here referred to was Robert Hannah and wife, formerly a Miss Melinda Jenkins, both young then and immigrating to this new country to establish themselves in life. They came on and settled in Randolph county, and here, as the seasons came and went and decades grew into almost half a century, their industry and perseverance prospered them abundantly in the affairs of the world and Heaven blessed them with a numerous family of children. The father became one of the substantial and influential farmers and stock-raisers of the county and one of its large landholders. He died here in a green old age on the 4th of March, 1876, honored for the long and useful life he had led and deeply mourned, now that the end had come. His good wife, worthy to have been the life-companion of such a man, preceded him to the grave in 1855. Both sleep beneath the sod of the county for which they had done so much and in which they will long be remembered for the valued and blameless lives they lived. Such parents children may cherish the memory of with the sweet sadness and sacredness of a happy dream. Six of their family of children are living: James M., now of California; Joseph A., the subject of this sketch; Sarah E., the wife of W. M. Baker; Louisa J., the wife of Elder J. E. Sharp; Julia A., the wife of S. R. King, of Saline county; and Emily E., the wife of E. H. Jett. Margaret F. grew to womanhood and became the wife of J. S. Howard, A.B. and A.M., a professor in Oxford Female College, of the State of Mississippi. She died in 1866. Joseph A. Hannah, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Lincoln county, Tenn., August 5, 1830, emigrated to Missouri in the spring of 1835 and was reared on his father's farm. Having decided to devote himself to farming before he reached manhood, he has ever since followed that occupation. He has a handsome place of nearly 300 acres, over half of which he has in pasturage, devoting his place largely to stock-raising. He handles cattle, hogs, sheep and mules and is satisfactorily successful in all these lines. Mr. Hannah is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Cairo and also of the A. F. and A. M. at that place. On the 14th of September, 1853, he was married to Miss Isabella, a daughter of Lydia and William King. Mr. and Mrs. Hannah have six children: William E.,

James S., Joseph E., Julia Belle, Mattie F. and Susie B. But alas! there is no flock, howe'er watched and tended, but one dead lamb is there. Lydia A. lived but nine months, when, too fair to last, her little spirit was wafted to its home on high. Mrs. Hannah is an exemplary member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM P. HENSON

(Proprietor of Henson's Drug Store, Cairo).

Mr. Henson, a young business man of Cairo of thorough-going enterprise, established his present business at this place in the spring of 1882. A young gentleman of somewhat advanced education and already with a neat start in life, for all he has and has accomplished he is very largely, if not mainly, indebted to his own resolution, spirit and industry. Mr. Henson has the only drug store at Cairo and he strives to supply the wants of the people in his line as well and completely as if there were any number of other houses here in his line. He is one of that class of men who can be accommodating and faithful to their obligations in business, as well as otherwise, without competition to spur them on, or other fictitious influences. He keeps an excellent stock of good, fresh drugs, and buying as he does altogether for cash, he is able to sell them at the lowest prices the state of the markets allow. Personally, Mr. Henson is a genial, sociable and popular man and the general esteem in which he is held has hardly less to do with the large trade he commands than the high character of the business he conducts. Mr. Henson is a native Missourian, born in Lewis county, October 3, 1855. Reared on his father's farm in that county, he remained at home, with the exception of short absences, until 1877, when he entered the State Normal School at Kirksville, in which he took a preparatory course for general business pursuits of three years. After this he taught two terms of school and by economy saved up a nucleus of means. In 1882 he came to Cairo and established his present business. On the 15th of November, 1881, Mr. Henson was married to Miss Susan E. Baldwin, of Shelby county, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. H. have an interesting little daughter, born August 18, 1883. He and wife are both members of the M. E. Church South at this place. Mr. Henson's parents are residents of Harrison county, Ky. His father, George Henson, was born in that county June 20, 1823. His mother, whose maiden name was Henrietta Bourn, was born there. They were married in 1850 and subsequently lived in Lewis county, this State, where the subject of this sketch was born. They afterwards returned, however, to Harrison county, Ky., where they now reside. Of their original family of nine children, all are still living and are residents of Lewis county, this State, except our subject. The father is a substantial farmer of Harrison county and one of its most highly respected citizens.

JOHN HUNTSMAN

(Farmer).

Mr. H., an old and respected citizen of Cairo township and a representative of one of the pioneer families of the county, was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky. He was a son of Benjamin and Ann C. (Darby) Huntsman, both natives of the same county, the father born in 1788 and the mother in 1803, and who came to Randolph county in 1833 and settled in what is now Cairo township. The father entered land there and improved a farm, on which he resided for nearly 40 years and until his death, which occurred August 1, 1872, at the ripe old age of 84. The mother died January 29, 1874, aged 71. The father served as magistrate and was one of the respected citizens of the township. Of their family of five sons and three daughters, four sons and one daughter are living, namely: George, John, Sarah, the wife of Joseph W. Darby; Harrison and Benjamin F. The deceased were: Amanda, who died in maidenhood; William, who died in military prison as a Confederate soldier during the Civil War; Susan J., who died in 1870. John Huntsman, the subject of this sketch, after he grew up on the farm in Cairo township, began farming for himself and has since followed that occupation. On the 20th of May, 1860, he was married to Miss Nellie M., a daughter of William M. and Sarah Nichols, formerly of the State of Missouri, where Mr. Huntsman's wife was born August 27, 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Huntsman have four children living: Walter, Martha A., Emily and Hattie W. One, an infant son, is deceased. Mr. Huntsman settled on his present place in 1850. His farm contains 150 acres of land, and from boyhood he has led a worthy, industrious and respected life. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for many years, and he was one of the organizers of Union Church, his name being first on the books. This church was organized in 1857, and he has been one of its faithful members ever since. He is also a worthy member of the A. F. and A. M.

FELIX G. JOHNSTON

(Owner and Proprietor of Wayside Farm).

Mr. J., one of the enterprising, thrifty farmers of Cairo Township, is a native Missourian, born in Macon county June 10, 1844. His parents are Richard T. and Mary (Ware) Johnston, both natives of Virginia, the father born in 1799 and the mother in 1826. They came to Missouri in 1838 and settled in Macon county, where the mother still resides, but the father died September 10, 1866. Five of their family of 10 children are living: Charles M., James, Felix G., Richard T. and Barbara F., all residents of this State. Felix G. Johnston was reared on the farm in Macon county, and on the 5th of January, 1866, was married to Miss Lula B. Griffin, a daughter of William G. and Anna Griffin, of that county. Mr. Johnston located on his present

farm in 1870. Here he has an exceptionally neat and well cared for place of 160 acres. His residence is a well constructed and tastily built cottage, and everything about his place shows that it has an intelligent, progressive man for proprietor. He also has a small place a short distance from his homestead. His farm is largely devoted to meadow and pasturage, and he raises considerable stock. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston have two children: Anna F. and Ida May. The parents and children are all members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Johnston is a worthy, upright man and is well respected.

ALFRED LOWELL

(Owner and Proprietor of Oakfield Farm).

This leading agriculturist of Randolph county is a worthy descendant of two of the best families of Massachusetts — the Lowells and Godfreys, though Mr. Lowell himself is a native of Maine, whither his father had removed, and was born in Kennebec county, July 16, 1812. The Lowells were originally from England, but came over to Massachusetts in the early days of the colony. John Lowell, of Newberryport, was one of the most distinguished men of the State, being the first Supreme Judge of the Commonwealth under the American Constitution, and for many years, both before and after the Revolution, a member of Congress, and after the close of the war for Independence a U. S. District and Circuit Judge and one of the founders of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Joshua A. Lowell, who died in 1874, is well known as a leading Democratic statesman of Maine, but born and reared in Massachusetts. And James Russell Lowell, the present American Minister at the Court of St. James, is too well known as a scholar, poet and statesman to require more than mention. The Godfreys were originally from Normandy, France, but passed over into England, or a branch of the family at least, in the time of William the Conqueror. Godfrey, of Bouillon, was by all odds the greatest man of the Crusades, and was the first Christian king of Jerusalem. He it was that led the Christian hosts at the time of the capture of the Holy City. Speaking of that immortal victory, Gibbon says: "On Friday, at three in the afternoon, the day and the hour of the Passion, Godfrey of Bouillon stood victorious on the walls of Jerusalem." And then in England there was Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, the great jurist who exerted himself in the discovery of the Popish plot and is supposed to have been murdered by the Catholics. Of the American branch of the family we have the great mathematician, Thomas Godfrey and his son, the latter being the first dramatic poet on this side of the Atlantic. James Lowell, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Newberryport, Mass., in 1770, and was a nephew of Hon. John A. Lowell, of Newberryport, mentioned above. James Lowell married Miss Olive Godfrey, who was born in that part of Massachusetts now in the jurisdiction of Maine, in 1780. They were married in 1798 and settled permanently in Maine. James Lowell there became a wealthy and leading ship-

builder and ship-owner, and was one of the prominent men of Maine in his line of business for many years. He died in 1853, but his wife survived up to 1876, reaching the advanced age of 96 years. They had a family of eight children: Mary, James, Harrison, Alfred, Edward, Henry, Franklin and Leander, of whom only Alfred and Leander are living. Alfred Lowell, the subject of this sketch, was reared at Kennebec and educated under the excellent New England system of public instruction. In 1838, then a young man 26 years of age, he decided to seek his fortune in the West, and accordingly came out to Illinois and located in Tazewell county, where he embarked in the pursuit of farming. Three years afterwards, on the 10th of December, 1841, he was married to Miss Laura S. Richmond, of Tazewell county, and he continued a resident of that county, engaged mainly in farming, for over 30 years after his marriage. A man of his antecedents, intelligence and enterprise could hardly have failed of success in tending his flocks and herds and cultivating the rich soil in the Prairie State. In 1870 Mr. Lowell determined to push on out to Missouri, and disposing of his interests in Illinois, he came to this State and settled in Randolph county on the farm where he now resides. This is one of the best farms in the township, a typical place for a Northern farmer, neat and clean and everything in good shape. He has over 400 acres of fine land in the county, and he and his sons are largely engaged in the stock business, their annual shipments running as high some years as 250 head of cattle and 400 head of hogs. He is one of the well known and popular citizens of the county, a man whose citizenship is of value to the people among whom he lives, and no one is more highly respected by those who know him than he. Mr. Lowell's first wife died in 1853, and on the 24th of April, 1855, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Sill, a daughter of D. T. and Polly Sill, formerly of Ohio, in which State Mrs. Lowell was born July 3, 1834. By his first marriage there were three children: Elizabeth, who died in maidenhood; Edward and James. He also has three children by his last marriage: Clara E., Florence and Edith.

HIRAM McKINNEY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, and Dealer in Lumber).

Fifty-one years ago the scene presented by Randolph county was far different from that which it presents to-day. Then it was an almost uninhabited wilderness, the solitude of the wilds, so far as human habitations were concerned, being broken only now and then by a white man's cabin in the edge of the timber that skirted broad prairies. Now, all these prairies have been fenced up and much of the timber has been cleared away; white farm houses and occasionally brick ones rear their spacious fronts on the different farms, and the land is filled with a busy, prosperous and intelligent people. For this mighty change, a change not less happy than it is marked, we are indebted to the sturdy pioneers who came here in an early day, wending their way from distant States over high mountain ranges and through lonely

plains in their white covered wagons, to lay the foundations of a prosperous community on this side of the turbid waters of the Mississippi, and to rear aloft with their brawn and brain the proud walls of its superstructure. Among those who contributed their full share in this great work was the father of the subject of this sketch, Daniel McKinney. Born in Lincoln county, Ky., on the 13th of January, 1802, he married Miss Eliza Brown in 1833, and the following year came to Missouri, locating in Randolph county, where for 48 years he labored unceasingly for the material development of the county; and accumulating a comfortable fortune, he thus contributed his full share to its wealth and prosperity, and dying at last at a good old age, left a worthy family of children to succeed to his name and estate and to carry forward the great work to which, practically, his whole life was devoted. He was one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of Randolph county, and died a worthy member of the Christian Church, of which he had been a member for many years. His wife still resides on the old family homestead at the ripe old age of 73. Of their family of six sons and five daughters, nine are living: Sophia J., now Mrs. Robert Brown, of Monroe county; Hiram, the subject of this sketch; William E., of Oregon; Annie M., now Mrs. Harrison Huntsman; Patsey J., the wife of Samuel F. Campbell; Harrison S., John F., Madison and Laura B., the wife of James G. Griffin. Hiram McKinney, the subject of this sketch, was born on the 8th of June, 1837, and from that day to this, a period of 47 years, has been a continuous resident of Randolph county. On the 27th of February, 1867, he was married to Miss Amanda F., a daughter of James G. and Sarah R. Campbell, who settled here also in about 1833, coming from Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. McK. have but one child, Sophia J., born October 12, 1873. Two are deceased, Evelena and Nora Lee. Mr. McKinney's whole life, from youth to the present, has been spent in farming, and as the fruits of his toil he may point with reasonable satisfaction to his fine farm of 200 acres, one of the best in the township, and also to his stock and other valuable personal property. He makes something of a specialty of raising stock, and ships from two to three car loads to the markets annually. He and wife are members of the church, his wife of the Christian and he of the Baptist denominations. Mr. McKinney keeps on hand a stock of lumber for general custom.

MARQUES D. L. PATTON

(Farmer).

It was in 1837 that Thomas Patton and wife, whose maiden name was Mary Stinson, with their family of children, emigrated from Tennessee to Missouri, and settled in Randolph county. He was a wheelwright by occupation, and followed that in this county until his death, which occurred March 5, 1842. He was born in Alabama in 1790. She was born in South Carolina in 1804, and died in this county January 7, 1883. But four of their family of 11 children are living: Rhoda, the wife of William Mayo, of Benton county, Arkansas;

Marques D. L., Nancy M., the wife of Richard Cromwell, and Thomas Jr. Marques D. L. Patton, the subject of this sketch, was born in this county March 3, 1837, and his home has been in this county from that day to this. On the 1st of March, 1860, he was married to Miss Mary C. Cromwell, and five sons and four daughters have been the fruits of their union, but five of whom, however, are now living: Nora B., Charles A., Stephen C., Mary H. and Freddie M. Mr. Patton settled on the farm where he now resides in 1872. He has 200 acres of good land and is comfortably situated on his place. Mrs. Patton is a native of Kentucky, born February 25, 1839. Her parents were Joseph W. and Martha Cromwell, who came to this county in 1856.

JEREMIAH W. PHILLIPS

(Farmer and Justice of the Peace).

During the War 'Squire Phillips' father, Allen Phillips, an old gentleman 61 years of age, and who has been a resident of Monroe county for 25 years, a peaceable and law-abiding man, taking no part in the troubles of the times, and one of the best and most highly respected citizens in the county, was taken out from his house by a band of irresponsible and merciless scoundrels serving on the Union side as militiamen, and shot down like a common dog in cold blood. His body was afterwards taken charge of by friends and respectfully and sadly buried in the home cemetery, where his remains still rest in the unending embrace of the grave. He was a good man, an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was esteemed by all, and his memory is tenderly cherished by his loved ones and by all his neighbors and acquaintances. He was a native of Kentucky, born February 24, 1803. His first wife was a Miss Elizabeth M. Doswell, formerly of Prince Edward county, Virginia. Two of their family of children are living: Alice C., widow of James M. Fifer, and the subject of this sketch. His last wife was previously Mrs. Susan Davis, and came from Garrett county, Ky. 'Squire J. W. Phillips was born in Casey county, Ky., now Boyle county, July 15, 1838. He was reared on his father's farm in Monroe county, and on the 21st of April, 1859, was married to Miss Marietta H. Patton, of Macon county. They have six children living: Alice L., Allen, James W., Susan, Nora B. and Edward. Three are deceased: Hugh R., drowned June 17, 1882; Charles and Emma, both of whom died in infancy. 'Squire Phillips has a neat farm and is an intelligent citizen and industrious farmer. In 1882 he was elected justice of the peace and has since held that office. He and wife are members of the C. P. Church, and he is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

JOSEPH C. RIDINGS, M.D., AND OVERTON H. RIDINGS, M.D.

(Of J. C. & O. H. Ridings, Physicians and Surgeons, Cairo).

These gentlemen, leading practitioners in the medical profession, in the north-eastern part of Randolph county, are the sons of George

Ridings, Esq., an old and respected citizen and successful farmer of Monroe county, but originally of Virginia. George Ridings was born in the Old Dominion on the 10th of September, 1813, and after he grew up came out to Missouri in an early day. In 1848 he was married to Miss Martha Hersman, formerly of near Lexington, Ky., where she was born in 1827. She died, however, three years after her marriage, on the 16th of December, 1851, in Monroe county, where she and her husband had previously lived. She left two sons, only one of whom, however, Joseph C., one of the subjects of this sketch, lived to reach manhood. On the 15th of May, 1854, the father was married to Miss Susan Hersman, a cousin to his first wife. His second marriage proved not less happy than the first, and his last wife was spared to brighten his home until it was darkened at last by his own death. Of the family of five children by this union, two are now living, Overton H., the second subject of this sketch, and Abbie, now also of Cairo, residing with her mother, who is still living. The father died at Lynchburg, Ohio, on the 22d of April, 1872. Dr. Joseph C. Ridings was born in Monroe county, Mo., May 8, 1849. Reared on his father's farm in that county, he prepared himself for college in the local schools, and in 1861 entered Westminster College, where he took a thorough general and classical course, continuing there for five years and graduating with distinction in 1866. Immediately after his graduation, young Ridings began the study of medicine, and in 1868 attended the Kentucky College of Medicine at Louisville. Continuing his studies, he took his second course at medical college at the St. Louis Medical College in 1870-71, graduating in the spring of the last named year with high honor. Dr. Ridings' preceptor in the study of medicine was Dr. John McNutt, of Middle Grove. In 1871 he formed a partnership with Dr. C. S. Gray, in the practice at Nevada City, Mo. They subsequently removed to Liberty, Montgomery county, Kas., where they continued the practice together for a short time. Dr. Ridings then returned to Missouri and located at Cairo, where he has since been engaged in the practice. Here, in 1872, he formed a partnership with Dr. J. G. Wilson, which continued with agreeableness and mutual advantage for eleven years, at the expiration of which it was dissolved in the same spirit of friendship that had characterized their long practice as partners. Dr. Overton H. Ridings then became Dr. J. C. Ridings' partner in the practice, a partnership which has since continued. To the people of the northeastern part of Randolph county it would be repeating a well known fact, which has been said by every one in this vicinity, that Dr. J. C. Ridings is one of the best physicians that was ever called to the bedside of the suffering. With a marked natural taste and a singular aptitude for the medical profession, he commenced with a thorough general education, and then took an advanced college course in his profession, a course which was characterized with more than ordinary proficiency throughout. Since his graduation at medical college, now thirteen

years ago, although engaged constantly and arduously in active practice, he has never ceased to be a medical student, for he loves medicine not less as a science, a field of constant interest and investigation, than as an art, or a field of practical work. The result is that he has inevitably taken a leading and enviable position in his profession. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic order and takes a marked interest in the discharge of his Masonic duties and the general welfare of the order. On the 6th of October, 1874, he was married to Miss Rosa Voorhies, a daughter of C. F. Voorhies, a prominent farmer of Monroe county. Mrs. Ridings was born in Rapides Parish, La., June 16, 1853. They have three children, Pearl, George V. and Cornelius R. Both parents are members of the Presbyterian Church.

DR. OVERTON H. RIDINGS was born in Monroe county, April 6, 1855, and was reared and educated in that county. He was principally occupied with farming pursuits until he began his course as a medical student. Dr. O. H. Ridings read medicine under Dr. I. Forrest, and afterwards entered the St. Louis Medical College in which he continued as a student until his graduation. Having pursued his studies with zeal and intelligence, his graduation was highly creditable. Receiving his honors at the medical college with the class of 1882, he afterwards engaged in the practice at Clark's Switch, in Randolph county, where he continued with success until November, 1883, when he formed his present partnership with his brother at Cairo. Although Dr. Ridings has been in the practice but a short time, his qualifications and natural aptness for a successful physician are such that he can hardly fail of winning a place in the confidence and esteem of the public as a practitioner quite as high as that now occupied by his brother. A man of generous impulses and warm sympathies, he enters at once into *rapprochement*, as the French would say, with his patient, and is able to prescribe intelligently, not only from a thorough knowledge of medicine, but from that intuition which comes to every one who has the natural qualities for a good nurse. Differing from many physicians, his presence in a sick room brings with it hope and cheer, and is always agreeable to the suffering, having none of those characteristics of want of feeling and sympathy which are often the case with some excellent doctors. Personally and professionally, Dr. O. H. Ridings is very popular and stands high as a citizen and neighbor. On the 9th of September, 1873, he was married to Miss Sally W. Harris, a daughter of Joseph B. Harris, an influential farmer of Monroe county. Mrs. Ridings was born April 28, 1856. They have two children: Clifton H. and Stanley H. One died in infancy. The Doctor and wife are members of the Christian Church.

VALENTINE ROLLINS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. R. was born in Danville, Cumberland county, Me., September 14, 1818, his parents, Abiel L. and Martha (Manuel) Rollins, living all their lives in the same State. Mr. Rollins, Sr., served at one time

in the militia, doing muster service. Valentine R. spent his youth and, indeed, part of his maturer years in his native State. He was educated there, and taught school for one term. His first wife, to whom he was married in Cumberland county in 1844, was a Miss L. S., daughter of Samuel Verill, also a life long resident. The year after his marriage, Mr. Rollins came West to seek his fortune, and made his home upon part of the same ground upon which he now lives. At first he entered only 80 acres, and for seven years lived in a 12x12 cabin; but success never fails to come to those who strive with patience and perseverance to win it, and now Mr. R. has the use of 400 acres of land, with 340 fenced, and all in a good state of cultivation, tame pasture and meadow. He occupies a nice residence, and has a good tenant house, two farms and a large rat proof corn crib. In 1857 Mrs. Rollins died, and the following year Mr. R. was married again, this time to Miss L. B. Boucher, daughter of Robert Boucher, formerly of Kentucky, but a time-honored citizen of this county. To them have been born seven children: Martha J., wife of W. R. McDaniel; Aba A., wife of James D. Peeler; Sarah L., Millie B., Walter A., Frederick V. and Charles. Mr. Rollins has some military experience though he was not in any engagement. He served for some time in the Enrolled Militia, which was organized for home protection. He was first lieutenant of Co. G, Col. Denny's regiment. Mr. R. now makes farming and stock-raising his profession, and with careful, painstaking diligence is preparing a golden harvest.

WILLIAM M. STEELE

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. S. settled on the place where he now resides in 1856, and for 28 years has devoted himself to the work of tilling his farm and raising such stock as farmers usually keep. His place contains 155 acres and is comfortably improved. Mr. Steele is a Kentuckian by birth, and the 30th of December, 1819, was the day that marked his entrance into the world. His parents were residents at the time of Adair county, and both his father, Robert Steele, and mother, Cynthia, *nee* Vaughan, came of old Virginia families. They came to Missouri in about 1826, and lived in Howard county until 1831, when they removed to Randolph and made this their home for some 17 years. The father then removed to Saline county, where he died in 1848. The mother died in Carroll county in 1858. William M. Steele was reared in this county and brought up to the occupation of a farmer. November 26, 1839, he was married to Miss Nancy Wallace, and he and his wife at once settled on a place to themselves. He has continued farming from youth up to the present time, being now nearly 65 years of age. Mr. Steele's first wife died August 27, 1873. Seven of the children by this marriage are living: John T., Mary J., now Mrs. Hosea Eastwood, of Chariton county; Louisa C., William W., Major J., Robert H., of Washington Territory; Susana, the wife of J. L. Brown, of Linn county. On the same day of his wife's

death, but in the year 1874, Mr. Steele was married to Mrs. Elizabeth, the widow of Joseph M. Reid. Mrs. Steele is now married to her third husband. She is the mother of four children: one by her first husband, Charles W. Halliburton, who is now married and living in Moberly; Lela M. and Carrie L. by her second husband, Mr. Reed; and Edgar Singleton by her present husband, Mr. Steele. Mr. S. is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife is a member of the Christian denomination.

ELDER JONAS G. SWETMAN

(Minister of the Baptist Church and Farmer.)

Mr. Swetman, who now has charge of the Baptist church at Midway, an arm of Mount Shiloh, and is an earnest, faithful minister of the Gospel, is a native of Kentucky, born in Clark county, January 11, 1820. When he was a lad eight years of age, his parents, Judge John Swetman and Sarah, *nee* Goff, came to Missouri with their family and settled on a tract of land about seven miles from Fayette. in Howard county, on which the father built a log dwelling which is standing to this day, a landmark of the pioneer days of the county. He lived there until his death, which occurred in 1864. He became one of the substantial farmers and influential citizens of that county, and served for 16 years as justice of the peace, and was afterwards a judge of the county court. The mother, a woman of gentle heart and pious mind, motherly and beloved by all her neighbors, died in 1835. The father was afterwards married to Miss Mary A. Belmear, of that county. By his first marriage there were 10 children, and his second 12 — of the first family, namely: Jonas G., the subject of this sketch, George T., William B., deceased; Levi W., deceased; Polly, John H., Strother B., Elisha J. and Sarah M., deceased; all but two of whom lived to maturity and became the heads of families — of the second family, namely: Asa L., Elizabeth F., Jesse D., Joseph S., Susan M., deceased; Benjamin, deceased; Sidney T., deceased; Hiram, deceased; Daniel W., Albert, Malvina and Charles, all but two of whom lived to maturity. Twelve of the 22 children are still living. Elder Jonas G. Swetman was reared in Howard county. On the 26th of November, 1840, he was married to Miss Jane F. Wallace. She was born in Caswell county, N. C., May 24, 1816. She was of Randolph county at the time of her marriage, and to this county Mr. Swetman moved, where he engaged in farming which he has since followed. She died February 13, 1881, having been the mother of eight children: Sarah E., now the wife of William Halliburton, of Shelby county; John J., died at the age of 17, in 1860; George W., who was killed in a coal bank in 1880 at the age of 34; Silas, who died in boyhood; Susan M., who died in tender years; Louisa, the wife of John H. Lilly, of this county; Malinda P., who died while the wife of Charles Orr, in 1880, at the age of 26 years; and Jonas A., Jr., born May 7, 1857. Mr. Swetman was married to Miss Sarah Colborn, March 7, 1883. Mr. Swetman has long been a member of

the Baptist Church. In 1871 he was licensed to preach, and two years afterwards he was duly ordained a minister in his denomination. He is a man of profound piety, a thorough acquaintance with the Scriptures, a superior mind and a preacher of more than ordinary eloquence and piety. Under his ministry many precious souls have been saved to the Redeemer. Elder J. G. Swetman is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and takes a warm interest in the welfare of the order. Mr. Swetman's farm contains 100 acres.

REV. MILTON F. WILLIAMS

(Minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, Post-office, Cairo).

In the whole ecclesiastical history of Missouri there is not a family that deserves more honorable mention or is more justly entitled to the lasting remembrance of posterity than the one of which the subject of the present sketch is a representative. Rev. Mr. Williams was a son of Rev. Lewis Williams who has been well termed in the "History of the Baptists in Missouri" "The prince of pioneer ministers." After him came his eldest son, Rev. Alvin P. Williams, who, for many years, and until his untimely taking off by an accident in the harvest-time of his usefulness, stood at the head of the Baptist clergy of Missouri. Both father and son have been justly classed among the most remarkable men whose lives have been identified with this State. The father was a co-laborer here when the country was known as Upper Louisiana, with Musick and Wilhoite, the three pioneer Protestant ministers of Missouri. He was from North Carolina and came to this then Territory in 1797, being at that time 13 years of age. He grew up as a hunter and frontiersman and among the Indians, surpassing them all in the chase, as a marksman, and in every exercise and amusement common at that day. He was of course without education, but finally learned to read and became a Baptist minister. His career in the church was that of one of the most successful preachers of his time. He organized churches and planted the banner of the cross in every settlement of white men in North-eastern and Central Missouri, and to this day the strength and importance of that denomination in these sections of the State is probably more largely due to his ministry than to the services of any other clergyman of his denomination of his time. He was a man of wonderful natural eloquence, untrammelled by artificial methods, and, therefore, the more powerful and effectual in the pulpit. Hundreds came into the church under his preaching every year and although the country was sparsely settled, often large numbers of the congregations coming a day's journey to hear him, yet his conversions towered into the thousands. His eldest son, Alvin P. Williams, also became one of the leading Baptist ministers of the State. His education and advantages were very limited, but by self-culture he obtained an advanced education, and became one of the most accomplished Greek scholars in his denomination in the State. He was an inveterate student and possessed of a wonderful memory. He was often heard

to remark that he believed if the New Testament were lost he could supply it *in toto* from memory. He was not only a tireless student and an accomplished scholar, but a most indefatigable minister, an eloquent and successful preacher. Mr. Burlingham has said of him: "He was equally efficient in the pulpit, on the platform, or with the pen. By character, sound judgment, conciliating manners and incessant efforts, he placed himself in the front rank of the Baptists of Missouri, and, indeed, of the denomination." Of course in the space to which the present sketch is necessarily confined, no adequate idea can be conveyed of the lives and services of these distinguished and eminent servants of God, men whose influence, though their remains now rest peacefully under the son and their spirits are in Heaven, still goes on vibrating down the current of time and on the gulf of eternity. The father, Rev. Lewis Williams, has well been called, "The father of preachers." All four of his sons, Alvin P., Perry D., Isaiah T. and Milton F. became Baptist ministers, and five of his grandsons, the sons of his daughters, also became ministers in the same church, namely, Revs. Lewis and J. D. Murphy, and Revs. Perry D. and Frank Cooper, also Rev. I. T. Williams, Jr., the son of Rev. I. T. Williams, Sr. The biographies of several of these, including Rev. Lewis and Alvin P. Williams, are given in the "History of the Baptists in Missouri," above referred to, and in several other works.

REV. MILTON F. WILLIAMS, the subject of this sketch, was born in Franklin county, Mo., January 11, 1826, and was about 13 years his eldest brother's junior. When he came up he had better school advantages than those with which the former were favored, having besides elementary instruction in good neighborhood schools, the benefit of a course at Pleasant Ridge College, in Platte county. He became early decided for the ministry and prosecuted his studies in advance of entering upon the theological course with this object in view. From college he entered at once upon a preparatory course for the pulpit and in due time he was ordained, April 7, 1849, at Brin Zion Church, in St. Clair county. Since then he has been actively engaged in the ministry. Rev. Mr. Williams has had numerous charges in Missouri during the past 35 years and has ever been esteemed an able, sincere and successful minister. A man who has devoted, practically, his whole life to study and work in his sacred calling, and blessed with a mind of singular strength and penetration, as might be expected, he has risen to an enviable rank among the Baptist clergymen of Missouri. Filled with the spirit that should animate the true Christian minister, and learned not only in the doctrines of the Bible and the general principles of theology, but in the knowledge afforded by secular writings, when he enters the pulpit he is prepared to speak from a standpoint of more than ordinary information, and being of an earnest nature, zealous in his office, he addresses himself to his hearers with that strength, impressiveness and force, that the impression he makes upon the minds of his congregation is not less effectual than his appeals to their hearts and consciences. As a speaker he is

possessed of rare grace and agreeableness of delivery, and his language is well chosen, fluent, and brings out the points he wishes to make clear with great perspicuity. Though more of an even, smooth speaker than a demonstrative, excitable one, yet, when he becomes wrought up by the impressiveness and splendor of his theme, he seems to lose himself entirely in his subject and rises to a high degree of eloquence. At such times his influence on many is irresistible. In a word, Mr. Williams is one of the able and successful ministers of his denomination, and one who bears with credit the honored name he has inherited. On the 22d of January, 1846, he was married to Miss Mary Brown, a daughter of William Brown, of St. Clair county, but originally of Washington county, Ky. They have no children, their only child having died in infancy. Mr. Williams has a neat homestead where he resides of 60 acres. Mr. Williams' mother was a Miss Nancy Jump, a pious, good woman, whose influence upon her children was very marked. Besides the four sons named, there were four daughters: Isabella became the wife of William Murphy; Mary became the wife of William Cooper; the eldest, Eliza, became the wife of John Whitmire; and the second eldest, Lavisa, became the wife of Henry Dent. The grandmother of the Williams' boys was a woman of fine intelligence, great strength of character, and from an early age, in North Carolina, an earnest member of the Baptist Church. It was largely through her influence that her son, Lewis Williams, the father of the subject of this sketch, became a member of the church and afterwards a Baptist minister, thus giving by his course eight prominent ministers in after years to the Baptist denomination. Who, in the face of this fact, can question woman's influence and the value of woman's services. A pious-hearted mother may set a wave of Christian influence in motion that will go quivering on down the current of humanity, increasing in volume as it goes to the end of time.

JOSEPH G. WILSON, M.D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Cairo).

Seventeen years of continuous practice of his profession at this place have placed Dr. Wilson in the front rank of successful and prominent physicians in Audrain county, while his long residence, during which he has been of great value to the best interests of the community, material, social and otherwise, has won for him a place in the respect and esteem of the public second to that of no one in this part of the county. A man of intelligence, high character and public spirit, as well as a first-class physician, it is not to be wondered at that he should command the confidence and respectful consideration of all who know him. Dr. Wilson comes of a good family on each side of his parentage. His father, Joseph G. Wilson, Sr., was originally of Kentucky, born in Logan county February 24, 1795. The mother was a Virginian by birth and was ten years her husband's junior, having been born November 26, 1805. Married in Kentucky, they came to this State among its early settlers, locating in Clark

county, where they lived until their death. The father became one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of the county. But five of their family of children are now living: Robert, a resident of Clark county, Mo.; Mary E., the wife of Dr. W. H. Martin, also of that county; Dr. Joseph G., the subject of this sketch; Emma, the wife of Dr. J. K. Musgrove, of Labelle, Lewis county, and Weber, a prominent merchant of Fairmount, in Clark county. The father died August 31, 1851, but the mother survived until 1864. They left a large estate, which, however, suffered severely during the war. Dr. Wilson was born in Clark county, Mo., March 27, 1842, and was reared on his father's farm in that county. Having a taste for study and mental culture, as he grew up he succeeded in acquiring a more than average general education, notwithstanding his opportunities were by no means the most favorable. He early formed a determination to devote himself to the medical profession, and in pursuance of that resolution began a regular course of study under the preceptorate of a prominent physician of Clark county. In due time he entered the Keokuk College for Physicians and Surgeons of Iowa, from which he subsequently graduated with high honor. Entering the practice of medicine immediately after his graduation, he continued it in his native county until his removal to Cairo, in 1866. Since that time he has continued to practice at this place. Here his ability and skill as a physician soon became manifest, and a large and lucrative practice was the result. The high estimate formed of Dr. Wilson on his first acquaintance at Cairo has been more than justified by his subsequent career since. He is a man whose friendship and esteem all who know him are anxious to retain and greatly prize, and a man who has made his life useful and valuable to those among whom he has lived. On the 30th of April, 1867, Dr. Wilson was married to Miss Julia E., a daughter of Rev. Lewis and Susan Baldwin, now of Shelby county. Rev. Mr. Baldwin is a prominent minister of the M. E. Church South, and a clergyman of great ability and profound piety. The Doctor and Mrs. Wilson have three children: Homer Lee, Floy and Zula. Dr. Wilson is one of the prominent Masons of the county and takes an earnest interest in the welfare of the order. The Doctor now contemplates removing to Kansas, where he expects to continue the practice of the profession. His change of residence will be a great loss to Cairo and vicinity, for by many he is regarded as indispensable as a physician, and by all as valuable as a citizen. It is an expression heard on every hand that "It is hoped he may yet conclude to remain at Cairo, where he is so well and favorably known and where his services and character are appreciated at their great worth." Should he carry out his purpose, however, to go to Kansas, he will doubtless be as well received there as he has been here, for the people of that State are intelligent and well disposed, and cannot fail to discover his worth personally and in his profession. He will be a valuable acquisition to the community in which he expects to settle.

MONITEAU TOWNSHIP.

PROF. JACOB V. ADAMS

(Educator and County School Commissioner).

Although Prof. Adams is still a young man, his career has already been such that it teaches a valuable lesson to youths who are ambitious of accomplishing something in life, but whose opportunities are anything but favorable. Professor Adams was left an orphan while yet in infancy by the death of his father. Although he still had the tender care and encouragement of a devoted mother to stimulate him to worthy endeavors, the absence of the paternal help and counsel which an affectionate father can give, rendered his way up in life anything but an easy one to pursue. He was reared in Randolph county by his kind mother, and his good grandparents, who did all they could for his advancement. Before reaching his majority he learned the plasterer's trade and worked at it some two years. In the meantime he attended the common schools, and, having a fondness for study, he also occupied his leisure with books, so that he had succeeded in laying a good foundation for an education. Quitting the plasterer's trade in 1872, he now decided to obtain a college education, and with that end in view entered Mt. Pleasant College. Prof. Adams took a complete course of four years at Mt. Pleasant, and graduated with distinction in 1876. After his graduation he at once entered upon the profession of an educator, in which he has since been engaged. Prof. Adams had taught continuously in Randolph county, except for one year, when he had charge of the public school at Salisbury. He has become widely known in this county as one of the best teachers within its borders, and his services are in quest at many of the best schools in the county. Such was his recognized prominence in 1882, that he was appointed county school commissioner, and the following spring was elected to that office without opposition, highly complimentary to his personal popularity and to his attainments as a scholar and ability as an educator. He still occupies the office of county school commissioner, and is acquitting himself of its duties with singular zeal and efficiency. It has been one of his chief endeavors to elevate the grade of teachers in the county, and thus to improve the practical workings and tone of the county schools. In this he has been fairly successful, and the improved condition of the schools in the county observed by all who have given the matter any attention, is almost wholly attributable to his exertions. On the 8th of November, 1877, Prof. Adams was married to Miss Sanie Bradley, a daughter of John W. Bradley, of this county. The Professor and Mrs. Adams have one interesting son, Claud Byron, born August 20, 1878. Prof. Adams has for a number of years taken a

commendable interest in Sunday-school work, and is one of the most active and prominent men in the county in advancing Sunday-school interests. He has served at different times and places as superintendent, and has otherwise made himself useful to the cause. He is a member of the Silver Creek Baptist Church. Prof. Adams' parents, John and Elizabeth Adams, were both originally of Kentucky. They came to Randolph with their parents, respectively, while each was still quite young. They were married in this county, and the father died here in 1851, whilst the son was still less than a year old. The father, himself, was quite a young man at the time of his death, not having reached his majority.

JOSEPH W. BURTON

(Farmer).

Mr. B., a brother of Judge May M. Burton, and an influential farmer of Moniteau township, comes of good old stock. His father, May Burton, leaving Virginia, went to Kentucky when a lad of six years. Upon reaching man's estate, he married Miss Nancy Woolfolk, a young lady in whose veins flowed some of the bluest blood of the country. Mr. Burton saw gallant fighting in the War of 1812, and also in the Black Hawk War. He moved to Missouri in 1819, and entered land in the southern part of Randolph county, near Higbee. He was among the first inhabitants of that section where his son still lives and which was his own home until his death in 1859. J. W. Burton was born in Shelby county, Ky., on the 1st of June, 1816, but has lived since the age of three, in Missouri. He made the most of his advantages in his youth, but in those early days of course, educational opportunities were not very extensive. Mr. Burton has been twice married. His first choice was Miss Orpha J., daughter of William Brooks, formerly of Kentucky. Of this union were born five children: May William, Benjamin W., Thomas W., Speed and Irene; of these the sons are all at the heads of families of their own. Mr. Burton's second wife, to whom he was married June 27, 1852, was Miss Sarah A., daughter of Bird Pyle, formerly of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Burton have 10 children: Toleman, now married; Laura S., wife of Wallace Settle; Bindy, wife of James B. Tymony; Bird, Henderson, now married; Medley, James R., Woolfolk, Gavella and Anna W. With the exception of a short stay in California, to which State he went by land as captain of a band of teamsters, returning by way of the Isthmus and New Orleans, and a brief experience in the Confederate army during the last year of the war, Mr. Burton has remained on the farm ever since his first marriage. He owns about 416 acres of splendid land with 300 in the home tract, all fenced and in cultivation and grass, with out-buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Burton are members of the Higbee Christian Church, as also are their children, with the exception of the four youngest.

P. JONES CHRISTIAN

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Christian is the son of Paul Christian and a brother of William S., whose biography will be handed down to future ages through the medium of this work. He was born in Scott county, Ky., on the 1st of January, 1823, and came to Missouri with his parents at the age of seven, settling in Randolph county, within one mile of his present abode. He grew up on the farm, sharing the advantages common to the neighborhood. Mr. Christian married in 1853, Miss Susan, daughter of Charles and Mary McLean, but she did not long bless his hearthstone. In 1856 all that was mortal of Mrs. Susan Christian was borne to her last resting place. Mr. Christian from the time of his marriage lived on the old homestead carrying on the business of the farm. In 1862, he moved to his present home where he has 200 acres of land, 160 of which are fenced and in careful cultivation. His house is substantial and comfortable, and his barn and nice young bearing orchard attest his thrift and prosperity. In the meantime, in 1861, in Howard county, were celebrated the nuptials of Mr. Christian and his second bride, Miss Frances, daughter of B. Annette and Frances Guerin, originally from the beauteous isle of France. Mrs. Christian was herself a Kentuckian by birth, but came to Missouri with her parents when a tiny maiden, ten years of age. Not less fair than the three sisters of Granada, Zayda, Zorayda, and Zorahayda, are the three daughters who were the blooming fruit of this happy union. In Laura, Mary F. and Josephine, Mr. Christian seeks comfort for the terrible affliction which now darkens his life. On the 20th of August, 1883, —

“The angel with the amaranthine wreath
Pausing, descended, and with voice divine
Whispered a word that had a sound like death”—

and Mr. Christian was left again a widower, to mourn the sweetest, truest, tenderest wife and mother that ever graced a home. Mrs. Christian was a woman whose life was a poem, whose death a public calamity. The heart of her husband did indeed safely trust in her, and her children rise up and call her blessed. We cannot doubt that with the seraphic strains mingles her soft, gentle voice, and her daughters have cause to rejoice that they have known such a mother.

JOHN M. COLLINS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. C., a man of universally acknowledged goodness, and a thriving farmer and stock-raiser of the township, was born in Fayette county, Ky., on the 17th day of February 1822. His father, James Collins, of Kentucky, married a Virginia lady, Miss Mary Christian, and three years after the birth of J. M., died in Kentucky. The family, consisting of four sons and one daughter, moved to Missouri

in 1834 and bought a place, partially improved, upon which John M. still resides. Mr. Collins has lived always in the county, with the exception of two years spent in making a trip with Wm. Embree and others to California; his school advantages were limited, but he did not abuse them. Mr. C. is the third son and when his brothers were grown, married and gone, he took charge of the home farm and has run it ever since. He has 460 acres of land all fenced, 360 in cultivation, and meadow pasture, and a nice bearing orchard. Mr. Collins has never married, sacrificing his life with the rarest and most unselfish devotion to the care of his sister, Miss Sally Collins, who has been confined to her bed for more than thirty-five years.

LEVEN T. DAWKINS

- (Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. D. is the son of William Dawkins and Rosanna Showard, both natives of Kentucky, who came to Missouri when Randolph county was in its infancy. Mr. Dawkins, Sr., entered land and improved a farm where he continued to reside until his death in 1851. L. T. was born in the county December 11, 1842, and has spent his life on the old homestead of which he now owns a part—a cosy farm of 240 acres, all fenced and in cultivation, blue grass and meadow. His house is a picturesque building, and adjoining he has a good orchard. In 1863 thinking that “it is not good for man to be alone,” Mr. Dawkins was married February 1, to Miss Juliet F., daughter of Christian Collins, formerly of Kentucky, and one of the pioneer settlers of the county. Mrs. Dawkins was reared and partly educated in Macon county under the care of an aunt, to whose guardianship she was confided when left motherless at the age of six. In this home of domestic virtue and Christian love are not wanting busy little feet, whose patterings never fail to find a responsive echo in the parent’s heart, little hands whose tender caresses have power to soften life’s sternest woes. Five children adorn as “gems of purest ray serene” the abode of Mr. and Mrs. Dawkins: Anna C., Sallie J., William C., Mattie E. and Nannie P. Two, Johnnie and Mamie, fell asleep in Jesus at the tender ages of three and four. Mrs. Dawkins is an earnest member of the Christian Church at Higbee, while her husband belongs to the A. O. U. W. at the same place. They are both eminently fitted by birth and education to shine in any society.

RICHARD G. DUNCAN

(Of R. G. Duncan & Bro., Dealers in General Merchandise, P. O., Yates).

Richard G. Duncan, postmaster at Yates, and one of the substantial business men of the south-western part of the county, is a native of Kentucky, born in Grayson county, May 26, 1843. When he was nine years of age he came with his parents, William S. and M. E. (Thomas) Duncan, to Marion county, Mo., where they settled in 1852, near Middle Grove. The father died there in 1856, and they returned

to Kentucky (the mother and her family, including Richard G.) immediately after the father's death. There the mother subsequently married Rev. Ezra Ward, a prominent Presbyterian minister. But he also died in 1863. Richard G. in the meantime had learned the saddler's trade, and he came to Missouri the year following his step-father's death. He located at Paris, in Monroe county, and worked there for two years. Mr. Duncan then became a traveling salesman for a tobacco house, and followed that until 1869 when he accepted a situation as clerk in a store at Macon City, where he worked until his removal to Randolph county. He came to this county in 1870, and secured a farm near Yates, where he followed farming exclusively for two years. In the meantime, in 1870, his mother came from Kentucky and made her home with him. Some 14 years ago Mr. Duncan took charge of the grain store at Burton, and conducted that with success for about six years. He then resumed farming on his place at Yates, and in 1870 bought his present store of T. J. Bagby which he has since conducted. However, his brother, Thomas J., has been in partnership with him in all his business and farming transactions since 1870, and is still his full partner. They carry a general stock of merchandise ample in every respect for the trade at this place, and they have a large custom. Their farm contains nearly 900 acres. On the 29th of May, 1866, Mr. Duncan was married to Miss Laura E. Penn, a daughter of W. N. Penn, a prominent citizen of Monroe county. She died February 3, 1868. No children survive their marriage. Mr. Duncan is a prominent member of the Masonic order. He and his brother are good business men and are highly respected.

NICHOLAS DYSART

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Section 3, Township 52, Range 15, P. O., Yates).

James Dysart, the father of the subject of this sketch, was one of the three first settlers of the south-western part of Randolph county, the other two, who preceded him here a little, being William and Joseph Holman. James Dysart was from Kentucky and came to Missouri from Tennessee, where he had lived for 16 years, in 1818, locating at first in the Boone's Lick country and then coming to Randolph county, settling on section 9, near where Nicholas, his son, now lives, in 1819. His wife before her marriage was a Miss Martha Cowden. He subsequently moved north of Huntsville, where he died in 1853, aged 76, and his wife died the same year. Of their four sons but two are now living, James and the subject of this sketch, the former of whom resides in Macon county. Robert died in Saline county and John in Howard county. Nicholas Dysart was born near Lexington, Ky., October 26, 1800. After growing up he was married to Miss Euphemia Givans, of this county, but formerly of Kentucky, born in 1810. They were married in 1827, and he at once settled on a part of his present farm. He first entered 80 acres, but prospered by industry, his place increasing to a fine farm of 400 acres. He also became the owner of 20 head of fine negroes, and was one of the leading to-

bacco raisers of the county, selling one crop for over \$3,000. He has long raised a good grade of stock, and has constantly improved the quality of his stock, including fine graded cattle, blooded horses, etc. Mr. Dysart, now in his eighty-fourth year, is still vigorous, mentally and physically, and but for an accident he received a year ago, being thrown from his horse and having his thigh bone broken, by which he is now compelled to go on crutches, he would be taken for a man, both in appearance and conversation, not over 60 years of age. His good wife is also spared to him, and they have been blessed with a family of nine children: Martha W., now Mrs. John Waytens, of Roanoke, Mo.; Mary A., now Mrs. William Twyman, of Chariton county; James E., who died during the war in Chariton county, and was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister; Benjamin G., now a prominent physician at Paris, Monroe county; William F., now of Howard county; Robert R., who died in Howard county in 1864, aged 24; John T., who resides near his father; Charles N., who died a student at McGee College in 1860, aged 19, and Kizzie, now Mrs. George Reynolds, near Moberly. Mr. and Mrs. Dysart are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Democrat, but before the war was a Whig, and was the candidate of that party for the Legislature in 1850, but the Democrats had a majority, and he was of course permitted to remain at home and look after his farming interests. He has served as justice of the peace and took the United States census of this county in 1880. He has also served two terms as county assessor. Mr. Dysart lost several thousand dollars by the war. He has long been one of the highly respected citizens of the county.

WILLIAM P. DYSART, M.D.

(Physician and Surgeon).

Dr. Dysart was born in the county July 12, 1827, and has lived, child, youth and man, among those to whom he is that closest, most trusted and dearest of friends, the family physician. Growing up on a farm, his character has been largely influenced by the wise and ennobling counsels of Nature as only vouchsafed to those who seek in daily communion to learn of her. The discriminating judgment, unerring skill and sympathetic tenderness so necessary in one whose mission is ever where pain and sorrow abide, which have, to such a marked degree, characterized the career of Dr. Dysart, could only have been learned whence all great thoughts emanate, in the country, not made by man, but by God. The Doctor's education was begun at the common schools of the county and finished at McGee College. Before settling down he went in 1850 with Capt. Redd and others, by the overland route, to California. Here he spent four years in the mines, returning by the way of the Isthmus and New York, and taking in Niagara, Canada, etc. In 1856 Dr. (then Wm. P.) Dysart began under Dr. Dick Lewis, one of the leading physicians of Randolph county, to study medicine. He was afterwards for 18 months at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, graduating there in the

spring of 1859. He returned home at once, and hanging out his shingle bravely and hopefully awaited the future. What this has been none who know him could doubt. The large practice which at once fell to him, and the fact that during the war he was employed by all, of whatever politics, attest his merit. The Doctor married, February 14, 1861, Miss Mary Susan, daughter of Christian Collins, formerly from Kentucky, and granddaughter of Joseph Higbee, one of the early pioneers of the county. Mrs. Dysart, an unusually superior woman, was educated in the county at Mount Pleasant College. There are seven children: William P., Jr., John Christian, Mary Susan, Matilda Catherine, Orpha Juliet, Thomas Nichols and Lascellis. Two died in infancy. Dr. Dysart, as soon as he was married, settled on the farm, one mile from Higbee, upon which he still lives. He owns 256 acres of land, all fenced, with 200 in cultivation, timothy and blue grass. During the last five years Dr. Dysart has not been able, on account of his health, to attend so closely to his professional duties, to the profound regret of those to whom he is indispensable. The Doctor is a member of the State and District Medical Societies, and of Morality Lodge No. 186, A. F. and A. M. He belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Dysart to the Higbee Christian Church.

J. SPRAGUE DYSART

(Proprietor of the Higbee Lumber Yard).

Mr. Dysart's grandparents were pioneer settlers of Randolph county, coming here from Maury county, Tenn., as early as 1818. John Dysart, one of their sons, and afterwards the father of J. Sprague Dysart, was 18 years of age when his parents came to this county. He grew up here, and married Miss Matilda Brooks, whose parents were early settlers from Kentucky. He subsequently settled on a farm, and by a change made in the dividing line between Randolph and Howard counties, this farm was included in the latter county, and it was there that J. Sprague Dysart was born, the date being February 13, 1832. He served for a number of years on the county court bench of Randolph county, and was a prominent farmer and stock-raiser. He died in Howard county in 1868, greatly mourned and regretted all over the county. J. Sprague Dysart grew up on the farm, and received a common-school education. He took a two years' course at McGee College, and after quitting college taught school for about seven years in Randolph and adjoining counties. He then engaged in merchandising at College Mound, and continued it for nearly three years, or until the outbreak of the war. Mr. Dysart promptly identified himself with the South in the struggle and served a term of six months in the State Guard, and after the expiration of that term, which was shortly after the battle of Elk Horn, he enlisted in the regular Confederate service. He continued in the Confederate army until the surrender, or rather until he was captured, a short time before the close of the war. He was in the First Missouri infantry service, and enlisted

as a private soldier. He was taken prisoner at Vicksburg and held for about three months, after which he was exchanged. But he was again captured on Mobile Bay opposite the city of Mobile, and held prisoner on Ship Island until the close of the war. Mr. Dysart participated in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Elk Horn, first and second Corinth, Baker's Creek, the engagements around Vicksburg, and along the line of the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Ga., and many others. About the close of the war he engaged in cotton planting in Mississippi, but in the winter of 1866-7 came home and took charge of his father's farm, which he conducted until 1878. He then came to Higbee and engaged in his present business. Mr. Dysart carries a full line of pine and native lumber, sash, doors, blinds, hardware and everything to be found in a first-class lumber yard. He has a large stock of goods and the only lumber yard at Higbee, and does an extensive business. Quick sales and small profits is his motto; in this way he succeeds. His already large business is steadily increasing. On the 20th of May, 1880, Mr. Dysart was married to Miss Mollie J., a daughter of John Fray, of this county. They have two children, Laura M. and Lassie. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he of the Masonic Order at Roanoke.

LASCELLIS DYSART, M.D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Higbee).

Dr. Dysart is a brother to J. Sprague Dysart, whose sketch precedes this, and was born in Howard county, July 18, 1839. He was reared on the farm of Judge Dysart, his father, in that county, and after taking a course in the common schools in his vicinity he entered McGee College, in which he completed his education. He had early determined to devote himself to the medical profession, and, after quitting college, he began teaching school and studying medicine at the same time. He taught school and read medicine for about a year and then continued the study of medicine, having for his preceptor during all this time Dr. R. J. Bagby, one of the prominent physicians of Howard county. In 1861 young Dysart entered the Medical College of Keokuk, Iowa, in which he took his first course of lectures. His second course he took at the University of Iowa, from which he graduated in the spring of 1863. Immediately following his graduation, Dr. Dysart located at Renick, in this county, for the practice of his profession, and continued in the practice in that vicinity for four years. He then removed to Higbee, and has since been practicing in Randolph and Howard counties, surrounding this place. Dr. Dysart has been quite successful in his profession, and has taken a prominent position as a physician. He has a large practice and commands the confidence of the community, both professionally and personally. A man of large humanity and warm sympathies, he regards his calling as much a mission of mercy as a profession of material advantage to himself, or as a means of accumulating property, and, indeed, far more so, for it is a common thing for him to visit the

sick and administer to the suffering, when he is satisfied it will be of no personal advantage to him, or of no profit whatever; cases of this kind, or, indeed, of any other kind, within the limits of his practice, he never refuses to attend when he is able to go. Dr. Dysart takes a great interest in his profession, not only in its active practice, but in the study of it as a science, and is hardly less a zealous student than he is an untiring practitioner. Possessed of a clear, discriminating mind and of cool, sober judgment, by long experience and study, he has, as would be expected, risen to an enviable place in his profession. As a citizen he is one of the prominent men of this section of the country, and wields a potent, though modest and almost unconscious influence on those around him. January 4, 1865, Dr. Dysart was married to Miss Anna M., a daughter of George Yates, of Randolph county, but formerly of Virginia. Mrs. D. was educated at Fayette, in Howard county, and is a lady of superior intelligence and culture. She is a member of the Christian Church, and takes quite a commendable interest in church affairs. Dr. Dysart is a member of the State Medical Association. The Doctor is also a member of the Sons of Temperance.

WILLIAM EMBREE

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Embree is a native of Randolph county and was born January 11, 1828. He is the son of Isham P. Embree, who came from Kentucky to Missouri when in the spring time of life and settled in Howard county in 1816. He married Miss Martha Givens, also a Kentuckian. With the exception of a few years spent in Randolph, Mr. Isham P. Embree lived in Howard county until his death, in April, 1871. He was a man of note in his day and saw good service both in the Indian and Mormon wars. His wife survived only by a brief 12 months. William E. spent his youth on a farm in Howard, learning in that best of all schools, practical experience, the duties of a farmer. When he became a man, after serving one year in the Mexican War, he went to California overland, taking a drove of cattle, and in company with James Wilson, and others. He returned in February, 1854, by way of Central America and New Orleans, but went back with more cattle the same year and remained until 1856, this time making the return trip by the Isthmus and New York. Mr. Embree then commenced his farming operations which he continued until his marriage, May 15, 1859. After this important step he moved to Renick, and for two years was engaged in a commercial enterprise. Finally, early associations proving too strong for him, he settled on a farm near Roanoke, where he lived for 17 years, but sold this place in 1882 and bought the one he now owns. This (which was entered and improved by Joel Smith in 1831) contains 1,040 acres of beautiful land, 720 fenced and 700 in cultivation and meadow pasture. Mrs. Embree, who presides over this establishment of ease and plenty, was Miss Sallie Fray, a native of the county, and daughter of John Fray, formerly of Virginia. A charming family of six children have blessed

this union: Kate, the eldest, died when six months old; Rollie D., Hattie, wife of John Sweatnam; Hugh C., Ella and Roma. Mr. and Mrs. Embree and all of their children, except the youngest, are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Embree belongs to the Masonic fraternity. We rarely see a family so united as this one, children, as parents, making the law of their lives the will of Him who died that we might live.

SHELTON LESSLY

(Of the Firm of Lessly & Co., General Merchants, Higbee, and Farmer).

Mr. Lessly has led a life of great activity, directed by singular good business judgment, and although still a middle-aged man, he has already accumulated a substantial modicum of the rewards of industry and good business management. He is the leading member in a firm which carries one of the largest and best stocks of general merchandise in the county outside of Moberly, and which commands a trade perhaps surpassed by that of no general store in the county. Their stock comprises among other goods full lines of dry goods, clothing, groceries, hardware, furniture and farming implements, and they do a business averaging through the year nearly \$1,000 weekly. The gentlemen composing this firm are all three men of fine business qualifications, and more than ordinarily popular, and having early made it their motto to deal honestly and sell goods at the lowest possible prices the state of the market allows, they have, as would be expected, come steadily to the front as leading merchants of the county. Mr. Lessly also has a fine farm near Higbee, the carrying on of which he superintends. His position as a prominent business man and influential citizen of this vicinity he has won almost alone by his own exertions and merits and is therefore entitled only to the more credit for what he has accomplished. Mr. Lessly is a native Missourian and was born in Howard county, May 1, 1833. His father, Andrew Lessly, came to Missouri from Kentucky in 1829 and located in Randolph county, where he bought land (after going to Howard county and residing a short time) and improved a farm. He lived on his farm until his death, which occurred in 1855. He was one of the valued citizens of his section of the county, greatly esteemed as a neighbor and in every relation of life. His loss was sadly deplored by all who knew him. He was married soon after coming to Missouri to Miss Lucy A. Robb, who came out with her parents from Kentucky some years before. Shelton Lessly was born of this union while his parents were residents of Howard county, but he was, of course, reared in Randolph county on the family homestead. He received a good common and high school English education as he grew up and afterwards taught school for a time with success. On the 23d of March, 1855, he was married to Miss Surrilda Pyle, a daughter of Jehu Pyle, formerly of Kentucky. Mrs. Lessly died October 6, 1876, and two children survive, Andrew J. and May W. To his present wife Mr. Lessly was married some 17 years ago. She was formerly Miss Orpha J. Brooks, a

daughter of Benjamin R. Brooks, from Kentucky to Randolph county. Mr. Lessly has served in various official capacities in the county. In 1855 he was elected county surveyor and served with efficiency and satisfaction to the public for four years. Two years after the expiration of his term of office he was appointed surveyor to fill out an unexpired term, and served for three years more. In 1866 he was appointed deputy assessor, helping to make two assessments of the county and serving two years. Thus, in all, he has served nine years as a public officer. He has also held other positions, but of minor importance. While a public officer he also carried on his farm. In 1874 he engaged in his present business at Higbee under the firm name of S. Lessly & Co., and since that another partner has been taken into the business, making three in all. Mr. Lessly is one of the most thorough-going, enterprising men in his section of the county, such a man as would be expected to build up a large business and succeed by worthy methods and without incurring the hatred or enmity of any right thinking man. Mr. and Mrs. Lessly are worthy members of the Christian Church at Higbee, of which Mr. Lessly has been an elder since its organization. He is also a member of Morality Lodge No. 186, A. F. and A. M., at Renick, and of the A. O. U. W. at Higbee, of which latter order he is financier.

AUGUSTUS MILLER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser; also, a Breeder of Hereford Cattle).

Mr. M. was born in Holmes county, Ohio, July 6, 1846. His father, Jacob H. Miller, a native of Germany, came to this country at the age of eight with his parents, who first stopped for a few years in Maryland, but then moved to Ohio, where Mr. Miller still lives. He married Elizabeth Bittner, also of German birth, but a resident of Pennsylvania. They had seven children, now all grown and with families of their own. Augustus, who was the second son and third child, grew to manhood in Holmes county on his father's farm, and was educated at the common schools of the county. He came to Missouri in 1870 and located on the same tract of land in Randolph which he now occupies, marrying January 28, 1873, Miss Ann M., daughter of William S. Christian, whose sketch is among these biographies. Mrs. Miller was born and reared in Randolph and attended for some time Mount Pleasant College, at Huntsville. There are five children: John A., Lizzie E., Eugenie D., Ella K. and William J. Eugene E. (their first born) died February 7, 1877, in his fourth year. Mr. Miller is one of the wealthiest farmers in the neighborhood. He owns 780 acres of land, all fenced, of which 500 acres are in cultivation, pasture and meadow. His residence is a comfortable one and he has two good stock barns, cribs, sheds, etc. Mr. Miller is a man highly considered by the community. Mrs. Miller has attached herself to the Christian Church at Higbee.

HEZEKIAH E. PATRICK

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. P. was born in Lafayette county, Ky., October 12, 1829. His father, Robert Patrick, was among the goodly army of those who, with hearts filled with hope, surged from Virginia to Kentucky in quest of wealth and fame. One treasure he claimed as his own — a blooming flower of Kentucky soil, Miss Dorcas Owen, became his wife and the mother of Hezekiah E. Mr. Patrick, Sr., moved to Randolph county, Mo., in 1830, entering land and improving a farm, upon which he died in 1873. Here Hezekiah E. grew up, enjoying but limited opportunities for the cultivation of his mind. When he came of age, in 1850, the first use he made of his freedom was to take a trip to the mines of California in company with Henderson Wilcox and others. He tarried two years, and then, returning home by way of the Isthmus and New York, he began life in earnest. His early training inclining him to the unfettered life of a farmer, he engaged in that occupation at once. In 1852 Mr. Patrick wooed and married Miss Mary E., daughter of William Dawkins and Rose Ann Showard, who were married in 1830. She was a native of Kentucky, a life-long resident, however, of this county. She has not disappointed his dearest hopes, but has been to him a better half indeed, the comfort of his joys; each stronger for the other, they walk hand in hand along the not always smooth path of life, striving to keep their eyes fixed on that brighter Beyond, which must be the reward of all who have the courage to struggle on. Mr. Patrick has no small share of this world's goods. He owns 146 acres of land, with 100 fenced and improved, upon which is a good bearing orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick have five living children: William R., now married to Melissa Whitmore; Addie, wife of Francis M. Tymony; Mary G., wife of Henderson Burton; Leven T. and Nancy L. Five children died in infancy and one, Ann Eliza, died January 3, 1882, the lamented wife of George W. Lessly; she left five children, the youngest of whom, Ann Elizabeth, lives with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick. Mr. Patrick and wife are devoted members of the Higbee Christian Church.

ISHAM POWELL

(Farmer, Section 4).

Mr. P. is one of the go-ahead men of the township, who lives "that each to-morrow find him farther than to-day." What he has to do he does with all his might, and in the great strides he is making toward the fruition of his hopes, is amply rewarded for his pains. His parents, Golston Powell and Mary Coulter, came from Boyle county, Ky., where Isham was born November 15, 1843. Mr. Powell bought an improved farm in Randolph county in 1857, living here until his death in 1863. Isham Powell was raised and educated in his native county, receiving a good business training. When only 18 years old

and but a short time after his arrival in Randolph, he enlisted in the Missouri State Guard. The next year, 1862, he re-enlisted in the regular Confederate service, Shelby's brigade, going in as a private but was soon promoted to lieutenantancy of Co. K, Col. Smith's regular cavalry, and serving till the close of the war. Mr. Powell fought with much gallantry through the battles of Dry Wood and Lexington, and, indeed, all of the fights that took place in Missouri up to that of Pea Ridge. He was also present at the engagements at Helena, Ark., Little Rock, Prairie De Han and Mark's Mill, Ark. In 1864, at Brunswick, Mr. Powell received a severe gunshot wound through the bridge of the nose. Returning home in 1866, scarred and worn, but no less a hero, he took up once more the broken thread of his life and went to work with energy to weave anew the shattered fabric of his youthful dreams. He first rented a place and began farming and handling stock. In 1880 he bought a one-half interest in 709 acres of splendid land, nearly all fenced, and in grass and cultivation, with everything that is necessary to a prosperous farm in connection. Mr. Powell handles from 200 to 400 head of stock annually and generally ships to wholesale markets. He is a shining example of what pluck and energy may accomplish. Though Mr. Powell faced without a quiver the shot and shell of many a battle-field, yet his doughty heart capitulated without a struggle before the charms and graces of Miss Mary F., daughter of Alexander Mitchell, of Renick, originally of Missouri. They were married on the 24th of February, 1870. To them were born two children: Lulie and Henry. Mrs. Powell is a devout member of the Methodist Church.

WILLIAM L. RENNOLDS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, near Higbee).

Mr. Rennolds who, for a number of years past, has owned the May Burton place containing some 300 acres, one of the best farms in this section of the county, and also over 600 acres more of fine land, and who is one of the prominent farmers and stock men of Moniteau township, when seventeen years of age was left by the death of his father with his mother and a large family of children to care for, and had no means to go on. The duties of providing for the family he faithfully and affectionately performed, and commencing life for himself under these responsibilities and disadvantages, he has risen by his own industry and merits from a youth without a dollar and working out at farm labor by the month, to the position he at present, and for a number of years past, has occupied. Such a record is well worthy a place in this volume, and it is one to which he nor his need be ashamed to point. Mr. Rennolds is a native Missourian, and was one of a family of 13 children, 11 of whom are still living. He was born in Howard county, Mo., May 7, 1833. His father was J. C. Rennolds, a native of Virginia, born December 9, 1805, and when a young man came out to Kentucky and located in Clark county. He there met Miss Delilah Quisenbury, of Lexington, Ky., born December 17, 1813. To her he

was married in 1829, whilst she was in her sixteenth year. After their marriage they came to Missouri, stopping first in Boone county, but later along came to Howard county, and in 1839 settled in Randolph county. Here the father died in about 1856. William L. grew up in the county and succeeded in getting a fair knowledge of books in the occasional winter schools he attended and by study at home. In early manhood he made up his mind to become a physician, and entered upon the study of medicine with that object in view. He studied under Dr. J. M. Walker, commencing in 1861, and during the term of 1863-64 took a course of lectures at the Keokuk Medical College. But being a man of active mind and habits, and ambitious to establish himself in life as soon as possible, he concluded that the route through the medical profession was too long and tedious—that he couldn't wait to take another course and then to sit around in a small town on pine boxes, whittling in front of the post-office waiting for somebody to get sick and call on him for ten cents worth of pills, for which he would have to have the India-rubber conscience to charge three dollars under the head of a "visit." On the contrary, he concluded to shed his linen and go to work. He therefore resumed farming after coming back from Keokuk, and later along engaged in handling stock. The result of his change of purpose from the medical profession to that of an agriculturist has been indicated above. He now owns 945 acres of as fine land as there is in this section of the State, most of which is improved, besides having a large amount of other property. To accumulate this much in the practice of medicine in Randolph or Howard counties would create a panic in the quinine trade and increase the cemeteries to such dimensions as have never been seen in this western country. Mr. Rennolds settled on his homestead place in 1863, and has since resided here. It is one of the best improved farms in the township, including fences, buildings, pastures, meadows and every necessary convenience and advantage for successful farming and stock-raising. He also has two other tracts of land near Higbee, and a third one about two and a half miles south of Higbee which contains 240 acres, partly improved, and still another, also south of Higbee, which contains 320 acres. Mr. Rennolds has a large amount of town property in Higbee, including half a dozen dwelling houses and a number of valuable town lots. For years he has been one of the leading stock men of his part of the county, and has followed this continually from early manhood, except for about three years when he was engaged in railroad contracting. During that time he supplied nearly half a million ties to the railroads, furnishing, among the rest, the Chicago and Alton about 200,000, and shipping to Fort Scott and south of that city as many more. He is a man of wonderful industry and enterprise, and is as full of business as an egg is of meat—one of that class of stirring, thrifty men who ne'er fail of success in life. Such men can't be kept down,—the fog would be no harder to keep down when the morning sun comes up clear and bright. May 7, 1878, Mr. Rennolds was married to Miss Bettie Bolin, daughter of William Bolin, of How-

ard county, but formerly of Kentucky. Her parents died when she was quite young, and she was reared an orphan. Mr. and Mrs. Renolds have two children: Bessie May and William L.

JAMES E. RUCKER

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Dealer).

One of the leading men in the township of Moniteau is the subject of this memoir, a prominent and flourishing farmer, stock-raiser and dealer. Mr. Rucker's parents were from that noblest of the States, Virginia. His father, Capt. Minor Rucker, was a descendant of one of the "first families" and was himself a man of distinction. His sword and commission as captain in the War of 1812 are still preserved as precious heirlooms in the family. He and his wife, Harriet Head, moved to Missouri in 1833, and located in what was then Howard, but is now Randolph county. He entered and bought 1900 acres of land where the Randolph Medicinal Springs are, and there he ended his days, August 30, 1867, his beloved wife having crossed the dark river before him, in 1845. Thus it will be seen that the cradle of James E., who was born October 3, 1839, was fanned by the breezes of old Missouri, and Randolph county was the scene of his boyish pranks and youthful exploits. His mind was lead into the fruitful paths of knowledge at Mount Pleasant College, where he graduated in 1860, under the guidance of President William R. Rothwell. When he had completed his education his heart drew him back to the free air of the country, and he embraced farming as his vocation. In 1863 Mr. Rucker led to the altar Miss Sarah C., a daughter of Joel Smith, one of the prominent farmers and capitalists of the county, and among the earliest of the pioneers from Kentucky. They have eight children: James W., Julia S., Mary L., Willie Florence, Maggie S., Joel S., Dorcas N. and Eula M. Mr. Rucker came on his present farm in 1874, and now owns 1080 acres of fine land, in a high state of cultivation and nearly all in blue grass. He lives in a large, substantial house, and has a handsome carriage-house, ice-house, good barn, etc. His orchard of young trees contains 400 of the most select varieties of apples as well as a quantity of small fruits. He feeds annually about 80 head of cattle, 100 hogs, and 50 head of horses and mules. Mr. Rucker is a member of the Masonic order at Huntsville, Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., and is recorder of the A. O. U. W. at Higbee.

JOHN WHITMORE

(Section 18, Post-office, Higbee).

Mr. Whitmore is a son of Kentucky, born in Jessamine county, October 8, 1822. His father, Frederick Whitmore, is a Virginian; his mother, Mary Hinds, also from that State. Frederick W. was of German descent. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and received a land warrant. John lived on the spot where he was born until 1845, when he came to Missouri and settled in Randolph county in

sight of his present home. As long as he was a single man Mr. Whitmore kept house with a sister at the head of it, but met his fate at last, and October 17, 1860, took him to wife, Miss Sarah E., daughter of Jesse B. Hudson, originally of Kentucky. Mrs. Whitmore was born in Kentucky, but was raised principally in Randolph county, Mo. There are two children: Melissa, wife of William R. Patrick, and John, Jr., and one little cherub fled to its native heaven at the interesting age of two years. Mr. Whitmore has in his home place which is known as Bowensburg, 240 acres all fenced and 150 in cultivation, blue grass and timothy. He owns on the county line 80 acres of unimproved land, partly set in coal. His residence is a large two-story house, with ell, containing 10 rooms. He has also a commodious barn. Mr. Whitmore is one of the leading men in the township, and his family adorn its most refined circles.

JOEL H. YATES

(Farmer, Section 15, Township 52, Range 15, P. O., Yates).

'Squire Yates is a representative of one of the distinguished families of the United States, being a nephew to Judge John Yates, of Illinois, and a first cousin to Gov. Dick Yates, of the same State, one of the ablest men this country ever produced. The Yates were originally of Caroline county, Va., and three brothers came out West: George, John and Harry Yates, the last two of whom settled in Illinois and the first in Missouri. They came, however, by way of Kentucky, where they resided a number of years. John Yates became the distinguished jurist of Illinois, whose name is familiar to every well informed citizen of the great Prairie State. Harry Yates became a wealthy farmer of that State, and he was the father of Dick Yates, whose fame is as broad as the Union and as enduring as his services as a lawyer and statesman were eminent and unsurpassed. George Yates married in Kentucky Miss Martha J. Crenshaw, and settled in Randolph county away back in 1833. He became a successful farmer of this county, and died here March 29, 1874, at the advanced age of 70, respected and esteemed for his upright life, and regretted and mourned when at last he was laid to rest. 'Squire Joel H. Yates was the third in his family of children, and was born on the farm in this county, September 3, 1840. Like his father, he became a farmer, and has followed it with industry and good success. December 18, 1879, he was married to Miss Alice Kilbuck, a daughter of Rev. W. Kilbuck, formerly of Benton county. She was born September 29, 1849. They have two children: Boswell H. and Martha A. In 1882 'Squire Yates was elected to his present office, that of justice of the peace. He is a member of the Christian Church and his wife is a member of the Baptist denomination. 'Squire Yates has on his farm a mule 36 years of age, which has been in the Yates family from its birth. The 'Squire has three sisters living, two deceased, and three brothers deceased. Anna is the wife of Dr. L. Dysart, of Higbee; Fannie is the wife of J. R. Williams; and Georgia A. is unmarried

and on the family homestead with the 'Squire; John W. died a Confederate prisoner at Rock Island, Ill.; Reuben was killed in the Confederate army at Prairie Grove, and Thomas B. died March 1st, 1881, at Yates post-office, and his widow is now the wife of Sidney Quinine. Mary E. and Martha M. both died in infancy. 'Squire Yates father was a genial, whole-souled old Virginia gentleman, and stood as high in the esteem of the people as any man in the county. The 'Squire is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

SALT RIVER TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM F. ALEXANDER

(Farmer, Tobacco and Stock-raiser and Dealer).

Mr. Alexander, one of the enterprising agriculturists and business men of Salt River township and one of its intelligent, influential citizens, is a representative of one of the oldest and best families in the county. His father, Francis Alexander, is remembered by all old citizens of this section of the county as one of the good and true men in their midst, whose life, as a father and citizen and as a neighbor, was one of more than ordinary usefulness and value and without reproach. He was a native of Kentucky, born in Garrett county, November 18, 1809. He was reared in that county, and on the 27th of December, 1831, was married to Miss Jane Stephens, who was born in the same county, May 5, 1811. Less than four years after their marriage they came to Missouri, and located first in Monroe county, but a year later, in 1837, came to Randolph county, where they spent the remainder of their useful and blameless lives. In this county he entered a large body of land on section 13 of Salt River township and improved a fine farm. He died on this place, June 30, 1861, she having preceded him to the grave nearly three years, August 3, 1858. He became a leading farmer and stock-raiser in the county, and was in easy circumstances at the time of his death. No man in his vicinity was more highly respected and esteemed than he. They left a family of three children, namely: William F., the subject of this sketch; Martha L. C., now the wife of William A. Alexander; and John D. All three are residents of Randolph county, and they were born respectively: William F., August 16, 1848; Martha L. C., May 16, 1852; and John D., September 9, 1855. One besides, a sister, died in infancy. She was born August 31, 1846. The others were reared on the farm in this county, and were educated in the common schools. William F. Alexander, after he grew up, was married October 8, 1868, to Miss Virginia, a daughter of Joel and Hulda Wine, of Monroe county, Missouri. Mrs. Alexander was born in that county, December 16, 1847. Her father died in Iowa

in July, 1858, and her mother now finds a welcome and pleasant home with Mrs. Alexander. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander have two children: Ewing, born July 4, 1849; and Alfred D., born July 2, 1874. One, besides, the second child, Lucy A., who was born July 11, 1871; died November 23, 1874. Mr. Alexander has followed farming from boyhood and has also been raising and handling stock for a number of years. He has likewise been engaged in raising and handling tobacco for several years. He settled on his present place, located in section 13, of Salt River township, in 1872. Here he has a good farm of over 100 acres, and raises about 10 acres of wheat, from 30 to 35 acres of corn and cuts 40 acres of meadow annually. In the stock line he handles from 80 to 100 head of cattle and from 150 to 200 sheep, the latter being of the Cotswold and Leicester breeds. Mr. Alexander, it should be remarked, gives but little attention to hogs. He raises, however, from four to six acres of tobacco, and buys largely for dealers in that commodity, usually from 400,000 to 600,000 pounds annually. He buys principally for Mr. E. E. Samuel, of Huntsville. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Woodland Lodge No. 222, of Monroe county. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church at Hickory Grove in Monroe county. Mrs. Alexander's parents were early settlers and respected residents of that county, locating there from Kentucky in 1839. Mr. Alexander, though not a college graduate, is a man of superior education and possessed of wide and varied information, having always been an industrious and intelligent reader of the best class of books, periodicals and other publications. He is a man of agreeable address and an instructive and entertaining conversationalist. He is quite influential in his vicinity, though he has no personal ambition for official advancement, but always takes a commendable interest in public affairs in order to secure the best men for the different offices in his district, township and county, to be filled. He is highly respected and esteemed.

JACOB BENNETT

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

The sketch of Mr. Bennett's father's family is given in this volume in the sketch of his brother, John S. Bennett, found elsewhere, so that nothing need to be said here in regard to his ancestry. Jacob Bennett was born on the family homestead on the 6th of April, 1843, and like his brother, John S., was reared to the occupation of farming, the pursuit in life which he has since followed. As a farmer his success has been unquestioned. He has one of the best farms in the vicinity. His place contains nearly 300 acres and is well improved. He has resided on this place since 1873, — in fact, it is a part of the old homestead. Mr. Bennett makes a specialty of raising tobacco and grows about 200 pounds annually. He is a man of many sterling qualities and is regarded as one of the most industrious farmers and worthy citizens in the township. His success in life as a farmer

is mainly due to his energy and perseverance and to his sober habits of frugality and economy. Now hardly more than entered upon the middle age of life, considering the start he already has, and the many years of industrious activity still before him, he can hardly fail of becoming one of the leading farmers and large property holders of the township. Mr. Bennett is unmarried, but has a comfortable home and it is to be hoped that it will not long remain unbrightened by the fair form and divine presence of some lovely and worthy woman.

JAMES W. E. COSBY

(Farmer and Justice of the Peace).

'Squire Cosby came to Missouri from Madison county, Ky., where he was born (having been reared in Fayette county) in 1867, and settled in Monroe county where he was engaged in farming with success for about 10 years. He then removed to his present place in Randolph county, where he has since resided. His farm here contains 120 acres, and besides farming in a general way, he makes something of a specialty of raising stock of the better class. 'Squire Cosby is a man of intelligence and integrity of character, and wields no inconsiderable influence in his township. While a resident of Monroe county he was elected justice of the peace, and was an incumbent of that office at the time of his removal to this county. On the 14th of February, 1855, he was married to Miss Mary Wright, of Madison county, in Kentucky. She died, however, in 1876. Her only son, Thomas G. Cosby, is now a farmer of Shelby county. In 1878 Mr. Cosby was married to his present wife, who was previous to her marriage to him, Mrs. Virinda, the widow of Daniel S. Bennett. They have two children: Mary M. and Bennett S. Mrs. Cosby was a daughter of Nathaniel S. and Rebecca Bullock, formerly of Kentucky, but both now deceased. They were early settlers of Monroe county. Mr. and Mrs. Cosby are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Cosby's parents were Winfield M. and Amanda (Hudson) Cosby, both originally from Virginia, he from Louisa county, born September 11, 1806, and she from Culpeper county, born June 25, 1810. They removed to Kentucky in an early day and are still residents of that State, in which James W. E., their first son, and the subject of this sketch, was born January 17, 1833. Mr. Cosby was a gallant soldier during the Civil War, having enlisted in the fall of 1862 under that noted raider, John H. Morgan, in company B, eleventh Kentucky cavalry, C. S. A.; he continued in service until the close of the war, having passed 19 months as a prisoner of war at Camp Douglass, Chicago, Ill.

HARRIS FELPS

(Merchant, at Cairo).

Mr. Felps, although barely a middle-aged man, is one of the prominent men, property holders and citizens of Randolph county, and to

the position he occupies in affairs and the estimation of the people he has risen largely by his own exertions and merits. Having important merchandising interests at Cairo, named above, he also has a fine farm in the county and owns a handsome residence property at Moberly. Prosperous as he is in the affairs of the world he is not less favored with the respect and confidence of all who know him. Mr. Felps comes of the pioneer and prominent families of Randolph county. He was a son of Harris Felps, Sr., and wife, previously a Miss Nellie E. Lawrence, both originally of Kentucky, the father born April 20, 1795, and the mother in 1797. They came from Oldham county, Ky., to Marion county, Mo., in 1833, and for four years afterwards settled in Randolph county, where they lived until their death. The father died here July 14, 1862, and the mother July 14, 1871, and both sleep side by side in the family burying-ground on the old homestead. The father was one of the most extensive farmers and stock men in the county, and at his death left a small estate. They had a family of eight children, but three of whom are now living: Minerva, the wife of R. N. Matthews, and Ruth E., the wife of W. S. Dameron, the subject of this sketch being the third one. Several of the others lived to reach maturity. Harris Felps, Jr., was born in Oldham county, Ky., January 7, 1833, and was therefore reared in Randolph county. On the 23d of December, 1853, he was married to Miss Chrissy, a daughter of William D. and Nancy Halliburton, of this county, but originally of Montgomery county, Tenn., where Mr. Felps' wife was born April 9, 1839. He followed farming after his marriage exclusively up to 1857, and is still engaged in farming and handling stock, principally cattle, hogs and sheep, and the latter on quite an extensive scale. In 1857 he engaged in merchandising at the place now known as Levick's Mill, where he continued with steadily increasing success for some 14 years. He then retired to the farm and was devoted to farming alone until 1871, when he resumed merchandising, locating this time at Cairo. His success here has been exceedingly gratifying. He has had partners at different times, and he at present has a partner in the Cairo store, Mr. M. P. Capp. Mr. Felps bought his residence property in Moberly, in contemplation of removing there, which he did. Mr. and Mrs. Felps have three children: William H., Nellie M. and Ira. Mrs. F. is a member of the C. P. Church, and Mr. Felps is a member of the A. F. and A. M. and of the Patrons of Husbandry.

THOMAS W. HALLIBURTON

(Farmer, Section 16).

Mr. H., who has an excellent farm of 220 acres in Salt River township, and is one of the thrifty, energetic farmers and well respected citizens of the township, is a native of Tennessee, born in Haywood county, February 7, 1826. His parents, Reuben P. and Cynthia (McMurry) Halliburton, removed to Missouri in 1855 and settled in Sullivan county, where the father followed farming for about twenty-

seven years and until his death, which occurred August 11, 1882. He was in the seventy-ninth year of his age, having been born October 21, 1803, in North Carolina. The mother is still living and finds a welcome and pleasant home with her son, John W., in Sullivan county. She was born in Tennessee, March 9, 1807, and they were married in April, 1825. Six of their family of four sons and six daughters are living: Thomas W.; Frances B., now Mrs. James H. Halliburton, having married a cousin; Nancy A., the wife of John Benum, now of Oregon; James W., of Sullivan county; John W., also of that county, and Eliza M., the wife of Peter Searlett, of Kansas. Thomas W. Halliburton, the subject of this sketch, had grown to manhood before the family came to Missouri, and was married in Tennessee to Miss Martha E. Rogers on the 14th of January, 1847. She was born in Dixon county, December 10, 1828. Mr. Halliburton preceded his father's family to Missouri and settled in Randolph county. He came to his present farm in 1854. He has always been an industrious farmer and good manager, and owes all he has to his own exertions and merits. He has ever lived a worthy and respectable life, and is esteemed as a good neighbor and upright citizen by all who know him. He and his good wife have been favored with a numerous family of children, nine sons and six daughters, of whom there are ten in all living, and all residents of Randolph county: John A., born October 2, 1851; Elizabeth B., born December 17, 1853; Thomas McM., born December 24, 1855; E. R., born November 23, 1858; G. D., born September 17, 1860; Ophelia F., born September 14, 1862; Cynthia J., born February 28, 1864; James M., born February 26, 1866; Samuel M., born September 25, 1868; Sarah M., born December 11, 1870; W. E., born April 10, 1873; and Callie, born February 16, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Halliburton are members of the Baptist Church at Union.

JUDGE STROTHER RIDGEWAY

(Farmer and Member of the County Court).

Judge Ridgeway has been a resident of Randolph county for nearly half a century, and his life here from his first settlement in the county up to the present time has been marked by strict integrity as a man, public spirit as a citizen, and industry and enterprise as a farmer,—and no name in the history of the county stands out in a light freer from a shadow of reproach than his. A man of superior intelligence, sound judgment and good business ability, in 1882 he was picked upon by the leading citizens in different parts of the county as a proper candidate for the office of county judge. No sooner was his name generally mentioned for this position than it met the hearty approval of a large majority of his party and of the people. The result was that he was nominated by the Democracy, of which party he has long been a prominent member, and at the succeeding election was elected by a majority highly creditable to his personal popularity. He is now serving in this position, and brings to the discharge of the duties of his office qualities and qualifications which combine to make him one

of the most capable and efficient judges, as well as one of the most upright and unswerving, who have set on the bench for years. On the 19th of May, 1836, Judge Ridgeway was married to Miss Anna M. Roush, originally of Berkeley county, Va. Thirteen children have been the fruits of this union, but nine of whom, however, are now living: Charles V.; Lucy J., now Mrs. Alonzo Dodge; George R., a resident of Shelby county; John S., Fountain A., Smith A., James F., Marion and Fayette. Those deceased are: Sarah E., who died in 1868 at the age of 30; Joseph H., who died in 1863 at the age of 23; Rosana C., who died in infancy; and Anna E., who died at the age of 10 years. In the affairs of the world Judge Ridgeway has been satisfactorily successful. He has long been one of the substantial farmers of Salt River township. His place contains over 250 acres of excellent land, and is well improved and well stocked. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Salem. Judge Ridgeway comes of an excellent Virginia family, and he, himself, is a native of that State, in which he made his home until his removal to Missouri and settlement in Randolph county. He was born in Clark county, Va., then called Frederick county, November 11, 1814. His parents were both also natives of the Old Dominion. His father, Richard Ridgeway, was born February 2, 1790, and his mother, Sallie Crum, was born April 6, 1792, and they were married in about 1811. They had a family of nine children, of whom six are living, namely: Strother, Eliza A., the widow of James L. Roberts, deceased, and a resident of Maryland; Richard S., of near Springfield, Ohio; Christian F., of West Virginia; Margaret P., whose first husband, Peter Bell, of Virginia, was murdered without cause by the Federals during the war — some years after which she became the wife of Martin Maxwell, now of Maryland; and Lucy I., the widow of Dennis Denny, of Berkeley county, W. Va. Judge Ridgeway's father was a successful farmer of Virginia, and a descendant of the old Ridgeway family mentioned in the history of that State.

JAMES B. TAYLOR

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, and Proprietor of Taylor's Blacksmith and Wagon-making Shop, Section 11).

Mr. Taylor comes of one of the most distinguished families in the United States. His father, Major Jonathan Taylor, was a full cousin to Gen. Zachary Taylor, the sixteenth President of the United States, and both were distinguished officers in the American army during the War of 1812. Maj. Taylor was also an officer under Gen. Wayne, known as "Mad Anthony Wayne," in the Colonial army during the War for Independence. He was a major during the Revolution and distinguished himself by his gallantry and intrepidity on many a hard-fought field during that long and momentous struggle. His discharge from the army after the close of the War of 1812, signed by Thomas Jefferson, is still in the possession of the family. The Taylor family was for generations prior to the Revolution settled in Virginia. Maj.

Taylor was married there to Miss Mary Ashley, of another family not unknown to fame. He was of Shenandoah county, and emigrated to Kentucky in an early day, where he died May 10, 1832, in Oldham county. His wife died on the family homestead in that county March 10, three years afterwards. Maj. Taylor was a man of fine education and business qualifications, and was for many years Government surveyor. He and Col. Rector did a vast amount of surveying work in Missouri, but Maj. Taylor never settled permanently in this State. He and his good wife had a family of six sons and three daughters, only three of whom are now living, the other two besides James B. being Mary, the widow of William Gibson, of Kentucky, and Elizabeth, the widow of Thomas Amos, of Washington City. James B. Taylor was born in Fayette county, Ky., August 1, 1811, and was reared in the Blue Grass State. On the 10th of June, 1836, having come to Missouri just exactly two months before, he was married to Miss Betsey A. Lilly, of Marion county. Two years after his marriage Mr. Taylor came to Randolph county and settled where Levick's Mill now stands. He entered 160 acres of land and opened a farm, where he lived for about two years, and then settled on his present place. He has a good farm and, also, runs a blacksmith shop, including wagon-making. Long years of industry and frugal habits of living have prospered him abundantly, and his homestead has expanded into a fine estate of 400 acres. His first wife died on the 10th of September, 1853, and on the 10th of May, 1855, he was married to his present wife. She was previously Miss Sarah Lawrence, of this county. By his first wife Mr. Taylor was given four sons and two daughters, three of whom are living. Mr. Taylor's farm is well improved, and he is comfortably situated in life.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

FRANCIS W. ANCELL

(Farmer, Post-office, Cairo).

In the early settlement of Missouri, and particularly North-east Missouri, Virginia contributed her full share of sturdy, worthy pioneers — men with the courage and resolution, and with the industry and intelligence, to build up prosperous and enlightened communities. Among those who came out from the Old Dominion in an early day was the father of the subject of the present sketch, Michael Ancell. It was in 1836 that he came to Missouri and located in Randolph county, near Huntsville. The following year he bought a tract of 160 acres in Jackson township, where he lived until his death, dying at the advanced age of 82, on the 21st of May, 1868. His wife died before he came to Missouri, in 1824, and for 44 years he remained a widower and until the sun of his earthly career had

set forever. Having given her his love in the bright springtime of life, she remained the sole object of his marital affection not only until the grave closed over her, but for 44 years afterwards, and until he, too, was laid beneath the sod. What a poem of profound and enduring love remains unwritten in the life of this faithful and good man. In all the years that came after the flowers had bloomed again and again above the once beautiful form of his beloved wife, he saw no one else who could take her place in his heart, or whose presence in the chamber of his breast would not be a sacrilege to the place sacred alone to her sweet memory. She left three children: John S., still of Virginia; Francis W., the subject of this sketch, and Mary A., the wife of John Routt, of this county. There is a circumstance connected with the burial of the parents worthy of mention. James Brokin, a resident at that time of Virginia, but now of Huntsville, and an undertaker by occupation, made the coffin that inclosed the remains of the young wife in Virginia, and 44 years afterwards made the coffin in which reposed the remains of the aged husband. Francis W. Ancell was born in Orange county, Va., October 3, 1819, and came out to Missouri with his father. Here he subsequently married on the 25th of February, 1855, Miss Lucetta T. Ancell a cousin of his, but of Fluvanna county, Va., where she was born on the 17th of May, 1818. None of their family of four children are living. Their names were: Michael H., Elizabeth M., Richard Hunter and Henrietta. Mr. Ancell has ever been an industrious farmer and worthy citizen, and has a comfortable home of 120 acres, on which he has resided since 1857. Mrs. A. is a member of the Baptist Church.

BENJAMIN F. ELSEA

(Farmer and Fine Stock-raiser).

The same influences that have operated to give Kentucky the enviable reputation she has long enjoyed for the superior quality of stock raised within her borders and particularly in the Blue Grass region, are now operating, and have been for a number of years past, in Missouri, and especially in the section of the State which includes Randolph county, that is, an intelligent appreciation on the part of agriculturists of the greater profit to be derived from raising fine stock, and a determination on their part to realize this increased profit by following the example of Kentucky and other advanced fine stock sections of the country. In Randolph county we have hundreds of farmers who take this view of the subject, and who are carrying it out to the full extent of their means and opportunities. Among this class in Jackson township is the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Elsea has a neat farm of 160 acres, and is devoting it largely to raising fine sheep. His breeds are of the Lincolnshire and Shropshire stocks, and he is having excellent success in this line of industry. An intelligent, progressive farmer, his example in turning his attention to the best grades of sheep will doubtless have a beneficial influence on others,

and thus redound greatly to the advantage and benefit of the township and county. Mr. Elsea is a native of the Old Dominion, born on the 17th of November, 1820, and was one of a family of nine children, but four of whom are now living, of Jonathan Elsea and wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Matthews. The mother died in Virginia in 1835, and the father removed to Missouri four years afterwards, locating near Hannibal, and in 1841 crossed over into Macon county, where he lived until his death which occurred in 1850. Benjamin F. Elsea was 19 years of age when his father came to Missouri. On the 2d of March, 1847, he was married to Miss Mary J., daughter of John Grafford of Macon county. Continuing farming, to which he had been brought up, in 1866 he settled on his present farm in Randolph county. His life from youth has been one of industry and strict integrity, and the rewards of such a character, now that he is passing middle age and approaching the evening of his earthly career, he has to enjoy, a comfortable competency of this world's goods and the respect and esteem of all who know him. Mr. Elsea's first wife died in 1862, and nearly two years afterwards, in November, 1863, he was married to Miss Thalitha H., a daughter of Howey and Elizabeth Taylor, of Randolph county, who is still spared to accompany him down the journey of life. By his first marriage there were five sons and a daughter: James W., Benjamin F., Jr., Felix, John C., Laura B. and one other. By his present wife Mr. Elsea has seven children: Lydia J., David J., Leona P., Lucy D., Lena K., Homer and Lottie. Thomas G. is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Elsea are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. E. is a member of the Stock Breeders' Association of Randolph and Macon counties, which was organized in 1878.

JUDGE REUBEN F. POLSON

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, and Proprietor of the Lone Elm Farm).

The Polson family, of which there are a number of worthy representatives in Randolph county, who rank among its most substantial and intelligent citizens, is originally of Virginia, to which State the founder of the family in this country came from England, long prior to the War of the Revolution. The Polsons, of Virginia, as these of Randolph county are, are among the well-to-do and influential citizens of their respective communities. The Randolph branch of the family comes of Rev. Benjamin Polson, one of the early settlers of this county, and who was born in Virginia on the 6th of October, 1872. While still quite young he was brought out to Kentucky by his parents, who removed to the latter State in an early day, where Benjamin grew up and was educated. He was married there on the 6th of February, 1813, to Miss Sarah Wall, who was born September 11, 1795, and was of an old North Carolina family, representatives of which now live in Henry, Johnson, and several other counties of this State, as well as nearly all the other Western States. Benjamin Polson, whose parents in Kentucky were in well-to-do circumstances, received something more than an average education at that time, and

subsequently studied for the ministry and was duly ordained. In those days it was the custom, as it was in the primitive days of Christianity, for ministers of the gospel to look mainly to their own industry for worldly prosperity, and to rely but very little for support on their work in the pulpit. Hence it is that in the early history of the church in this county, we find most of its ministers also farmers or devoted to some other secular calling. So with the Rev. Mr. Polson. He was not only an able and popular minister of the gospel, but an enterprising and successful agriculturist, a man abundantly able to take care of himself and those depending upon him without help from his brethren. Besides, he preached alone from love of God and sympathy for humanity in its lost state, and therefore worked without worldly reward, but for that higher and more infinite reward to be had alone in Heaven. In 1837 he removed to Missouri and located in Randolph county. Here he continued his great life-work in the service of God and also began a career as a farmer and stock-raiser in this county which was very successful. Increasing his possessions by industry and good management, his homestead at one time numbered 900 acres, and he was as comfortably situated as any man in the county. A true Christian minister, and a generous, hospitable man, his home was a welcome resort to neighbors and friends, and to the wayfaring man the latch-string of his door was never drawn in, but a hospitable bed and board were ever ready to those who hailed him from his gate. In short, he was a great-hearted, good man, whose humanity and generosity were as boundless as his faith in the religion he preached was sincere — one at whose house it was a pleasure to stay and in whose company it was a pleasure to be. In 1838 he organized the next to the first Christian church in the history of the county, and was its pastor for 18 years, preaching within the walls of the edifice erected at his instance, and in groves and neighbors' houses, the boundless love and charity of God, and the glorious doctrine of the Atonement. He worked in the vineyard of the Lord faithfully and without ceasing until the shadows of old age settled deep and thick about him, and admonished him that the time for retirement and rest had come. He survived to a good old age, and died in his eighty-first year, on the 8th of May, 1873. His good wife, who had been his comfort and solace through a long and happy married life, preceded him to the grave by less than three years, leading in the pathway that he was soon to tread on the 10th of October, 1870. He raised a worthy family of children, consisting of eight sons and three daughters but four of whom, however, are now living, namely: Betsey A., now the widow of James J. Rice; Harrison P., Reuben F., the subject of this sketch; and Sarah J., the widow of M. P. Durham. Those deceased are: Thomas J., Nancy S., William G., James M., John E., Benjamin F., Jr., and Jacob A. Judge Reuben F. Polson, next to the youngest in his father's family of children, was born in Lincoln county, Ky., April 2, 1834, and was therefore but three years of age when his parents removed to Randolph county. Brought up

by such a father as his, he of course developed those qualities of mind and heart, and those habits of industry, which, when present in an individual, never fail to make him a useful and influential citizen. He of course became a farmer and this occupation he has ever since followed. When about seven years old he met with a severe accident, having his left arm fractured and elbow dislocated; this, of course, prevented him from performing physical labor with that member. At the age of 19 he commenced the study of law, but before completing his course, at his father's request he took charge of the latter's farm and business generally, continuing to be thus occupied until his death. In the meantime R. F. Polson purchased the farm on which he now resides. Although doubtless perfectly competent to enter the legal profession, he has never applied for admittance to the bar. On the 3d of May, 1855, Mr. P. was married to Miss Elizabeth R. Halley of Macon county. She survived for nearly 22 years, dying April 25, 1877. Of the family of six daughters and three sons born of this union, six are living: Logan, Dora A., now Mrs. Daniel S. Routt; Ellen D., now Mrs. Martin L. Routt; Reuben S., Kittie A. and Effie E. Those deceased are: Joseph F., who died at the age of 17, in 1875; Susan M., Ida and Florence, all three of whom died in infancy. During this time Mr. Polson became, as his father had before him, entirely successful in the affairs of life and highly respected and influential as a citizen. He settled on his present farm in 1862. Four years afterwards he was elected magistrate of his township and filled the office with such fairness and ability and such general satisfaction, that he was afterwards continuously re-elected and served until 1878, when his name had become so prominent and well-known as a leading citizen of the county, and his reputation for business ability, sound judgment, and high character so generally recognized, that he was elected for the responsible office of probate judge of the county, the highest judicial office in the county and second to only that of circuit judge of the whole judicial district. He filled this position to the expiration of his term with his characteristic ability and efficiency, and retired with the confidence and high esteem of all the people of the county, regardless of party or other differences of opinion. Such a record he may well contemplate with satisfaction, and such a record his children and the county may point to with just pride. On the 25th of November, 1877, Judge Polson was married to his present wife, formerly Miss Hallie Burekhartt. She was born in this county February 27, 1843, and is a daughter of Dr. C. F. Burekhartt, a prominent representative of that old and honored family whose name he bears, so well and favorably known to Missourians. The Judge is a member of the Masonic order and also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, at Jacksonville. He is an unflinching Democrat, always voting for the nominees of his party.

JAMES L. POLSON

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Polson is the eldest of two sons now living in the family of children by the first marriage of his father, Rev. Harrison P. Polson. Dr. Harrison P. Polson was the seventh son of Rev. Benjamin Polson, mention of whom is made in the sketch of Judge Reuben F. Polson, which precedes this, and was born in Casey county, Ky., November 16, 1831. He followed the example of his father and became a follower of Christ about the year 1852, and, also, like his father, became a successful farmer and one of the most highly respected citizens in this portion of the county. Reared in Randolph county, he was married here on the 14th of May, 1854, to Miss Mary P. Halley, who, like himself, was originally from Kentucky, where she was born on the 17th of April, 1835. She died on the 21st of May, 1862, and of her four children, three sons and a daughter, but two sons are living: James L., the subject of this sketch and Thomas F. He was subsequently married to Mrs. Elizabeth Cannon, of Macon county. There are three children by this union, two daughters and a son. He was a man of superior general education, considering the times and country in which he lived, and his opportunities for mental culture. But in the Bible he was especially well read, and having the gift of healing, which he has practiced for many years, hundreds have been made to rejoice at his power over diseases by laying on of hands. While his faith in the great doctrines of the Christian religion is unflinching and as enduring as life itself, his zeal is of the kind that never wearies, but at all times and in all circumstances it is a great source of comfort to him. He is still living near Jacksonville, Mo., and using his gift as best he can by healing all who call upon him. When he comes to lay aside the garments of his earthly flesh, it can be said of him —

“How beautiful it is for a man to die
Upon the walls of Zion! to be called
Like a watch-worn and weary sentinel,
To put his armour off, and rest in heaven.”

James L. Polson, the subject of this sketch, was born on his father's homestead in this county on the 4th of May, 1855, and was reared on a farm. On the 9th of January, 1876, he was married to Miss Amanda F. Durham, daughter of F. P. and Susan Durham, of this county. Mr. Polson has made farming his life occupation, and has a neat place of 80 acres, besides 40 acres of good timber. His farm is exceptionally well improved, and shows him to be a man of marked intelligence, enterprise and good taste. Mr. and Mrs. Polson have three children: Ruby E., Bertha E. and John H. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, in which his father and grandfather were faithful and able ministers.

WILLIAM G. RILEY

(Farmer).

Mr. R., one of the substantial and respected citizens of Jackson township, is at the same time one of the oldest native residents, if not the oldest, of Randolph county. He was born near Huntsville, on his father's homestead, on the 23d of July, 1823, and will therefore soon have spent 61 years within the borders of his native county, with the exception of the years 1844 and 1845, when he resided in Marion county. He has grown with the growth of the county, and while the county in these 60 years has developed from a wilderness into one of the best in the State, he has come to be one of its best citizens, and not less prosperous in worldly affairs than he is highly respected. Coming up in this new country, he of course had but poor opportunities, so far as education and other artificial advantages are concerned, to fit himself for a successful future; but for this absence of advantages he has more than made up by the energy and sterling qualities of his character. From boyhood he has followed farming, and has become one of the most practical and intelligent farmers of his township. The fruits of his industry and good management are visible in his large and handsome farm of 260 acres, and in his flocks and herds which pasture on it and in his other valuable property. He certainly has no cause to complain of his situation in life or the manner in which the soil and seasons have responded to his toil. He has resided on this place since 1851. On the 25th of December, 1849, he was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Tedford. Seven of the nine children, the issue of this marriage, are living. Mr. Riley's first wife died on the 24th of April, 1873. His present wife was, previous to her marriage to him, a Mrs. Susan Tabor, the widow of Thomas Tabor, of Macon county. This marriage was solemnized August 9, 1874, and three children, two sons and a daughter, have followed. The names of his children are: Laura F., John W., Margaret L., Susan H., Olivia A., Virginia C., Nannie J., Mollie Lee, Victor H., Herbert E., Buler G. and Earl. Mr. Riley's parents were Abraham and Mary (Dale) Riley, the father born in Maryland, June 18, 1776, and the mother in Kentucky 10 years afterwards. They had six sons and six daughters, four sons and two daughters of whom are residents or Randolph and Macon counties. The others are deceased. The parents were among the very earliest settlers, having removed here from Kentucky in 1822. The mother died in 1847, and after her death the father made his home with his children, and lived to the advanced age of 90 years, dying September 16, 1866. Mr. Riley is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife of the Old School Baptists. It should have been mentioned above that Mr. R. served as a volunteer in the United States army in the War with Mexico in 1846-47, winning an enviable record as a brave soldier in that conflict.

WILLARD M. SEARS

(Druggist, Jacksonville).

Mr. Sears, a popular young business man of this place, comes of an old Randolph county family, and was born in this county on the 28th of June, 1856. His father was a substantial farmer of this county, and Willard M. was reared on the farm and received a good practical education in the common schools. On the 15th of December, 1878, he was married to Miss Elva V. Campbell, born and reared in Randolph county. They have had two interesting children: Zula F., born October 7, 1879, and Virgil E., born December 4, 1881. Both are now deceased, Zula having died April 21, 1880, and Virgil, August 21, 1883. Up to 1883, Mr. Sears followed farming exclusively and he still has a neat farm of 80 acres in this township, the management of which he controls. But in April of last year he established his present drug store at this place. This has proved an entire success as a business venture, and Mr. Sears justly claims to have one of the neatest, best kept and most popular retail drug houses in this part of the county. He keeps a good line of fresh drugs, and is careful in compounding prescriptions so that all mistakes are avoided. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church at Mt. Salem, in Macon county. Mr. Sears was one in a family of four children of Andrew J. and Fannie A. (Palmer) Sears, of this county. The mother died in September, 1863. Two years afterwards the father was married to Miss Minnie Teter of Macon county. Seven children followed his second marriage. He died here May 22, 1881, leaving a comfortable homestead of nearly a quarter-section of land.

WILLIAM SURBER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Toward the early settlement of Missouri, and particularly this section of the State, Virginia contributed more sturdy, brave-hearted pioneers than any State in the Union. Among those who came out in an early day from the Old Dominion were the parents of Mr. Surber and their family, who settled in Randolph county, where the father, Jacob Surber, lived until his death, which occurred in the seventy-ninth year of his age, and in 1865; the mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Wagoner, preceded him to the grave in 1864. They had six sons and six daughters, and three sons and four daughters are living: James W., Mary J., wife of Elijah Elder; William, Maria, the wife of George Halley; Caroline, the wife of J. W. Barnes; Antonette, the wife of James Moody, and John T. B. The deceased are: Emeline, Joseph, Charles T., George A. and Harriet. William Surber, the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia, January 4, 1827, and was reared on a farm. On the 25th of August, 1852, he was married to Miss Martha Walker, also originally of Virginia, born January 10, 1830, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Macon county, this State.

Mr. Surber continued farming after he was married and has had good success. In 1870 he settled on his present place, which contains over 300 acres. He is engaged to a considerable extent in stock-raising, and is one of the well-to-do farmers of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Surber have four children: Alice G., the wife of John C. McCanne, of Jacksonville, Mo.; Robert P., Birdie W. and Mittie L., twins; the latter the wife of H. J. Humphrey, of Jacksonville, Mo., and Lutie. Mr. and Mrs. Surber are members of the Baptist Church.



MACON COUNTY.

HISTORY

OF

MACON COUNTY, MISSOURI.

CHAPTER I.

The Pioneer — First Settlements — Names of Early Settlers — Organization of the County — Nathaniel Macon.

THE PIONEER.

“In the heart of the grand old forest,
A thousand miles to the west,
Where a stream gushed out from the hillside,
They halted at last for rest;
And the silence of ages listened,
To the ax-stroke loud and clear,
Divining a Kingly presence
In the tread of the pioneer.

“He formed of the prostrate branches
A house that was strong and good;
The roof was of reeds from the streamlet,
The chimney he built of wood;
And there by the winter fireside,
While the flame up the chimney roared,
He spoke of the good time coming,
When plenty should crown his board —

“When the forest should fade like a vision,
And over the hillside and plain,
The orchard would spring in its beauty,
And the fields of golden grain.
And to-night he sits by the fireside,
In a mansion quaint and old,
With his children’s children around him,
Having reaped a thousand fold.”

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

Although the first permanent settlement was not made within the present limits of Macon county, until the year 1827, its territory was not by any means unknown to the pioneers of Randolph, Chariton and Howard counties. The daring hunter, with his trusty rifle, had not only explored all the important water-courses which vein its surface, but had, time and again, traversed its broad prairies in search of the game which everywhere abounded.

That part of Macon county which borders upon Randolph and Chariton counties, was, naturally, first occupied by the emigrant, as the latter counties ante-date the former, both in settlement and organization, and were at that time the only contiguous territory that contained any inhabitants, other than the Indians and wild animals.

The first settlers in the county, though generally from Kentucky and Virginia (the two States which have contributed so largely to the early settlement of Missouri), came to Macon direct from Howard and Randolph counties, Mo., whither they had emigrated from their native States.

From the most reliable information that can be obtained, the first white man to erect his cabin-home in the present limits of Macon county, was James Loe, who came to Howard county, Mo., in 1820, from Wayne county, Ky., and located near the old town of Fayette, where he remained, as above indicated, until 1827, when he and his family came to Macon county. They located south of Callao, on what has since been known as the Joseph M. Hammett farm, section 13, township 57, range 16.

For some time after their arrival they saw no human beings but Indians, whose acquaintance they were not particularly anxious to cultivate. During the hunting season the Sioux Indians passed within sight of their cabin almost every day, and frequently camped on the Chariton river with their squaws and papposes. They continued to come to the county on their annual hunting expeditions until about the year 1836, when they took up their line of march further west. Mr. Loe died in 18—. His son, Jacob Loe, is still a resident of Macon county, and is now 77 years of age.

Mr. Rowland came to the county in 1829 and located where old Centreville (since called Woodville) was laid out. He was born in Chatham county, N. C., March 2, 1805, and came to Randolph county in 1822. He and his brother, William H. Rowland, entered

the first land in that part of the county in 1828. At the date of his coming, the game consisted of bears, elks, deer, panthers, turkeys and wolves. Mr. Rowland was fond of hunting, and during those pioneer times he killed elks with horns so large that when reversed with tips on the ground he could walk under them. He killed upon one occasion two large black bears on one tree. Hunters would at that time often go north as far as the Raccoon fork of the Des Moines river, where the city of Des Moines is now situated. One night six or eight Indians came to Mr. Rowland's cabin and made known their presence by their war whoop, which they sounded upon their arrival. There were no floors or doors to his cabin. He stood with his musket and butcher-knife in hand, and his trembling wife by his side, expecting to be killed every minute. The Indians attempted to force their way into the cabin but were prevented from so doing by Mr. Rowland. They finally desired to shake hands with him and called him "Brave Mucky-man," and left. The next morning he heard that they robbed every man in the settlement but one.

In 1847 Mr. Rowland was elected a justice of the peace. He was one of the county court judges. In 1850 he was elected to the Lower House of the General Assembly, and was reelected for one or two succeeding terms. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1861 he was elected a delegate to the State Convention. He is still living in Macon county.

William Morrow was the third settler. He came from Clay county, Ky., in 1819, to Missouri, and opened the farm now known as the Dr. John Sappington place, six miles north-east of Glasgow, in Howard county. After residing in Howard county three years he moved to Marion county, Tenn., where he remained six years and then returned to Missouri, this time settling in Randolph county, near Fox's mill on the Middle fork of the Chariton river. After living there for one year, on March 15, 1831, he came to Macon county and located on the south-east quarter of section 2, township 56, range 16, in Chariton township. The farm which he opened is now occupied by Mrs. Nancy Perrin.

At the date of Mr. Morrow's coming there were no settlements in the region of country including Adair, Schuyler, Putnam and Macon counties, except those made by James Loe, Lewis Green, Elisha Chambers, Randall Clark, Frederick Rowland, Andrew Millsap and a few others. Mr. Morrow erected the first grist (corn) mill that was put up in the county, near to or on the farm of Mrs. Perrin, above named. This served for a large section of country for a number of

years. He was not only a pioneer miller, but was the pioneer blacksmith, and being an ingenious workman, he made it a success. Major William J. Morrow and Jefferson Morrow, Sr., are sons of William Morrow. The neighborhood where they originally located was called the "Morrow Settlement."

Then was made the Blackwell settlement on Grand Prairie, five miles north of Macon, and was composed of William Blackwell, Nathan Richardson and John Walker, an old Revolutionary soldier.

Mr. Blackwell, after whom the settlement was named, was born in Madison county, Ky., January 13, 1797, and on the 18th of September, 1823, he married Elizabeth Lynch. He came to Boone county, Mo., in November, 1827, and moved to Howard county the following year. On the 12th of April, 1831, he became a citizen of Macon county, and resided continuously in the same neighborhood until the date of his death.

"Blackwell Settlement" was afterwards called Moccasinville, so named because the pioneers had no leather to make shoes of, and were compelled to wear *moccasins* instead. Mr. Blackwell died at his home in Eagle township in 1882, at the advanced age of 85 years. He left a large number of children and grandchildren, and when his remains were interred in Bellview cemetery a large concourse of people were in attendance, among whom were many of the first settlers of the county and their descendants.

The next emigrants to the county came in 1832, and formed the "Owenby Settlement." Their names were Joseph Owenby and Clemens Hutchison, and located where the town of Bloomington now stands. Joseph Owenby was one of the first three county court judges.

In 1833 a number of other settlements were made. Lewis Gilstrap and William Garrett settled the tracts of land on which the town of Beyier stands, running west to the Middle fork. Samuel Goodson and James Stow located about the same time on Bear creek. Abraham Dale, William Shain, Isaac Gross, and a few others, opened farms on the Chariton Divide, in the northern part of the county. In the south-eastern part of the county another settlement was made by Frederick Rowland, Thomas Winn and Henry Mathews.

About the year 1832, Thomas Winn settled in Frederick Rowland's neighborhood. He was a native of Clark county, Ky., where he was born September 26, 1808. His father emigrated to Missouri in 1817, and like many others of the first settlers of Macon county, first stopped in Howard county. In 1829 he married Nancy Brown of that county,

and by this union 10 children have been born unto them, five sons and five daughters, all of whom lived to be grown. He had 30 grandchildren, and all of them settled on farms in the same vicinity. He was also a great hunter, and during the winter of 1833-4 he and others killed 17 bears and a few panthers. He killed a bear that weighed 400 pounds. In 1834-5 he found 80 bee trees. He served on the first grand jury impaneled in the county. He died February 20, 1880, in the seventy-second year of his age.

We have endeavored to give the names and locations of the earliest settlers and settlements of Macon county, and have given brief sketches of a few of the most prominent men who were instrumental in forming and moulding those settlements, and shall now append a long list of names of men, who among others, constituted that van-guard of early emigrants who assisted in bearing aloft the banner of civilization. This list will include the names of a large number of the settlers who came to the county between the years of 1830 and 1844.

Ishmael Abbott, Elvan Allen, David Amick, Haley Andrews, Isaac B. Andrews, Robert Armstrong, John Ashbel, Simon Atteberry, Walker Austin, Othmel Baccus, James H. Bagwill, John M. Baird, J. P. Baldwin, John Ballinger, Felix Baker, John B. Ballard, Samuel Baldridge, Frazier Banning, Thomas Banning, John Banta, Elijah Barnes, Caleb Barnett, David Barrow, Nathan Barrow, Ammon Beebe, Rev. Stephen P. Beebe, John H. Bian, John Beall, Jacob Beall, John Bell, John Blew, Samuel Blankenship, Richard Blew, Solomon Blessing, William Brammer, Shadrach Brammer, Wesley O. Bristoe, M. T. Brasfield, William R. Brock, Chesley Brock, Reuben Brown, William Breckin, Arthur Brown, James Bryant, Arthur Borron, C. G. Buckley, Winfield Bulkley, Henry Bunch, Joseph Bunch, John Bunch, Abner Bundron, Green B. Burckhardt, Richard Burnett, Rowland Burnett, William Burris, Michael Buster, C. Buster, James Buster, Joseph D. Butler, John Butt, George Cain, Rev. Samuel B. F. Caldwell, Alfred Calfre, Richard Calvert, W. R. Calfer, J. S. Cantwell, George Caperon, Simeon Cannon, Stanton Carter, J. G. Canterbury, W. J. Care, Wesley Cherry, Richard Christial, Milton Christial, Elisha Chambers, James Chrissup, Fletcher Chrissup, Joseph Claybrook, Thomas Clifton, James C. Cochran, Charles Colyear, George B. Cook, William J. Cook, Valentine Cook, Rice Cook, Jeremiah Coil, Isaac Cooley, George Condor, Benjamin Cooley, David Cooper, George Coperon, Floyd H. Coulter, Sterling Coulter, William Cooksey, James Cox, Joel Crain, Daniel Crawley, James Croft, Peter Cummings, Samuel Cunningham, Tyre Dabney, Jubal Dabney, Nathan

Dabney, Bluford Dabney, Philip Dale, Abraham Dale, Alexander Dameron, J. C. Dameron, Andrew J. Davis, John Davis, Drewry Davis, Rev. O. P. Davis, James Davis, Rev. Samuel C. Davidson, Jacob Dawson, William Dickerson, Obediah Dickerson, Thomas Dodson, George Dodson, Joseph Dougherty, William Drinkard, Mark Dunn, Palington Dunnington, Reuben Dunnington, George Dungan, Nicholas Durall, Rev. James Dysart, Urban East, Samuel G. Eason, William Easley, John Ellis, John E. Ellis, John Elliott, Hodges England, Ebenezer Enyart, Abraham Enyart, George Epperly, S. L. Evans, David Farrington, William Farmer, John Ferguson, Jefferson Finn, Achilles Finnel, K. S. Fitts, Bartlet Fletcher, Wilson Fletcher, Isham Fletcher, James Floore, Jonathan Floyd, Benjamin Forman, Henry D. Fort,¹ Simpson Foster, William S. Fox, Samuel Fox, B. Freeman, George Gates, William Garwood, William Gates, George Gallihorn, Thomas H. Gains, Robert George, Thomas Gee, John Gee, Aaron Gee, Robert I. Gipson, Stephen Gipson, E. S. Gipson, Walter Y. Gilman, James Glenn, William H. Glenn, Jesse Gilstrap, Peter Gilstrap, Abner L. Gilstrap, Philip Gilstrap, Alexander Goodding, Nicholas Goodding, Isaac Goodding, William Goddard, John C. Goodson, J. G. Goodard, Samuel Goodson, G. J. Gorham, Joseph Grady, Robert Graves, Benjamin Grafford, James H. Graves, John Graham, Hiram Graves, George W. Green, Willis E. Green, William Green, William Griffin, William G. Griffin, Obed Griffin, Henry Griffin, Jesse Griffin, Joseph Griffin, James A. Griffin, Cunningham Grimes, Spencer Grogan, John Gross, Isaac Gross, Allen C. Gunter, J. W. Hacker, Reuben Haines, W. L. Hale, John Hagewood, Jesse Hall, Samuel Hall, Simeon Halliburton, Ambrose Halliburton, Wesley Halliburton, John Haley, James T. Haley, Charles H. Hamilton, Leroy Hampton, E. E. Hand, I. C. Hanes, H. Hardgrove, Hardin Hargis, Golden Harden, Isaac Hargis, John Hargis, William Hartgrove, Andrew Hatfield, Oliver Hatter, Lewis C. Hawkins, James L. Hawkins, James W. Haydon, E. Hayden, Richard Heaton, James Head, Burtley P. Herndon, Henry Hines, E. T. Hickman, William C. A. Hill, William Hibbard, Rev. A. T. Hite, David Hodge, James P. Holly, James Hollowell, R. S. Holley, E. L. Holliday, Joseph Holman, William Holman, 'Squire Holman, Andrew Hood, Thomas Hood, Elias Holiday, James Holderley, Charles Holt, John D. Howe, Thomas Howard, Christopher Howard, William Huckaby, David Hubble, Daniel C. Hubbard, Micajah Hull, Kelm T.

¹ Surveyed the first county seat.

Hulin, Wilburn Hughes, John Huffmann, Martin Humphreys, William Hurley, Peyton Y. Hurt, Jesse James, H. T. James, Abner James, Alfred James, William Jeremy, J. Jennings, Gabriel Johnson, Enoch Johnson, Richard T. Johnson, Jacob Johnson, John Jones, Allen Jones, Theodore Jones, Johnson Jones, Jacob Kasinger, William Kelly, John Kelso, Thomas Kennedy, Joel King, Edward P. G. Kinkade, Hughes W. Kirk, A. Q. Kirby, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Moses Kitchen, John Lander, Robert Landrum, John Lamb, Travis Lamb, John Landry, George B. Larrick, Rev. Joshua Lawson, John M. Leath, John Leathers, Oliver P. Lee, Abraham Lewis, John Lesley, John Lister, Charles Lecompt, Amos A. Logsdon, James Loday, Gideon Lyda, Pleasant Lyle, James Lyons, James Mackey, David Magee, Jehoidah Marsh, William Mason, Bright Martin, Hugh Mastison, Broad Matney, Jefferson Matney, Joel Maxey, Benjamin Mead, John F. McDavitt, Leo McDavitt, W. R. McLean, John McDuffee, John McNuly, Hugh McCann, Henderson McCully, Amhurst P. McCall, Robert Menifee, John H. Meadley, Armstead Miles, Maxey Miller, John Miller, L. D. Miller, Robert Miller, Rev. Solomon Milan, A. J. Miles, John Moore, Abram Morris, John L. Morris, Amos Morris, Green Moore, Jefferson Morrow, William J. Morrow, Carroll Moss, William Montgomery, Rev. James Moody, R. Mott, Ichabod Moberly, Daniel Murley, Sr., Daniel Murry, Martin Murphy, Sanford Murley, C. G. Maupin, Daniel F. Myers, James Meyers, Robert Myers, James Mulinax, John L. Northup, Robert Nunley, Owenby Oliver, Rev. Joseph Oliver, Canady Owenby, Nelson Olverson, Birdrick Posey, Leroy Penton, Jefferson Patrick, John D. Penland, Charles Perrin, William Phipps, Peter Powell, John C. Powell, Henry Powell, Barzilla Powell, W. H. Proctor, Martin Partin, William Penick, James Pippis, Tolly Porter, Henry Percy, A. C. Peyton, John Patrick, Joseph Pershall, Miles Poteet, Jephthar Pittman, William Patton, John Peyton, Rev. James Ratliff, Howel Rose, John Rose, Jonathan Ratliff, William H. Rowland, Frederick Rowland, J. E. Richardson, John Roberts, Hiram Reed, James Riley, George Reynolds, James Rowland, Nathan Richardson, F. Rice, James N. Richey, James H. Ray, Benjamin Robuck, Joseph Ringo, Silas Richardson, William V. Rippy, Thomas Royalty, William Ramsey, Ralph Roberts, James Reed, John A. Roper, Rev. William Sears, Ninevah Summers, Waymire Summers, Johnson Summers, Reuben C. Sims, Daniel Sims, Rev. Abram Still, Richard Summers, Aaron Summers, Joseph Sears, James Sears, Joshua Seny, Hemsley Seny, Joseph Stone, Archibald Shoemaker, R. L. Shackelford, Thomas G. Sharp, H. B. Smedley,

Lewis Smith, William C. Smith, Perry M. Stacy, Newton Switzer, Rev. John G. Swinney, Armstead Smoot, Jacob Surber, Hiram Summers, Alva Shoemaker, Stephen T. Smith, Moses Summers, John T. Skinner, Joseph R. Snodgrass, Warren C. Smoot, Noah Summers, John Shawver, E. Sloan, James H. Stokes, John Sneed, John D. Smith, Sidney S. Swetman, David H. Steele, W. B. Stephens, William Saling, George W. Spooner, Wash. Surber, Hezekiah Sneed, M. Scruthfield, George A. Strange, William Scruthfield, George M. Taylor, James A. Terrill, Moses Taylor, Lewis Tilly, Walter Thompson, Charles H. Tuggle, Nicholas Tuttle, Rev. Alfred Tobin, Lynch Terrill, Jesse Truitt, John Thompson, John Temple, John Vansickle, Jacob Vestal, Samuel Venum, Abner Vickery, Robert Vankirk, Rev. Allen Wright, Evans Wright, Sr., Bennett C. Wright, James Wells, Temple Windle, John P. Walker, Jesse Walker, Owen Wilson, Isham Walker, D. G. Walker, Thomas K. Walker, Randolph White, John Whiles, Thomas J. Winn, Ellis R. Wilson, William Winkler, W. W. Wiggins, Amos Williams, Summers Wright, Johnson Wright, Clayborn Wright, Eli Williams, Thomas Williams, John White, Thomas Waller, William West, Edwin A. Whitfield, William Williams, James B. Wiggins, Scott Winn, Perry G. Walker, David Young, E. R. Yates, James M. Yager.

The names above recorded should be carefully preserved and handed down to future generations, because they are the names of the men who first entered and peopled the territory now known as Macon county. The first settlers in any new country pass through an experience which no succeeding generation will ever be able to fully appreciate. The time is already past when the youth of the present, even, have any conceptions of the vicissitudes, dangers and trials, which the pioneer fathers and mothers were compelled to undergo, to maintain a footing in the States west of the Mississippi. Every new settlement wrote a history of its own, which differed from others in the nature of its surroundings, but the aggregate of the experience of all, was one never to be repeated again in the same territory or country. The mighty woods and the solemn prairies are no longer shrouded in mystery, and their effect on the minds of the early comers are sensations which will be a sealed book to the future. Year by year the circle of these old veterans of civilization is narrowing. All that is most vivid and valuable in memory is rapidly disappearing. Gray hairs and bowed forms attest the march of time. The personal sketch of pioneer settlers, however rudely drawn, or immature in detail, cannot be classed as the work of mere vain glory. On the con-

trary, the future will treasure them, and, as the generations recede, they will become more and more objects of interest and real value. The memory of the pioneer — even if his name be all that is left — is one the world will never consent to let fade. Its transmission is a priceless gift to the future. The pioneers still with us are the connecting link between the past and the present. They have seen this great country reclaimed from the wilderness and become the home of civilization, refinement and intelligence. They have seen the heavy road wagon give place to the puff of the engine and the flutter of the wheel of the steamboat, which brought their supplies and took their surplus to market. They have seen the iron horse, with clanging hoof and breath of flame, hissing contempt for the space lying before it, and make neighbors of distant cities. They have seen the electric telegraph enter the race with light, and beating the tardy sunbeam, deliver messages ahead of time. They have seen school-houses dot the country, and education brought to every child. They have seen churches erecting their spires heavenward, in places where the pagan on bended knee awaited the first glittering rays of the rising sun, and can remember, too, the time when —

“The sound of the church-going bell,
These valleys and hills never heard,
Nor sighed at the sound of a knell,
Nor smiled when a Sabbath appeared.”

They have seen the star of empire finish its western course, and hanging high above the Pacific, send back its rays in golden splendor upon fifty millions of American citizens. The old pioneers were always law-abiding men, and ever set a good example before their associates. No indictment or charge of disorder was ever brought against them, and it may be that those who are still living, are spared by an all wise Providence as sentinels upon the watch-tower of time, to witness still greater blessings to the human race.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

At the session of the General Assembly held in the City of Jefferson in the winter of 1836 and 1837, an act was passed organizing a new county called Macon, in honor of Nathaniel Macon, with the following boundaries: “Beginning at the south-east corner of township 56 north, in range 13 west of the principal meridian; thence north, on the range line, to the north-east corner of township 59, in said range; thence three miles west on township line to the south-east corner of

section 33, in township 60; thence north on section line to the north-east corner of section 4, in said township 60; thence west on township line, to the north-west corner of township 60, in range 17; thence south on the range line to the south-west corner of township 57, in said range; thence east on township line to the north-west of section 3, in town 56 in range 16; thence south on the section line to the south-west corner of section 34, in same township; thence east on township line to the place of beginning," which gives an area of 830 square miles.

The act appointed as commissioners to select the county seat, Joseph Baker and Henry Lassiter, who performed that duty in the summer of 1837 by making the location in the Owenby settlement, and which place was called Bloomington. The civil government of the county was organized that year, and a small log house with two rooms was provided, in which to hold the courts and keep the records.

Macon was the fifty-seventh county organized in the State, and, of course, was the smallest in population. Fifty-seven counties have been formed since that period, making a total of 114, which now constitute the grand old Commonwealth of Missouri. Of the 114 counties, only 11 have a greater population than Macon, and only two of the 57 which were organized after Macon have exceeded it in population; these are Jasper and Nodaway.

Macon is the largest county in the State in area excepting Texas, Shannon, Howell and Bates; the county of Vernon contains the same number of square miles that Macon contains.

NATHANIEL MACON.

As the county was named after the man whose name appears above, we shall here give a brief sketch of his life. He was born in Warren county, N. C., in 1757, and died at his plantation in the same county June 29, 1837. He died, it will be observed, the same year in which Macon county was organized, and as his fame had extended all over the United States as one of the most distinguished statesmen of the country, the county was called Macon after him. He was studying at Princeton, N. J., when the War of the Revolution commenced. In 1877 he left college and served for a short time as a private in a company of volunteers. Returning to North Carolina, he entered upon the study of the law, but soon enlisted again as a volunteer, and, though several offices were urged upon him, served as a common soldier under the command of his brother, Col. John Macon. He continued in the army until the provisional treaty of

peace in 1782, and was present at the fall of Charleston, the rout at Camden, and during the pursuit of Greene across Carolina by Cornwallis. For his military service he refused any pay, nor would he accept a pension. While yet in the army, in 1780, he was elected a member of the Senate of North Carolina, in which post he continued to serve through 1785, and, though very young, was employed on the most important committees of that body. He advocated the scheme of pledging the credit of the State to redeem her paper issues at their then depreciated rates, but held that the promises of the State must at any rate be redeemed.

During this period he settled on a plantation on the bank of the Roanoke, in Warren county, and made this spot his home for the remainder of his life, finding his main occupation and enjoyment in the cultivation of his farm. When the constitution of the United States was first submitted to the vote of the people of North Carolina, he opposed it as conferring too much power on the new government. He was a member of Congress from 1791 to 1815, and was the Speaker of the House from 1801 to 1806, when he declined re-nomination. He was transferred in 1816 to the Senate, where he served till 1828, being president *pro tem.* in 1825-7. Twice during Jefferson's administration he declined the office of postmaster-general. At the general election in 1824 the State of Virginia cast for him her 24 electoral votes for the vice-presidency of the United States. In 1828 he resigned his seat in the Senate, and several local offices, having been a member of Congress for 37 successive years. He presided over the convention called to revise the constitution of North Carolina in 1835, and was a member of the electoral college of that State in 1836. In Congress Mr. Macon voted for the embargo, and for the declaration of war against Great Britain, but held that the war should be defensive only, and so refused to enlarge the naval force beyond what was needed to guard the coasts, voted against a system of fortifications, against privateering, etc. He also voted against all schemes of internal improvements to be undertaken by Congress, spoke in 1795 against a grant to Count de Grasse, and, in 1824, against a grant of land to Lafayette for revolutionary services. In the convention of North Carolina he spoke against giving to free negroes the right to vote; against a land qualification of voters; against the State engaging in any works of internal improvement; against all religious tests as a condition of holding office; and in favor of voting *viva voce* at all elections. He died after only a few hours' illness, but had already given directions to a neigh-

bor to make for him a plain coffin, to be paid for before his interment; had selected for the place of his burial a barren ridge, where the plow could never come, and ordered the spot to be marked by a pile of loose stones from the field. Mr. Macon was a student of few books besides the Bible, and was a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Jefferson called him "the last of the Romans," and Mr. Randolph pronounced him "the wisest man he ever knew."



CHAPTER II.

PIONEER LIFE.

“Times change, and we change with time” — The Customs of Early Days — The Manner of Building — Furniture, etc. — Pioneer Women — Their Dress — Table Supplies — Cloth, How Made — House-raising — Log-rollings — Corn Shuckings — Dances — Shooting Matches — Settlement of Disputes — Pioneer Mills.

It is a trite but true proverb that “Times change, and we change with time;” and this is well illustrated in the change in dress, condition, and life, that have taken place in this country in less than half a century. We doubt not that these changes, as a whole, are for the better. To the old man, indeed, whose life work is accomplished, and whose thoughts dwell mainly on the past, where his treasures are, there are no days like the old days, and no song awakens so responsive an echo in the heart as “Auld Lang Syne.” The very skies that arch above his gray head seem less blue to his dimmed eye than they did, when, in the adoration of his young heart, he directed to them his gaze; the woods appear less green and inviting than when in the gayety of boyhood he courted their cool depths, and the songs of their feathered inhabitants falls less melodiously upon his ear. He marks the changes that are everywhere visible, and feels like crying out in the language of the poet —

“Backward, turn backward, Oh, Time in thy flight.”

It is natural for the aged to sigh for a return of the past, nor would we attempt the hopeless task of convincing them that, with the changes of the years, there has come an increase in happiness, an improvement in social life, a progress in education, an advancement in morality, and a tendency upward in all that relates to the welfare of mankind.

We may learn lessons, however, from a study of that land over which the pardonable and fond imagination of the old settler has thrown the “light that never was on sea or land,” if, withdrawing ourselves from the activities of the present, we let the old settler take us by the hand and lead us back into the regions of his youth, that we may observe the life of those who founded a great empire in a great wilderness.

Let us leave the prow of the rushing ship, from which may be discerned a mighty future, rich in promise and bright with hope, and take our place upon the stern, and gaze backward into the beautiful land of the past.

No doubt we shall be led to regret the absence among us of some of the virtues of those who lived in the early days. Gone is that free-hearted hospitality which made of every settler's cabin an inn, where the belated and weary traveler found entertainment without money and without price. Gone is that community of sentiment which made neighbors indeed neighbors; that era of kindly feeling which was marked by the almost entire absence of litigation. Gone, too, some say, is that simple, strong, upright, honest integrity, which was so marked a characteristic of the pioneer. So rapid has been the improvement in machinery, and the progress in the arts and their application to the needs of man, that a study of the manner in which people lived and worked only fifty years ago, seems like the study of a remote age.

It is important to remember that, while a majority of the settlers were poor, poverty carried with it no crushing sense of degradation, like that felt by the very poor of our age. They lived in a cabin, 'tis true, but it was their own, and had been reared by their own hands. Their home, too, while inconvenient and far from water-proof, was built in the prevailing style of architecture, and compared favorably with the homes of their neighbors. They were destitute of many of the conveniences of life, and of some things that are now considered necessities; but they patiently endured their lot and hopefully looked forward to brighter days. They had plenty to wear as a protection against the weather, and an abundance of wholesome food. They sat down to a rude table to eat from tin or pewter dishes; but the meat thereon—the flesh of the deer or bear, of the wild duck or turkey, of the quail or squirrel—was superior to that we eat, and had been won by the skill of the settler or that of his vigorous sons. The bread they ate was made from corn or wheat of their own raising. They walked the green carpet of grand prairie or forest that surrounded them, not with the air of a beggar, but with the elastic step of a self-respected freeman.

The settler brought with him the keen ax, which was indispensable, and the equally necessary rifle—the first his weapon of offense against the forests that skirted the water courses, and near which he made his home—the second that of defense from the attacks of his foe, the cunning child of the forest and the prairie. His first labor was to fell

trees and erect his unpretentious cabin, which was rudely made of logs, and in the raising of which he had the cheerful aid of his neighbors. It was usually from 14 to 16 feet square, and never larger than 20 feet, and very frequently built entirely without glass, nails, hinges or locks. The manner of building was as follows: First, large logs were laid in position as sills; on these were placed strong sleepers, and on the sleepers were laid the rough-hewed puncheons, which were to serve as floors. The logs were then built up till the proper height for the eaves was reached, then on the ends of the building were placed poles, longer than the other end logs, which projected some 18 or more inches over the sides, and were called "butting-pole sleepers;" on the projecting ends of these were placed the "butting-pole," which served to give the line to the first row of clap-boards. These were, as a matter of course, split, and as the gables of the cabin were built up, were so laid on as to lap a third of their length. They were often kept in place by the weight of a heavy pole, which was laid across the roof parallel to the ridge pole. The house was then chinked and daubed. A large fire-place was then built in at one end of the house, in which fire was kindled for cooking purposes (for the settlers were without stoves), and which furnished the needed warmth in winter. The ceiling above was somewhat covered with the pelts of the raccoon, opossum and of the wolf, and to add to the warmth of the dwelling. Sometimes the soft inner bark of bass wood was used for the same purpose. The cabin was lighted by means of greased paper windows. A log would be left out along one side, and sheets of strong paper well greased with "coon" grease or bear oil would be carefully tacked in.

The above description only applies to the earliest times, before the buzzing of the saw-mill was heard within our borders. The furniture comported admirably with the house itself, and hence, if not elegant, was in perfect taste. The tables had four legs, and were rudely made from a puncheon. Their seats were stools, having three or four legs. The bedstead was in keeping with the rest, and was often so contrived as to permit it to be drawn up and fastened to the wall during the day, thus affording more room for the family. The entire furniture was simple, and was framed with no other tools than an ax and auger. Each man was his own carpenter, and some displayed considerable ingenuity in the construction of implements of agriculture and utensils and furniture for the kitchen and house. Knives and forks they sometimes had and sometimes had not. The common table knife was the jack-knife or butcher knife. Horse collars were sometimes made of

the plaited busk of the maize, sewed together. They were easy on the neck of the horse, and, if tug traces were used, would last for a long time. Horses were not used very much, however, as oxen were almost exclusively employed. In some instances carts and wagons were constructed or repaired by the self-reliant settler, and the wonderful creakings of the untarred axles could be heard at a great distance.

The women corresponded well with the virtuous women spoken of in the last chapter of Proverbs, for they "sought wool and flax and worked willingly with their hands." They did not, it is true, make for themselves "coverings of tapestry," nor could it be said of them that their "clothing was silk and purple;" but they "rose while it was yet night and gave meat to their household," and they "girded their loins with strength and strengthened their arms." "They looked well to the ways of their household and ate not the bread of idleness." They laid "their hands to the spindle and to the distaff," and "strength and honor were in their clothing." In these days of furbelows and flounces, of lace and velvet trimmings, when from 20 to 30 yards are required by one fair damsel for a dress, it is refreshing to know that the ladies of that ancient time considered eight yards an extravagant amount to put into one dress. The dress was usually made plain, with four widths in the skirt and two front ones cut gored. The waist was made very short, and across the shoulders behind was a draw-string. The sleeves were enormously large and tapered from shoulder to wrist, and the most fashionable—for fashion, like love, rules alike the "court and grove"—were padded so as to resemble a bolster at the upper part, and were known as "mutton legs" or "sheep shank sleeves." The sleeve was kept in shape often by a heavily starched lining. Those who could afford it used feathers, which gave the sleeve the appearance of an inflated balloon from elbow up, and were known as pillow sleeves." Many bows and ribbons were worn, but scarcely any jewelry. The tow-dress was superseded by the cotton gown. Around the neck, instead of a lace collar or elegant ribbon, there was arranged a copperas colored neckerchief. In going to church or other public gathering, in summer weather, they sometimes walked barefooted till near their destination, when they put on their shoes or moccasins. They were contented and even happy without any of the elegant articles of apparel now used by ladies, and considered necessary articles of dress. Ruffles, fine laces, silk hats, kid gloves, false curls, rings, combs and jewels were nearly unknown, nor did the lack of them vex

their souls. Many of them were grown before they ever saw the interior of a dry goods store. They were reared in simplicity, lived in simplicity, and were happy in simplicity. It may be interesting to speak more specifically regarding cookery and diet. Wild meat was plentiful. The settlers generally brought some food with them to last till a crop could be raised. Small patches of Indian corn were grown, which, in the earliest days of the settlement, was beaten in a mortar. The meal was made into a coarse but wholesome bread, on which the teeth could not be very tightly shut on account of the grit it contained.

Johnny-cake and pones were served up at dinner, while mush and milk made the favorite dish for supper. In the fire-place hung the crane, and the Dutch oven was used in baking. The streams abounded in fishes, which formed a healthful article of food. Many kinds of greens, such as dock and poke, were eaten. The "truck-patch" furnished roasting ears, pumpkins, beans, squashes and potatoes, and these were used by all. For reaping-bees, log-rollings and house-raising, the standard dish was pot-pie. Coffee and tea were used sparingly, as they were very dear, and the hardy pioneer thought them fit only for women and children. They said they would not "stick to the ribs." Maple sugar was much used, and honey was only five cents a pound. Butter was the same price, while eggs were only three cents a dozen. The utmost good feeling prevailed. If one killed hogs, all shared. Chickens were to be seen in great numbers around every doorway, and the gobble of the turkey and the quack of the duck were heard in the land. Nature contributed of her fruits. Wild grapes and plums were to be found in their season along the streams. The women manufactured nearly all the clothing worn by the family. In cool weather, gowns made of "linsey-woolsey" were worn by the ladies. The chain was of cotton and the filling of wool. The fabric was usually plaid or striped, and the different colors were blended according to the taste of the fair maker. Colors were blue, copperas, turkey red, light blue, etc. Every house contained a card-loom and spinning wheel, which was considered by the women as necessary for them as a rifle was for the men. Several different kinds of cloth were made. Cloth was woven from cotton. The rolls were bought and spun on little and big wheels into two kinds of thread, one the "chain" and the other the "filling." The more experienced only spun the chain, the younger the filling. Two kinds of looms were in use. The most primitive in construction was called the side loom. The frame of it consisted of two pieces of scantling running obliquely from

the floor to the wall. Later the frame loom, which was a great improvement over the other, came in use. The men and boys wore jeans and linsey-woolsey hunting shirts. The jeans was colored either light blue or butternut. Many times, when the men gathered to a log-rolling or a barn-raising, the women would assemble, bringing their spinning wheels with them. In this way, sometimes as many as 10 or 12 would gather in one room, and the pleasant voices of the fair spinners would mingle with the low hum of the spinning wheels. Oh! golden early days!

Such articles as could not be manufactured were brought to them from the nearest store by the mail carrier. These were few, however. The men and boys, in many instances, wore pantaloons made of the dressed skin of the deer, which then roamed the prairies in large herds. The young man who desired to look captivating in the eyes of the maiden whom he loved, had his "bucks" fringed, which lent them a not unpleasant effect. Meal sacks were also made of buckskin. Caps were made of the skins of the fox, of the wolf, wildcat and muskrat, tanned with fur on. The tail of the fox or wolf often hung from the top of the cap, lending the wearer a jaunty air. Both sexes wore moccasins which in dry weather were an excellent substitute for shoes. There were no shoemakers, and each family made its own shoes.

The settlers were separated from their neighbors often by miles. There were no church houses, or regular services of any kind to call them together; hence, no doubt, the cheerfulness with which they accepted invitations to a house-raising or a log-rolling, or a corn husking, or a bee of any kind. To attend these gatherings, they would sometimes go 10 or more miles. Generally with the invitation to the men went one to the women to come to a quilting. The good woman of the house where the festivities were to take place would be busily engaged for a day or more in preparation for the coming guests. Great quantities of provisions were to be prepared, for dyspepsia was unknown to the pioneer, and good appetites were the rule and not the exception. The bread used at these frolics was baked generally on johnny or journey-cake boards, and is the best corn bread ever made. A board is made smooth, about two feet long and eight inches wide, the ends being generally rounded. The dough is spread out on this board and placed leaning before the fire. One side is baked and the dough is changed on the board, so the other side is presented in its turn to the fire. This is johnny-cake, and is good if the proper materials are put in the dough and it is properly

baked. At all the log-rollings and house-raisings it was customary to provide liquor. Excesses were not indulged in, however. The fiddle was never forgotten. After the day's work had been accomplished, outdoors and in, by men and women, the floor was cleaned and the merry dance began. The handsome, stalwart young men, whose fine forms were the result of their manly outdoor life, clad in fringed buckskin trowsers and gaudily colored hunting shirts, led forth the bright-eyed, buxom damsels, attired in neatly fitting, linsey-woolsey garments, to the dance, their cheeks glowing with health and eyes speaking of enjoyment, and perhaps of tender emotion. In pure pioneer times, the crops were never husked on the stalks as is done at this day, but were hauled home in the husk and thrown in a heap, generally by the side of the crib, so that the ears when husked could be thrown direct into the crib. The whole neighborhood, male and female, were invited to the "shucking," as it was called. The girls and many of the married ladies generally engaged in this amusing work.

In the first place, two leading expert huskers were chosen as captains, and the heap of corn divided as nearly equal as possible. Rails were laid across the piles, so as to designate the division; and then each captain chose alternately his corps of huskers, male and female. The whole number of working hands present were selected on one side or the other, and then each party commenced a contest to beat the other, which was in many cases truly exciting. One other rule was: whenever a male husked a red ear of corn, he was entitled to a kiss from the girls. This frequently excited much fuss and scuffling, which was intended by both parties to end in a kiss. It was a universal practice that *taffa*, or Monongahela whisky was used at these husking frolics, which they drank out of a bottle; each one, male and female, taking the bottle and drinking out of it, and then handing it to his or her neighbor, without using any glass or cup. This custom was common and not considered rude. Almost always these corn-shuckings ended in a dance. To prepare for this amusement, fiddles and fiddlers were in great demand, and it often required much fast riding to obtain them. One violin and a performer were all that was contemplated at these innocent rural games.

About dark, when the supper was half over, the bustle and confusion commenced. The confusion of the tongues at Babel would have been ashamed at the corn-shucking, — the young ones hurrying off the table, and the old ones contending for time and order. It was the case in nine times out of ten, but one dwelling-house was on the

premises, and that used for eating as well as dancing. But when the fiddler commenced tuning his instrument, the music always gained the victory for the younger side. Then the dishes, victuals, table and all, disappeared in a few minutes and the room was cleared, the dogs driven out, and the floor swept out, ready for action. The floors of these houses were sometimes of natural earth, beat solid; sometimes much excitement was displayed to get on the floor first. Generally the fiddler, on these occasions, assumed an important bearing, and ordered in true professional style, so and so to be done, as that was the way in North Carolina where he was raised. The decision ended the contest for the floor. In those days they danced jigs and four-handed reels, as they were called. Sometimes, three-handed reels were danced. In these dances there was no standing still; all were moving at a rapid pace from beginning to end. In the jigs the bystanders cut one another out, so that this dance would last for hours. The bottle went around at these parties, as it did at the shuckings, and male and female took a dram out of it, as it was passed. No sitting was indulged in, and the folks either stood or danced all night. The dress of these hardy pioneers was generally homespun. The hunting shirt was much worn at that time, which is a convenient working or dancing dress. In the morning, all would go home on horseback or on foot. No carriages, wagons, or other vehicles were used on these occasions, for the best reason — because they had none.

Dancing was a favorite amusement, and was participated in by all.

“Alike all ages; dames of ancient days
Have led their children through the mirthful maze,
And the gray grandsire, skilled in jestic lore,
Has frisked beneath the burden of three score.”

The amusements of that day were more athletic and rude than those of to-day. Among the settlers of a new country, from the nature of the case, a higher value is set upon physical than mental endowments. Skill in woodcraft, superiority of muscular development, accuracy in shooting with the rifle, activity and swiftness of foot, were qualifications that brought their possessors fame. Foot-racing was practiced, and often the boys and young men engaged in friendly contests with the Indians. Every man had a rifle and always kept it in good order; his flints, bullets, bullet-molds, screw-driver, awl, butcher-knife and tomahawk were fastened to the shot-pouch strap, or to the belt around the waist. Target-shooting was much practiced, and shots were made by the hunters and settlers, with flint-lock rifles, that cannot be ex-

celled by their decendants with the improved breech-loaders of the present day.

At all gatherings, jumping and wrestling were indulged in; and those who excelled were henceforth men of notoriety. At their shooting matches, which were usually for the prize of a turkey, or a gallon of whisky, good feeling generally prevailed. If disputes arose, they were often settled by a square stand-up fight, and no one thought of using other weapons than fists. They held no grudges after their fights, for this was considered unmanly. It was the rule, if a fight occurred between two persons, the victor should pour water for the defeated, as he washed away the traces of the fray, after which the latter was to perform the same service for the former.

PIONEER MILLS.

Among the first were the "band mills," a description of which will prove not uninteresting. The plan was cheap. The horse-power consisted of a large upright shaft, some 10 or 12 feet high, with some 8 or 10 long arms let into the shaft and extending out from it 15 feet. Auger holes were bored in the arms on the upper side at the end, into which wooden pins were driven. This was called the "big wheel," and was about 20 feet in diameter. The raw-hide belt or tug was made of skins taken off of beef cattle, which were cut into strips three inches wide; these were twisted into a round cord or tug, which was long enough to encircle the circumference of the big wheel. There it was held in place by the wooden pins, then to cross and pass under a shed to run round a drum, or what is called a "trunnel head," which was attached to the grinding apparatus. The horses or oxen were hitched to the arms by means of raw-hide tugs; then walking in a circle, the machinery would be set in motion. To grind 12 bushels of corn was considered a good day's work on a band mill.

The most rude and primitive method of manufacturing meal was by the use of the grater, whereby the meal was forced through the holes and fell down in a vessel prepared to receive it. An improvement on this was the hand mill. The stones were smaller than those of the band mill, and were propelled by man or woman power. A hole is made in the upper stone, and a staff of wood is put in it, and the other end of the staff is put through a hole in a plank above, so that the whole is free to act. One or two persons take hold of this staff and turn the upper stone as rapidly as possible. An eye is made in the upper stone, through which the corn is put into the mill with the hand,

in small quantities, to suit the mill instead of a hopper. A mortar wherein corn was beaten into meal is made out of a large round log, three or four feet long. One end is cut or burnt out so as to hold a peck of corn, more or less, according to circumstances. This mortar is set one end on the ground, and the upper end to hold the corn. A sweep is prepared over the mortar, so that the spring of the pole raises the piston, and the hands at it force it so hard down on the corn that after much beating the meal is manufactured.



CHAPTER III.

EARLY RECORDS.

County Court — Circuit Court — First Grand Jury — First Civil Case — First Indictment — Number of Civil and Criminal Cases Compared — Oliver Perry MaGee Trial — First Deed Recorded — Early Marriages — Court Houses — Jails — County Poor Farm.

COUNTY COURT.

The following are the early records of the county court: —

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF MACON, } Sect.

Be it remembered, that at a term of the county court, for the county of Macon aforesaid, begun and held at Joseph Owenby's, for and within said county, being the place appointed by law for holding courts in said county, on Monday, the first day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven. Present: John S. Morrow, Joseph Owenby, and James Cochran, justices of said court; Daniel C. Hubbard, clerk; and Jefferson Morrow, sheriff; and thereupon, court was opened by proclamation made in due form of law by the sheriff. The court order and direct that the county of Macon be laid off into townships as follows, to wit: All that portion of territory comprised in the following limits shall compose the Middle Fork township: Beginning at the south-east corner of said county, thence west with the county line to the range line, dividing ranges 14 and 15; thence north to the line which divides township 57 into equal parts; thence east with said line to the county line; thence south with said county line to the beginning.

Ordered by the court, that all elections to be held in said township be held at the house of Thomas Gee.

Ordered by the court, that an election be held at the house of Thomas Gee, in Middle Fork township, on the first Saturday in June, for three justices of the peace, for said township, and James P. Holly, Thomas Gee and John Coalter are hereby appointed judges of said election.

Ordered by the court, that a tax of 50 per cent on the amount of State tax be imposed on all licenses made taxable by law for State tax, for the present year.

William H. Rowland made application for a license to keep a grocery at his stand in Macon county, which is granted to him upon his paying a State tax of \$10, the county tax, and fees allowed by law. Ordered

that the clerk issue the same according to law. The court do hereby appoint George W. Green treasurer of Macon county, and thereupon said Green appeared in court, and entered into and acknowledged bond in the penalty of \$5,000, conditioned as by law provided, with Willis E. Green and Andrew Millsaps as his securities, who are approved of by the court.

Jefferson Morrow, sheriff of Macon county, appeared in open court, and entered into and acknowledged bonds in the penalty of \$1,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty as *ex officio* collector of the revenue of said county, for the year 1837, with Johnson Summers, John S. Morrow, and Joseph J. Morrow as his securities, who are approved of as sufficient by the court.

The court hereby appoint George W. Green agent for the county of Macon, to receive from the treasurer of the State of Missouri that portion of the road and canal fund in the State treasury apportioned to the county of Macon; and the auditor of public accounts is hereby required to draw his warrant in favor of the said George W. Green, for said amount, and the treasurer to pay the same according to law, and the said George W. Green is hereby authorized to receipt for the same accordingly.

On motion of the petitioners, ordered by the court, that Aaron Gee, Robert Vanskike, George Reynolds, James P. Holly, and James Rowland, or any three of them, after being duly sworn, to proceed to view and mark out a way for a road, commencing at Jones' Mill, on the middle fork of Salt river, by Centreville, and thence to Frederick Rowland's, passing on the south of said Rowland's; thence by Daniel Crawley's, and to intersect the Bee road in the Grand Prairie, the nearest and best way, and as little as may be to the prejudice or injury of the several proprietors of land on said road as may be, and that they report to court their proceedings at the next term according to law.

The court do hereby appoint James Ratliff commissioner of the seat of justice of Macon county.

Ordered, That the following bounds compose the township of Chariton: Beginning at the line dividing ranges 14 and 15, running west to the county line; thence north to the middle line township, between 56 and 57; thence to the line dividing ranges 14 and 15; thence to the beginning.

Ordered, That all elections be held in said township, at the house of Abraham Morris, on the first Saturday in June, for the purpose of electing two justices of the peace for said township, and Johnson Summers, Clayborn Wright and Richard Summers are hereby appointed judges of said election.

Ordered, That the following bounds form a separate township to be known by the name and style of Liberty, commencing at the southeast corner of Chariton township, on the range line, dividing ranges 14 and 15, and at the line dividing township 57, in equal parts; thence with said line running west to the county line; thence with

said line north to the township line of 58; thence east with said line, to the line dividing 14 and 15; thence south to the beginning.

Ordered, That all elections be held at the seat of justice in said township.

Ordered, That there be an election held in said township, on the first Saturday in June next, for the purpose of electing three justices of the peace for said township. And the court do hereby appoint William Sears, Jesse Gilstrap and Canaday Owenby judges of said election.

Ordered, That the following bounds shall compose the township of Jackson, to wit: Beginning at the east side of the county, where the lines divide the township line, dividing 57 in equal parts, running south with said line, the line dividing ranges 14 and 15; thence east with said line to the township line of 58; thence with said line to the county line; thence south to the beginning.

Ordered, That all elections be held at the house of Nathan Richardson.

Ordered, That there be an election held in said township, on the first Saturday of June next, for the purpose of electing one justice of the peace for said township, and the court do hereby appoint Nathan Richardson, Elvan Allen and John Walker judges of said election.

Ordered, That all the territory lying north of the township of 58, and south of the north side of the county line, shall form a separate township, to be known by the name and style of Independence.

Ordered, That all elections be held at the house of Bird Posey.

Ordered, That there be an election held in said township on the first Saturday of June next, in said township, for the purpose of electing one justice of the peace for said township, and the court do hereby appoint Abraham Dale, Charles Hatfield and Fisher Rice, judges of said election.

Ordered, That the following bounds lying north of the county of Macon, and south of a parallel line running east and west, from the mouth of Ry creek, on the Grand Chariton, shall be called the township of Pettis.

Ordered, That all elections be held in said township at the house of Horton Partin.

Ordered, That an election be held in said township on the first Saturday of June next, for the purpose of electing one justice of the peace for said township, and the court do hereby appoint Martin Partin, Robert Miller and Isaac Hargis, judges of said election.

Ordered, That the following bounds shall compose a separate township, to be known by the name and style of Gocean township,¹ lying north of a parallel line running east and west from the mouth of Ry creek, on the Grand Chariton river, to the boundary line of the State of Missouri.

¹ Gocean township is now in Adair county.

Ordered, That all elections in said township be held at the house of Samuel Eason.

Ordered, That there be an election held in said township on the first Saturday in June next, for the purpose of electing one justice of the peace for said township, and the court do hereby appoint Samuel Eason, John Lesley and James Cochran, judges of said election.

Recorded May 15 day, 1837.

DANIEL C. HUBBARD, Clerk.

SECOND TERM OF THE COUNTY COURT.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF MACON. }

Be it remembered that at a term of the county court of Macon, county aforesaid, begun and held at D. C. Garth's, the place appointed for holding courts in said county, for and within the said county, on this 3d day of July, in the year 1837. Present: John S. Morrow, James O. Cochran and Joseph Owenby, justices of said court; Daniel C. Hubbard, clerk; and Jefferson Morrow, sheriff; and thereupon court was opened in due form of law by proclamation at the door of the court-house.

It is ordered by the court that the township of Middle Fork be divided and form another township, to be known by the name and style of Narrows township, to commence at a point where the range line dividing ranges 13 and 14 strikes the country line on the south line of the county; thence running north with said line to the line dividing townships 58 and 59; thence west to the dividing ranges 14 and 15; thence south with said line to the county line; thence east to the beginning.

Ordered, That all elections be held in Narrows township at the house of Simeon Cannon, and it is further ordered, that there be an election held in Narrows township on the first Monday in August next, for the purpose of electing one justice of the peace for said township, and the court do hereby appoint Frederick Rowland, John Morrow and Lloyd Coalter, judges of said election.

On motion of the petitioners, ordered that William J. Morrow, Joseph J. Morrow, and Richard Summers, or any two of them after being duly sworn, shall proceed to view, mark and lay out a way from the county seat, to intersect the county line dividing Macon county and Randolph, the nearest and best way, so as not to be too much to the prejudice of the people living on said route, and it is further ordered that the said commissioners shall meet at the county seat on the third Monday in July, 1837, and report their proceedings at the next court.

Recorded July 8, 1837.

DANIEL C. HUBBARD, Clerk.

Ordered, That the clerk of the county court correct the assessor's book, and the court do further order that the clerk make out the non-resident book.

Ordered, That there be 100 per cent levied on the amount of the State tax, for the purpose of county expenditures.

Ordered, That there be an election held in said county on the first Monday in August next, for the purpose of electing an assessor for said county.

Ordered, There be an election held in Chariton township for the purpose of electing one justice of the peace to fill the vacancy of Amon Beebe, Esq., and the court do hereby appoint Abraham Morris, John Summers and Ninevah Summers, judges of said election.

Ordered, That William Garrett, Tyre Dabney and James Holloway be appointed judges of the election for Liberty township in said county.

Ordered, That John McNeeley, Felix Baker and Elvan Allen be appointed judges of the election of Jackson township.

Ordered, That William Smith, James Riley and Thomas Williams be appointed judges of the election of Independence township.

Ordered, That Hardin Hargis, Elisha Chambers and Robert Miller be appointed judges of Pettis township.

Ordered, That Samuel G. Eason, John Lesley and James Davis be appointed judges of the election in Gocean township.

Ordered, That there be an election held in Chariton township, in said county, on the first Monday in August next, for the purpose of electing one justice of the peace for said township, to fill the vacancy of Amon Beebe.

Ordered, That there be an election held in Independence township, in said county, on the first Monday in August next, to fill the vacancy of Abraham Dale, Esq.

Ordered, That there be an election held in Pettis township,¹ in said county, on the first Monday in August next, for the purpose of electing one justice of the peace for said township, to fill the vacancy of Robert Miller, Esq., whose term of service has expired.

Ordered, That there be an election held in the township of Gocean, in said county, to fill the vacancy of Jonathan Floyd, whose term of service has expired.

JOSEPH OWENBY.

Attest, DANIEL C. HUBBARD, Clerk.

Recorded July 24 day, 1837.

DANIEL C. HUBBARD, Clerk.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Having traced the records of the county court of Macon county through its incipient period, and given the proceedings of that tribunal entire through its first two terms, we shall now give something of the early record of a higher and more extensive forum, wherein were heard and decided the general causes of pioneer litigants, and

¹ Pettis township is now in Adair county.

wherein met the pioneer attorneys, who occasionally employed in the conduct of their suits all the muscular, as well as intellectual aids in their control.

The county court, it will be remembered, was organized May 1, 1837, but the circuit court did not convene until August the 17th, of the same year. Macon county at that time belonged to the Second Judicial Circuit. The following is the record:—

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF MACON. } Sect.

At a circuit court, begun and held at the house of Dabney G. Garth, in the county of Macon, State of Missouri, as required by law, on Thursday, the 17th day of August, in the year 1837. Present, the Hon. Thomas Reynolds, judge of said court. The said Thomas Reynolds produced a commission from the Governor of the State of Missouri, with the oath of office indorsed thereon, which commission and affidavit are in the following words and figures, to wit:—

“Lilburn W. Boggs, Governor of the State of Missouri, to all who shall see these presents, greeting:

Know ye, that reposing especial trust and confidence in the integrity and abilities of Thomas Reynolds, I have nominated, and by and with the consent of the Senate, do hereby appoint him Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of the State of Missouri, and do authorize and empower him to discharge the duties of said office according to law; and to have and to hold said office during the legal continuance thereof, with all the powers, privileges, and emoluments to the same of right appertaining.

“In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State of Missouri to be affixed. Done at the city of Jefferson, this 27th day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-seven; of the Independence of the United States, the sixty-first, and of the State, the seventeenth.

“LILBURN W. BOGGS.”

“By the Governor,

“HENRY SHURLDS, Secretary of State.”

I, Thomas Reynolds, Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, within and for the State of Missouri, do make oath and say that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of Missouri, and that I will faithfully demean myself in the said office of Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit.

THOMAS REYNOLDS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace within and for the county of Howard and State of Missouri, this 7th day of February in the year 1837 at the county aforesaid.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, J. P.

The sheriff of said county returned into court a panel of a grand jury, when the following persons were impaneled as a grand jury for the county of Macon, to-wit: James Wells, foreman; James Riley, Micajah Hull, Canaday Owenby, James A. Terrill, Nathaniel Richardson, Nathan Dabney, Jesse Gilstrap, Isaac Gross, Thomas J. Dabney, John F. Northup, Richard Calvert, William Smith, Birdrich Posey, Thomas Williams, Lewis Green, James T. Haley, James A. Griffith, Stephen Gipson and David Young, who retired to consider of presentments.

Jefferson Morrow, the sheriff, appeared in open court and acknowledged that he appointed William Shane as his deputy. William H. Davis was appointed circuit attorney to prosecute in behalf of the State for that term of the court.

The above constituted the proceedings of the first day of the term. Court convened next day, August 18th, when the following case was called:

DANIEL G. DAVIS	}	PETITION IN DEBT.
vs.		
G. H. McDANIEL AND FISHER RICE.		

Ordered, That the defendants be ruled to plead to the said petition immediately.

The following were the first indictments: —

State of Missouri, Plf., *vs.* John Calvin, Dft. Indictment for gambling. A true bill.

Same *vs.* Francis Taylor, Daniel Murley, James Carter and Austin B. Jones.

There were, during the first twelve months after the organization of the circuit court, but seventeen civil and ten criminal cases called. This would be, upon an average, about nine cases at each term of the court, there being three terms per year, and possibly not more than one-half of these cases were tried and finally disposed of. The civil docket alone now [1884] contains, for each term of the court, upon an average, about sixty cases, nearly all of which are tried.

The criminal docket for each term of the court shows about thirty cases; whole number of civil cases instituted in the year 1883, amount to 183; criminal cases, 37; making a total of 220.

Many of the criminal trials at the early terms of the court were upon indictments for “marking hogs with intent to steal,” and for “betting on games.”

No man has ever been hung in the county, in pursuance of due process of civil law. There have, however, been several trials for murder, among which the Oliver Perry MaGee trial stands prominent, not only as being the first trial for murder that occurred in the county,

but as being a case wherein much interest was centered, and wherein many witnesses were sworn and examined. The bill of costs amounted to more than \$1,100, one item being \$12.15 for administering 243 oaths.

As this was the first case of the kind upon the criminal docket, we here present the indictment : —

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF MACON. } ss.

In the Mason Circuit Court,
May Term, 1849.

The grand jurors for the State of Missouri for the body of the county of Macon aforesaid, upon their oaths present, that Oliver Perry MaGee, late of the county of Macon aforesaid, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil, on the 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and forty-eight, with force and arms at the county of Macon aforesaid, in and upon one Thomas Jefferson White, in the peace of God then and there being, feloniously, willfully of his malice aforethought, by lying in wait, did make an assault, and that he, the said Oliver Perry MaGee, with a certain knife of the value of ten cents, which he, the said Oliver Perry MaGee, in his right hand then and there had and held, the said Thomas Jefferson White, in and upon the left side of the body, near to the left nipple of him, the said Thomas Jefferson White, and also in and upon the back, near to the back bone of him, the said Thomas Jefferson White, and also in and upon the left shoulder, near to the point of the said left shoulder of him the said Thomas Jefferson White, then and there feloniously, willfully, of his malice aforethought, and by lying in wait, did strike, thrust, stab and penetrate, giving to the said Thomas Jefferson White, then and there with the knife aforesaid, in and upon the aforesaid left side of the body, near to the left nipple of him, the said Thomas Jefferson White, one fatal wound of the breadth of one inch, and of the depth of six inches, and also giving to the said Thomas Jefferson White, then and there with the knife aforesaid, in and upon the aforesaid back, near to the back bone of him, the said Thomas Jefferson White, one other mortal wound of the breadth of one inch and of the depth of six inches, and also giving to the said Thomas Jefferson White then and there, with the knife aforesaid, in and upon the aforesaid left shoulder, near to the point of the said left shoulder of him, the said Thomas Jefferson White, two other mortal wounds, each of the breadth of one inch and of the depth of six inches, of which several mortal wounds he, the said Thomas Jefferson White, then and there instantly died; and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said Oliver Perry MaGee, him, the said Thomas Jefferson White, in the manner and by the means aforesaid, feloniously, willfully, of his malice aforethought, and by lying in wait, did kill and murder, against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State.

C. H. HARDIN, Circuit Attorney.

There are five counts in the indictment ; the one we have given will show the crime with which MaGee was charged.

FIRST PROMISSORY NOTE UPON WHICH SUIT WAS BROUGHT.

On or before the twenty-fifth of December next, I promise to pay James A. Terrell twenty-five bushels of good, sound corn, for value received of him. This the 22d day of January, 1846.

his
CALEB X RILEY.
mark.

FIRST DEED RECORDED.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF RANDOLPH. }

This indenture made and entered into, on this the 21st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, between John Gross and Rachael Gross his cross, of the county of Randolph and State of Missouri, of the first part, and William Sears of the State and county aforesaid, of the second part, witnesseth that the said John Gross and Rachael Gross, for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to them in hand paid by the said William Sears, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and we, the said John Gross and Rachael his wife, by these presents do bargain and sell and convey unto the said William Sears, a certain tract or parcel of land described as follows : The south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section twelve in township fifty-eight, and range sixteen west, containing forty acres to have and to hold with all and singular, the appurtenances thereunto belonging to his own use, and to his heirs forever, and we, the said John Gross and Rachael Gross his wife, do hereby covenant to and with the said Sears, and his heirs forever, to warrant and defend the right and title of said land to the said Sears and heirs forever, against all and every claim and claims whatsoever. In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year above written.

JOHN GROSS, [SEAL.]
her
RACHAEL X GROSS.
mark.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

I do certify that on the 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1837, before the undersigned, an ordained minister of the Gospel, appeared Joseph P. Owenby and Nancy Garrett, and the rites of matrimony was duly solemnized by me. Given under my hand, this 4th day of May, 1837.

WILLIAM SEARS.

I do certify, that on this, the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, personally appeared

Thomas J. Dabney and Cassannah Walker, and the rites of matrimony was duly solemnized between them. Given under my hand, this 24th day of May, 1837.

WILLIAM SEARS.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF MACON. }

This is to certify, that on this 13th day of May, 1837, I solemnized the rights of matrimony between Alexander Shawner and Narcissa Kerby, him of the county of Macon, and she of the county of Macon. Given under my hand, this the day and date above written.

WILLIAM H. ROWLAND, J. P.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } SCT.
COUNTY OF MACON. }

This is to certify, that on the 23d day of July, 1837, I solemnized the rites of matrimony between Aaron Gee and Margaret Moore, both of the county of Macon, and State of Missouri. Given under my hand, the day and date above written.

FREDERICK ROWLAND, J. P.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } SCT.
COUNTY OF MACON. }

This is to certify, that on the 3d day of August, 1837, I solemnized the rites of matrimony between Joseph Stewart, and Mary M. Haddon, of the county of Macon, and State of Missouri. Given under my hand, the day and date above written.

HARDIN HARGIS, J. P.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } SS.
COUNTY OF MACON. }

This is to certify, that on the 18th day of August, 1837, I solemnized the rites of matrimony between Thomas Clifton and Rebecca Lesley, both of the State and county aforesaid. Given under my hand, this 19th day of September, 1837.

NATHANIEL FLOYD, J. P.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } SS.
COUNTY OF MACON. }

This is to certify that on the 17th day of August, 1837, that I solemnized the rites of matrimony between Allen Fletcher and City Ann Hatfield, both of the State and county aforesaid. Given under my hand, this the day and date above written.

ABRAHAM DALE, J. P.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } SCT.
COUNTY OF MACON. }

This is to certify, that on the 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1837, that I solemnized the rites of matrimony between Lloyd H. Coulter and Emila Cannon. Given under my hand, this 11th day of November, 1837.

ELVAN ALLEN, J. P.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF MACON. } ss.

This is to certify, that on the 15th day of January, 1838, I did solemnize the rites of matrimony between Joseph Cooley and Elizabeth Lock. All of the State aforesaid.

JOHN SUMMERS, J. P.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF MACON. } ss.

This is to certify, that on the 1st day of April, 1838, I solemnized the rights of matrimony between John Griffin and Margaret Ann Murley, both of the State and county aforesaid. Given under my hand, this 15th day of April.

ABSALOM LEWIS, J. P.

COURT-HOUSE AT BLOOMINGTON.

At the August term in 1838, the court made the following order:—

Ordered, That a temporary court-house be built in Bloomington on lot 1, block No. 3, agreeable to the plan of Joseph Owenby, supervisor, to-wit: 20 feet wide and 30 feet long; one room 18x20; one 12 feet square; one room 8x12 feet; the lower floor to be of good seasoned oak plank, jointed and nailed down; the upper floor to be laid with loose plank, with sufficient joints; 4 doors and 3 windows; one stack chimney where the walls separate each room. The work to be done in workmanlike manner; to be covered with good shingles; chinked and plastered with good lime.

SECOND COURT-HOUSE AT BLOOMINGTON.

At the November term in 1839, the court ordered that a brick court-house be built, 45 feet square and two stories in height, at an estimated cost of \$3,000. Robert George was the superintendent. This court-house was not completed until 1852.

THIRD COURT-HOUSE.

The third and present court house was erected in 1864-5, at Macon, the present county seat, at a cost of about \$30,000. It is made of brick and is a large and substantial building.



CHAPTER IV.

HISTORY OF THE TOWNSHIPS.

Morrow Township — Chariton Township — Narrows Township — Middle Fork Township.

Before beginning the history of the townships proper, we shall first speak of the boundary, area and physical features of Macon county. It is bounded on the north by Adair and Knox, on the east by Knox and Shelby, on the south by Randolph and Chariton, and on the west by Linn county. The county is situated in the north-eastern part of the State and is separated from the Iowa State line by Adair and Schuyler counties, and from the Mississippi river by Shelby and Marion counties. It has an area of 830 square miles. The land of Macon county is divided into three classes. The first is composed of the valley lands and are equal to any in the State in fertility; the second of the prairie table lands; and the third of the breaks in the table lands where they approach the valleys. The Grand Divide which separates the affluents of the Mississippi from those of the Missouri river, cross the entire county from north to south. West of this are the Chariton and East and Middle forks of Chariton river, with their tributaries, Walnut, Turkey, Brush, Puzzle, and Point creeks; and on the east of the divide is the Middle fork of Salt river and its branches, Narrows, Winn and Hooker creeks. Muscle fork with its numerous small branches lies in the extreme western part of the county, and in the east are Bear and Ten Mile creeks. Along these streams and on the adjacent hills, is an abundance of timber, consisting of the various kinds of oak, cottonwood, hickory, maple and black walnut. The forests skirt the prairies and the farms usually embrace a portion of each. The soil, of which there is a great variety, is chiefly a fertile black loam, underlaid with clay, in which marl abounds. West of the Chariton river and north of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, is the region known as "The Barrens." These consist of high rounded hills, covered with a tall reddish grass and occasional clumps of post-oak and black-jack, while the valleys or drains between are destitute of trees, though covered with prairie grass. East of the Chariton "The Barrens"

are confined to a few miles in the northern part of the county. In the vicinity of Muscle fork, between that stream and Brush creek, also on the East fork of the Chariton and south of the center of the county, and in the eastern part, north of the Middle fork of Salt river, the country is quite hilly. On the Chariton and on Muscle fork these hills are sometimes 100 feet high, elsewhere they never exceed 75 feet, and are often less. In the remainder of the county the slopes are gentle, and the surface is mostly prairie.

The county is divided into 24 municipal townships, namely: Bevier, Callao, Chariton, Drake, Eagle, Easley, Hudson, Independence, Jackson, Johnston, Liberty, Lingo, Lyda, La Plata, Middle Fork, Morrow, Narrows, Richland, Russell, Round Grove, Ten Mile, Walnut Creek, White and Valley. The townships generally contain an area of 36 square miles. Johnston, Callao and Morrow are the smallest townships, and Lingo is the largest.

MORROW TOWNSHIP.

Morrow township is in the extreme south-western corner of the county, and bordering as it does on Chariton and Randolph counties, it was naturally the first settled. In fact, the few pioneers who composed the van of the emigrants who were the early settlers of Macon county, found a home within the present limits of Morrow township. We have already given the names, and something of the personal history of the early settlers of this township, in the first chapter of the history of Macon county, but as they legitimately belong to the history of Morrow township, we shall now briefly speak of them again.

James Loe, not only the first settler in this township, but the first to pitch his tent within the present territory of Macon county, located on the north-west quarter of section 1, township 56, range 16, in 1829. He was originally from Wayne county, Ky. Succeeding him were Randall Clark, who lived on section 3, township 56, range 16; Elisha Chambers, who settled section 2, township 56, range 16; Lewis Green, who opened a farm on section 1, township 56, range 16; George Addis, who settled the south-east quarter of section 2, township 56, range 16, and William Morrow, who purchased the farm which was settled by George Addis, the latter moving to Chariton county. The six men above named came to the county between 1829 and 1831, and all located so near each other that, on clear mornings, the sound of the piston beating corn in mortars, for meal, could be heard all around the settlement.

After this nucleus of a settlement had been formed, other emigrants

followed, many of whom located in Morrow township, and others in Chariton, the adjoining township. About the year 1833 came Ammon Beebe and John L. Northup, his brother-in-law, from the State of New York; Simeon Foster, from Randolph county; Robert Nichols, from Kentucky; William C. A. Hill, from Georgia, and Joseph J. Morrow, John S. Morrow, Jesse S. Morrow, William J. Morrow, D. G. Buster, William B. Stevens, James Holloway, Ambrose Medley, Samuel Cunningham, Charles Perrin, James Perrin, Achilles Finnell and others.

Hill died in St. Clair county, Mo.; Nichols died during the War of 1861; Clark and Ammon before the war, and Northup died in California; Chambers died in Breathitt county, Ky. He was an Old School Baptist minister. Lewis Green and his wife are now residing near College Mound, Macon county. The first school was taught in the township by James Holloway, above named, near the residence of William Morrow. Mr. Holloway was a Virginian by birth, was an elderly man, and was highly respected by the patrons of his school, among whom were Lewis Green, William Morrow, James Loe and others. He taught a three months' school.

Elisha Chambers was the pioneer preacher of the township, and first broke the bread of life to a small number of men and women, at the log cabin of William Morrow in 1831.

“Wide was his parish, not contracted and close
In streets, but here and there a straggling house;
Yet still he was at hand without request,
To serve the sick, to succor the distress'd,
Tempting on foot, alone, without affright,
The dangers of a dark, tempestuous night.”

The organization of the first religious body occurred at a very early date; there was, however, no church building erected in the township until about the year 1855, when the Old School Baptists and Cumberland Presbyterians built a house of worship together, in the northern part of the same, and called it “Chariton Church.”

Among the constituent members of the Baptist denomination were Charles Perrin, James Perrin and wife, Joseph Perrin and wife, Robert Perrin and wife, Miss Polly Ann Perrin and John Wynant and wife. Elder James Moody officiated among the early preachers.

The Cumberlands included in their membership, William J. Morrow, wife and two daughters, James W. Morrow, who is a minister now residing at Kansas City, and others. Rev. James Dysart, who now lives at College Mound, Macon county, and Rev. Samuel Davis

were the ministers of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Dr. Clark was the first resident physician. He was from Virginia, and while on a journey to his native State, for the benefit of his health, he died.

The first mill in the county (as stated elsewhere in this book) was erected in Morrow township, by William Morrow, about the year 1833, near the banks of a stream, which then and now, revels in the suggestive name of "Stinking creek." This inelegant appellation was applied to that stream, because the water therein presented a muddy appearance, and when stirred emitted an obnoxious odor. The land which borders this stream upon each side is very excellent in quality, being almost entirely unbroken by hills, or rocky, barren points. Jefferson Morrow, son of William Morrow, spoken of, and at present treasurer of Macon county, was at the time his father arrived in the county, 18 years of age, and remembers quite distinctly much of the history connected with the early settlement of the township.

He says that the winter of 1830-31 was the coldest that has ever been experienced in the county. The snow lay on the ground all winter and until about the middle of March before it melted. It was generally about three feet deep on level ground, and the crust was so hard frozen that it would bear up both man and beast. Many of the deer, wild turkeys, and other game perished, and a great number was caught in the snow. The winters, during the early years of the settlement of the county, were, perhaps, a little more severe than they are now, but not so changeable. The summers were about the same as they are now, in respect to heat and rain.

Another old settler, who died in Chariton county, related the following in reference to the winter of 1830-31:—

"During the winter of 1830-31 there was a snow fall of about three feet. I was in Jefferson City until the last of February, and when I returned to Chariton county, where I then resided, I found that the snow had destroyed nearly all the hogs in the country. In many places the snow had drifted to the depth of 40 feet. During the fall of the snow a heavy wind blew from the North-west, and all the snow drifted from the open prairies, leaving the ground almost bare. The snow lodged in the hollows on the south-east of all those high open plains, and some hollows that I knew to be from 30 to 40 feet deep, had the appearance of level plains. In some steep, abrupt hollows, I saw snow as late as the first of June, not yet melted;

and from all appearances the snow had not been less than 40 feet deep.

“During the melting of the snow, which was very gradual through the month of March and a portion of April, I went out with William Martin, who was my partner in raising hogs, on Yellow creek, in Chariton county, and, to our astonishment, we found the timbered bottoms strewn with the skeletons of dead stock and fowls. I distinctly remember one lot of 28 two-year-old hogs, which we had, that were very fat in the fall. After a diligent search we found three living skeletons—all that was left alive of them. So poor were they that a couple of Indians described them as having no width at all and as crooked as a bow—showing with their fingers that they meant humpbacked.

“The skeletons of turkeys (that is, their leg and wing bones) lay all over the bottom so plentiful that I supposed the last turkey was dead; but while we were hunting our hogs we saw three live turkeys, while I have no doubt we came across the bones of five hundred dead ones. We also found many dead deer, and, from the signs, I concluded that they had been killed by the wolves, which were very plentiful, and were the only animals in the woods that were fat after the melting of that snow.

“I remember running my horse after a wolf that winter, and, when just about to overtake him, not noticing, I ran right into a snow-drift in the head of a hollow, 30 feet deep, to all appearances. I had my rifle on my shoulder, and my horse plunged into the drift 30 or 40 yards before I could stop. I got off the horse and beat the snow down as well as I could in my back track, being entirely under the snow for many minutes. When I got my head out, so that I could see, I saw the wolf swimming through the drift, which was about 200 yards wide. I brushed the snow from the barrel of my gun and fired at the wolf's head, as that was the only part of him that was visible, but missed him. The snow being light, the wolf had sunk in it so far that only his head and neck could be seen above the surface. This put a stop to the race.

“During the time the snow was on the ground I traveled from Jefferson City to my home in Chariton county. I came as far as Boonville in company with Lilburn W. Boggs, Smallwood V. Nolen and others. I rode a common sized mule, and went behind in all places where the snow was drifted. I shall never forget how the snow would part on each side of the mules jaws; it could just keep its nose out of the snow by raising its head as high as it could. I had to stand

up in my stirrups at all the drifts to keep the snow out of my face. Now, this is so, and if I had my witnesses I could prove it by gentlemen 'sembly setters,' as the old negro called them in Jefferson City, and by Gov. L. W. Boggs, who was in the party.

"After passing Boonville I swapped my mule for a horse, and then made my way home very well, as the road lay through a timbered country where the snow, although deep, was not drifted."

The pioneer, however, had no forebodings of the tornadoes and cyclones, which are now so common throughout the country. They occasionally — at very long intervals — had a wind storm which swept through a small scope of country, destroying fences, sometimes unroofing a cabin and felling a few trees, but never dealing death and destruction as do the modern cyclones and tornadoes.

Birds and wild animals were so numerous and ravenous that during the first two or three years the farmers raised but little corn and but little stock. The wolves were seen in packs, and were so bold they would even invade the yards surrounding the cabins, and not unfrequently at night they would come to the very cabin door and peer at the inmates within with glaring eyes that shone the brighter as they came within the rays of the ruddy fire that blazed upon the hearth.

One night while Mr. Morrow was going to Huntsville on horseback in great haste for a physician, he met two or three wolves in the road, who stood their ground. His horse first discovered their presence and stopped. He attempted to urge him forward with a switch, but just at that moment he heard the animals growling just in front of him. After trying repeatedly to urge his horse on and failing so to do, he turned to the right of the road and left the wolves masters of the field.

In the summer of 1835, Mr. Morrow was passing through the bottom of the Chariton river, and saw on the limb of a small water-oak a large swarm of bees. He had a number of bee-hives at home, and had no special use for any more, but this was such a large, fine-looking swarm that he concluded to take it home. The question occurred, how could he carry them? He had no sack or anything else with him in which to put the bees. He could not carry them on the limb just as they were! What must he do? He finally adopted the following plan: He took off his pants, tied the toes together, held the open top under the swarm, and deliberately and carefully cut the branch off above and below the swarm, and let it fall into his pants; he then closed them up and took the bees home. They yielded bountifully both of bees and honey for years afterwards. This was a novel

expedient and a cheap one, yet its practical utility was fully demonstrated upon that occasion.

Morrow township, agriculturally speaking, is conceded to be the best in the county, and taken as a whole, according to the number of acres, produces more corn than any other. Some wheat and also some tobacco are raised, not as much of the latter as there was in former years. There are a few good orchards in the township. It has no railroad facilities.

CHARITON TOWNSHIP.

Chariton township¹ takes its name from the middle fork of the Chariton river, which passes through its western boundary. Chariton was among the earliest townships settled, and was, therefore, one of the first improved.

Among the early settlers were James Dysart, James Mitchell, Thomas W. McCormick, James Folsor, Robert Gipson, Stephen Gipson, Smith Gipson, Thomas Bannon, Frazier Bannon, Thomas Gorham, Nicholas Tuttle, Pleasant Tuttle.

COLLEGE MOUND

was settled about the year 1853, on section 34, township 56, range 15. The plat of the town was filed April 2, 1869, by Thomas W. McCormick and wife, Mary A. College Mound is the location of what is known as McGee College. In the spring of 1853 Col. R. M. J. Sharp, then a young man in search of fortune, established a country store on the divide, between the East and Middle forks of the Grand Chariton, about one mile north of the Randolph county line. This location was surrounded by a number of well-to-do farmers, prominent among whom were Rev. James Dysart, better known as "Uncle Jimmse," Judge T. W. McCormick, John Powell, Stephen Gipson, Sr., and Thomas L. Gorham, the last of whom subsequently represented the county in the Legislature.

At this early date there was not a foot of railroad in the State, and this portion of the country shipped its surplus and received its supplies by means of wagons running to Hannibal, on the Mississippi, and Glasgow on the Missouri. The site selected by the Colonel was convenient to the main traveled road leading from Glasgow toward the Iowa line, through the county seats of Randolph and Macon. In the same year McGee College was opened under the patronage of McGee Presbytery, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; Prof.

¹ Called the South Carolina of Macon county during the war.

J. W. Bleriot was in charge for a while, but in October Rev. James B. Mitchell became President, Prof. Bleriot still continuing in the institution.

The influx of students, accompanied by an increase of inhabitants, enhanced business, and other houses opened. The patronage of the college continued to grow and the corps of instructors was from time to time enlarged.

In this way things moved on until 1861; there were three strong firms dealing in merchandise and produce; a blacksmith, a tinsmith, a tailor and a shoe shop; also, a large tobacco factory and a carding machine. There were likewise two or three grist and saw-mills in the vicinity. The college at this time had attained a yearly patronage of 200 students, and had eight preceptors. Business was good. Farmers were prosperous and agricultural interests were rapidly improving. The close of the war found this happy state of things sadly changed. But the activity and pluck of the people came to their relief and they soon regained much that had been considered irreclaimable.

The college was reopened, and under the supervision of the President, Dr. Mitchell, quickly regained its former prestige, extended its patronage and improved its facilities. Business, adapting itself to its new conditions, revived with a wonderful vitality. Farming interests manifested a marked activity.

The adjoining country to College Mound has a good upland soil. The yield of corn and small grain is amply sufficient to meet all the demands of home consumption. Timothy and other meadow grasses yield largely. Blue grass is luxuriant. Tobacco has been the staple crop and rarely, if ever, fails to do well. The quality, moreover, is much better than the average and always commands good prices.

The health of College Mound and surrounding country is remarkably good. The land is high and rolling. There are no swamps and quagmires to emit their fatal malaria. To the south is a large expanse of prairie, now occupied by beautiful farms and neat and comfortable houses. On the east, north and west are timbered lands. The common fruits, apples, peaches, cherries, etc., are largely and successfully cultivated, and smaller fruits do well. The town is incorporated under the general incorporation law. There are organizations of the following societies: —

McGee Lodge, No. 106, of A. F. and A. M.

College Mound Lodge, No. 780, of I. O. G. T.

Coal is found in nearly all parts of the township, and is of good, merchantable character. It often crops out on the banks of creeks,

and may be mined by drifting. Shafts of from 60 to 90 feet will discover veins from four to six feet.

ROBERT GIPSON.

Chariton township claims the honor of having the oldest inhabitant now living in the United States — in fact, we doubt whether there are half a dozen men living anywhere on the face of the earth who are older than the subject of this sketch.

Robert Gipson is the son of Stephen and Mollie Gipson (his mother's maiden name being Stilwell), and was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, December 25, 1765, and was, therefore, 118 years old on the 25th day of last December, 1883. He had two full brothers and one sister, Nathan and John and Rebecca, all of whom are dead. The names of his half-brothers and sisters were Larkin, Isaac, Thomas, Henry, Stephen, Alfred, Betty, Polly and John. His stepmother's maiden name was Millie Jackson. His own mother died when he was five years old.

Randolph, the county of his nativity, is situated near the center of the State, Ashboro being the county seat. Here Robert grew to manhood, without the advantages of wealth, or even the common rudiments of an education. At that early period schools were scarce, not only in the Old North State, but everywhere in the New World. At about the age of 30 years, he married Gracie Smith, of his native county, and after the birth of their first two children he and his father and their families emigrated to Wayne county, Ky. Here he lived until about the age of 55, and then moved to Randolph county, Missouri, where he resided a few years, and then moved to Macon county, where he now lives. He was mustered into service for the War of 1812, but being beyond the age when men were compelled to do military service, he did not remain. His first wife died about the year of 1844, and in 1851 he married Mrs. Hester Howe, of Macon county. He had sixteen children, all by his first wife, nine of whom are now living. The names of his deceased children are Albert, Nathan, Julia, Nancy, William, Alzadai, and an infant child that died without being named. The names of his children who are living are: Stephen, aged 87; Thanie, aged 78; Smith, aged 67; Jackson, aged 65; Millie, aged 62; Sabra, aged 57; Robert, aged —; Asa, aged 50; Hezekiah, aged 47.

When the last named, which is the youngest, was born, Mr. Gipson was 71 years of age. He has four great-great-grandchildren, 100 great-grandchildren, and 104 grandchildren. Eleven of his children

married, and all raised families, the smallest number of children to any one (Hezekiah) being seven, and the largest number being 19 to Smith. Mr. Gipson has always followed the occupation of a farmer, and made a regular hand in the field until about 10 years ago, or until he was 108 years of age, since which time he has been living with his children. About the time he ceased working on the farm, he was riding horseback and his horse ran against the limb of a tree, which dislocated his left shoulder and injured one of his legs. His father was a strong man at the age of 75 years, and was thrown from a horse and killed. Mr. Gipson is about five feet four inches high, has dark brown eyes and had brown hair (now white as cotton), and has weighed 125 pounds. He was very active during the first 50 years of his life, and could throw, in wrestling, any man in the regiment, in which he served for a short time. He says he never met a man who could throw him, and tells it with great pride. He has had a few chills and one spell of fever; excepting these, he has enjoyed excellent health. He never smoked tobacco, but has been chewing for about 50 years. Has used strong drink to a moderate extent, but was never intoxicated. His habits have been good and regular. He drinks coffee only at breakfast and milk (of which he is very fond) at other meals. He is now a hearty eater and always has been. He takes a nap of about two hours every day, and sleeps well at night. His hearing is greatly impaired, and was first affected about seven years ago. His eye sight began to fail in 1880; he cannot now distinguish one object from another. He, however, walks around by the aid of his cane, and quite recently walked to see a neighbor who lives a half mile away. He has lived an honest and industrious life, retiring early, and rising with the sun. "Early to bed and early to rise" has been his motto. He has been a member of the Christian Church for 60 years, and although he cannot read or write, he has delivered a number of sermons, taking his text from memory. His recollection now is not good, especially his impressions of early events and dates. This, however, may be looked for in a man of his great age, but considering his age, his memory is wonderful.

There have been but few persons since the flood that have lived to be older than Mr. Gipson. Pliny enumerates 54 persons, who resided between the Apennines and the river Po, who reached the age of 100 years and more. Many of the ancient philosophers who lived abstemious, careful lives, lived to a great age. Sophocles died at 90; Zeno at 98, Democritus at 99, Diogenes at 90, Isocrates at 98, and Hippocrates was upwards of 100 years. The patriarch Jacob died at the

age of 147 years, and Joseph at the age of 110. The oldest man of whom history makes mention since *antedeluvian* times, was Peter Czartan, a Hungarian peasant, the term of whose natural life covered a period of 185 years. His, however, was an exceptional case. Mr. Gibson has already lived longer than any of these mentioned, except Jacob and the Hungarian peasant. He lived contemporaneously with Washington, Lafayette, Marion, Green, and all the Revolutionary heroes of '76, and is still living. He was ten years old when the first gun of the Revolution was fired, and heard the drums and shrill whistle of the wry-necked fifes as they called the yeomanry of his native district to arms. He lived in Colonial days, when the American provinces were under British dominion, and is now, doubtless, the only survivor of those troublous times. He lived prior to the birth of our republic, and has seen our nation grow from 2,500,000 of people to 50,000,000. He has seen the increase of territory, beginning with the 13 original colonies bordering the Atlantic, and expanding until the galaxy of States numbers 38, and extending from ocean to ocean. He was 24 years of age when Washington was first chosen President of the United States, and has voted at every presidential election since Washington, the only man living or dead who has had that honor. Politically, Mr. Gipson was a Democrat prior to the war of 1861, and has cast his vote since that time for Republicans, except in the case of Gen. Hancock, for whom he voted in 1880. He was born before Clay, Webster and Calhoun; more than a quarter of a century has passed since they left the stage of action, and yet he still lingers upon the shores of time. Yes, this aged patriarch, this wonderful old man, whose life is verging so closely upon the 20th century, still remains among the living, unknown to fortune and to fame, quietly and cheerfully awaiting the moment when Time with silent sickle shall mow him down.

NARROWS TOWNSHIP.

This is in the south tier of townships, and borders upon Randolph county. It was one of the earliest organized and one of the earliest settled. It embraces a territory 36 miles square, more than half of which is covered with timber. The principal stream which passes through the township is the East fork of the Chariton river, which flows through the western portion of the same. The eastern portion of the township is good farming land, the principal products being hay and corn; some wheat and oats are raised. The western part of the township is underlaid with coal, which seems to exist in great

abundance. Apples and small fruit do well, and tobacco is to some extent, cultivated in the timbered regions. There are three churches and four school houses in the township.

OLD SETTLERS.

The old settlers of Narrows township were Joseph D. Butler, Isaac Goodding, Maj. John H. Bean, William C. Smith, Starling Coulter, John Coulter, Chesley Brock, Thomas Ryletree, John C. Powell, Edwin Bastim,¹ Bennett Wright, Thomas Lamb, John G. Lamb, Lewis Vansickle, G. P. Holly, Thomas Gee, Aaron Gee, Thomas Waller, John Waller, Ignitus Noble and brother, John Ellis, Isam Walker, Daniel Simms, Collin Moore, Edwin Bastin, James H. Ray, Robert Vanskike, James Lamb, John King, Thomas King, Benjamin McGee and John Moore, all from Kentucky; William Cochran, from Missouri; Judge Frederick Rowland and Ellis Wilson, from Tennessee; John Thompson and Joseph Thompson, from Virginia, and Charles Tuggle, William Chandler and A. P. McCall.

SKETCH OF A. P. M'CALL, PREPARED IN 1871.

A. P. McCall was born in Fayette county, Ky., nine miles east of Lexington, September 2, 1809, and moved to Missouri, and settled in Randolph county, in September, 1838. He was married in said county to Mary J. Rutherford, daughter of Archibald Rutherford, who resided near Huntsville, the county seat. Huntsville, at that time, 1838, although a small town was a good business place, being the center for the trade of all the upper tier of counties that have since been organized into counties.

In 1843 Mr. McCall moved to Macon county, and settled in the neighborhood of what is now McLeansville; at that time the settlers of that section were Sterling and John Coulter, Maj. J. H. Bean, Maj. J. D. Butler, Chesley Brock, Mr. Tuggle, the father of James H. Tuggle, F. Rowland, William H. Rowland and others.

At the time Mr. McCall settled in this county, there were from the Randolph county line north to Iowa but a few settlers on the Grand Prairie. The track on which most all the hunters and others traveled was known as the Bee Trace, and the settlements were generally made near the road. He remembers as settlers near this trace William McCann, Sr., H. McCann, Mr. Tuggle, Sterling and J. Coulter, Fredrick Rowland, Chesley Brock, Maj. Joseph D. Butler, Maj. John H. Bean, Simeon Cannon, who lived at the Grand Cut Off at the Narrows,

¹ The tallest man in the county.

near the Excello post-office. It was at this place that the militia of the county used to assemble to muster. North of this, on the Bee Trace, were Nathan Richardson, William Blackwell, John and Jipe Walker, Gideon Lyda and perhaps others that he did not know or does not now remember.

It used to be the custom of Capt. William Goggin, who was an old settler of Randolph, to raise and fatten his hogs about one and one-half miles south-west of where Macon City is now located. The old captain would come up occasionally to see about his stock and spend a few days with his friends. These trips and raising stock gave that neighborhood the name of Goggin's hog office, and as being the end of civilization—all north was the land of the Indian and trapper.

These were the days of honesty, brotherly love and plenty; when the earth yielded bountifully, all that man or beast required. When virtue was the ruling principle, and dishonesty was not known in this land. Oh! that we had such a time again—when a man's word was worth whatever he promised in gold; when neighbors helped and assisted such as were sick or distressed.

The people for meal had to take their corn to Simms' mill, on the East fork, near McLeansville, and Rowland's mill (an inclined wheel) at what was afterwards called Georgetown. As to flour, the people did not seem to care particularly for it, and those who wanted it took their wheat to Goggin's mill, at Huntsville. He does not remember whether the other mills in that section of country ground wheat at that time or not.

Mr. McCall gives as an evidence of the change of the seasons in the last 30 years, the statement that in the early settlement of the county, wheat or rye could be raised by plowing it in between the corn rows. There were no chinch or any kind of potato bugs or other insects to trouble the crops. The only trouble was from birds, turkeys, squirrels, deers, etc. Oats always turned out a good crop. Corn yielded much larger crops than now.

In 1844, Mr. McCall farmed on what is now the town site of McLeansville, and raised 18 barrels or 90 bushels of corn to the acre, about 500 bushels of potatoes to the acre, water melons that weighed many of them 50 pounds each. This may seem unreasonable, but the settlers in that neighborhood will substantiate it.

Mr. McCall established at McLeansville a tanyard, which was about the second or third one established in the county. Making leather at that day was different from the patent process now in use. It took

him about a year to change a hide into good leather ; now it is done by steam and chemicals in a very short time.

On April 5, 1845, he moved and settled in Bloomington, the then county seat of Macon county, and established the first saddlery and harness shop in the county. He supplied Macon and a good portion of the adjoining counties.

Among the first settlers in Bloomington were A. L. Gilstrap, S. S. Fox, T. G. Sharp and J. N. Brown, attorneys ; George A. Shortridge and W. E. Moberly, merchants ; John Wilken and Dr. Arthur Barron, physicians ; William Beard and John R. Watson, blacksmiths ; Benjamin Sharp kept a hotel ; George A. Shortridge was postmaster. There were no churches ; preaching was done in the court-house and the school-house. William Sears, James Radliff, Dr. Abram Still, Allen Wright, Dr. Shoots, Perry Davis, James Dysart, Samuel Davis and others did the preaching.

The county officers were Campbell Hubbard, sheriff ; G. M. Taylor, circuit and county clerk ; William Holman, treasurer. Col. R. L. Shackelford was the representative. There was a vast difference in the early days of the county and now in the taxes and expenses of running county affairs. The whole revenue of the county did not equal what is now required for county purposes of Hudson township alone. The county judges received \$2 per day ; the treasurer \$75 per annum. The county clerk did not receive one-fourth of what is now paid.

There was a great scarcity of fruit and it demanded a good price. Most of the fruit was brought from Randolph and Howard counties. The first orchards in the county that he remembers of were those of Nathan Richardson at Moccasinville, now owned by William Jones ; and Elder William Sears and Elder James Radliff, now owned by Joseph Salyer.

The first church built in Bloomington was the Cumberland Presbyterian. The Southern Methodists and the Masonic fraternity jointly built a two-story brick building about the same time.

The price of pork was \$1.50 per 100 ; meal 25 cents per bushel ; coffee 12½ cents ; sugar 5 to 6 cents ; calico and domestics 5 to 10 cents ; horses \$35 to \$50 ; cows \$7 to \$15 ; calves 75 cents to \$1.50. Labor from 25 to 37½ cents per day, and the hands worked from sun up until sun down. While these prices are low, it must be remembered that the people had comparatively no taxes to pay and lands were at government prices, \$1.25 per acre. This was before the era of railroads.

The question of building the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad was first agitated by ex-Gov. Stewart about the year 1849 or 1850. The citizens of Bloomington were anxious for the road, believing that it would run through that town and donated money to defray the expenses of the preliminary survey by Gov. Stewart. Afterwards they took private stock in it and assisted in voting some \$25,000 stock by the county, which was afterwards released by the company. Mr. McCall took three shares in it, and paid \$196 on it, and that was all the profit or pleasure he has ever realized from his assistance.

As a friend to the enterprise, in 1851 he furnished his own team and took with him S. S. Fox and traveled to St. Joseph to attend a meeting to bring more favorably before Congress the necessity for a land grant to secure the completion of said road. In June, 1852, Congress passed the land bill, and the work was soon under contract, and the year 1859 witnessed the iron horse speeding its way from the Mississippi to the Missouri river. The location of that road built up Macon City and ruined Bloomington, which was finally crushed by an act of the Legislature passed in 1863, removing the county seat to Macon City.

Politically, Mr. McCall was a Whig, and acted with that party as long as it had an organization. When it became disorganized after 1860, he acted with the Conservative or Democratic party.

In 1860 Mr. McCall was elected sheriff of Macon county, running as an independent candidate against the Democratic nominee. He has been a member of the Christian Church 48 years.

He is now 62 years of age, lives a retired life on his farm, four miles west of Macon, and hopes to see the day when lower taxes and a greater regard for true republican government shall prevail throughout our country.

SKETCH OF MAJ. JOSEPH D. BUTLER, WRITTEN BY HIMSELF IN 1871.

Joseph D. Butler was born in Prince William county, Va., September 2, 1792, and in his thirteenth year moved with his father's family to Fayette county, Ky., and in 1807 his father settled in Mason county, near May's Lick.

In 1812 the war fever against Great Britain and the Indians was very high throughout Kentucky. The Governor called for volunteers, and Mr. Butler volunteered and became a member of Capt. John McKee's company, Fourth regiment of Kentucky volunteer infantry, commanded by Col. Robert Payne. The regiment was formed about the time of Hull's surrender of Detroit to the British. Col. Payne's regiment started for Newport, opposite Cincinnati, on the 27th of

August, 1812, and there drew its arms. From Newport the regiment moved on to Dayton, O., and from thence to St. Mary's, thence on to Auglaze river, and there built a Fort called Amanda.

During the winter an order came for us to join Gen. Winchester, on the Maumee, but before we joined him, he was defeated at the River Raisin, with great slaughter, and the commander and a large number of prisoners captured. A large number of these prisoners were inhumanly butchered by the Indians, and a number were burned in an old block house. This defeat caused great lamentation in Kentucky, as Winchester's command was composed of many of its best citizens.

From the Auglaze river, Mr. Butler's regiment marched to Fort Defiance, at the junction of the Auglaze and Miami rivers, called the Maumee of the Lake, thence down the Maumee to Fort Meigs.

In March, 1813, the regiment marched to Lebanon, O., where the regiment was disbanded.

This regiment was in no battle. For his services Mr. Butler received from the Government a 160 acre land warrant.

On the 18th of January, 1818, Mr. Butler was married to Ellenor Hayden in Nicholas county, Ky., and remained in that county until 1835, when he moved to Missouri and settled in Marion county, six miles north of Palmyra.

In the year 1839 he moved to Macon county, and settled on the farm where he now lives. He entered the land at Fayette in 1836. While at Fayette entering his land, the polls being open, he voted for Van Buren for President.

At the time Mr. Butler settled in Macon county there were but few settlers on the Grand Divide.

Among his neighbors were John Moore, Sim. Cannon, Charles Tuggle, Loyd Coulter, Chesley Brock, John H. Bean. East and west were settlements, and north to Moccasinville. Between the present town of Macon and Bloomington were Isaac and Alexander Goodding.

The county was organized as alluded to by some of the other old settlers.

Mr. Butler settled in Narrows township, which at that time embraced the present town of Macon. The voting was done at Sim. Cannon's residence, and the company of Capt. Coulter paraded at that place.

As to mills and stores, we had to go a considerable distance to get grinding or goods, but the early settlers were used to this, and it did not cause any great trouble.

There is no particular incident that he recollects of the first settlements that has not been already given.

In 1851 Mr. Butler was appointed Swamp Land Commissioner, and with his assistants, John P. Walker and George M. Taylor, selected the swamp lands for the county, given by the Government to the State, and by the State to the counties in which they were situated for school purposes. This was hard labor, and it took them some three months to complete it.

In 1854 Mr. Butler took the State census for this county.

In 1858 the county was divided into five assessment districts, and Mr. Butler assessed all of range 14 to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

He is now within a few days of 79 years of age, and is living near his old home with his children. His health is good for his age, and he is now an applicant for a pension under the late law to the survivors of the soldiers of the War of 1812.

MILLS.

The first mill in the township was located in the north-eastern part of the same, and was built by Judge Frederick Rowland. It was operated by an incline wheel and ground about 100 bushels of corn and wheat per day. It was erected in 1840, and was run until 1850, when it was changed to a carding machine.

The Missionary Baptists built a house of worship, about the year 1850, in the western part of the township, in the Brock settlement. Chesley Brock and wife, Green Moore and wife, Collin Moore and wife, Thomas Ryletree and wife and others constituted the early membership. This church is still standing.

John Thompson was the pioneer school teacher, and taught a school in 1836, near the center of the township. A. P. McCall had a tan-yard on the Grand Divide, about a mile from the south edge of the township. William Chandler operates a tan-yard at this time (1884). The early physicians were Drs. McLean and Petty.

The first goods were sold by Starling Coulter at his residence in McLeansville in 1834. McLeansville was named after Dr. McLean, and was started about the year 1834. A post-office was kept there at a very early date. Starling Coulter was the postmaster. Judge Frederick Rowland sold goods in 1837, at Locust Grove, his residence. William Rowland sold goods at Rowland's mill and carding machine in 1847-48. James Lamb was also one of the early merchants of Mc-

Leansville. Goods were at that time purchased in St. Louis and shipped to Hannibal, whence they were handled in ox wagons.

Excello post-office is now the only business point in the township. It is located in section 28, township 56, range 14, and contains two stores and a blacksmith shop. William Jones opened the first business house in the place.

One of the most exciting elections that ever occurred in the county was the race between Col. Thomas H. Benton and Trustin Polk. Benton spoke at the town of Bloomington, which was the county seat.

MIDDLE FORK TOWNSHIP.

Middle Fork township lies in the south-east corner of the county, and is watered by the Middle fork of Salt river (after which the township takes its name) and its tributaries. Bordering upon Randolph county, it was among the first settled, and many of its early settlers came from Hunt and Howard counties. Elias Holliday, Humphrey Enyart, Eben Enyart, Worly Gay, William Ware, George Reynolds, Peter Blanchet, William Höffler, Newton Switzler, Wesley Halliburton, Ambrose Halliburton, Ashcraft Payton, John Hutton, Alfred Tobin, John J. Menifee, Dr. Hill, Dr. John Emery, Dr. E. E. Hand, James Landrow, William H. Rowland, Young W. Rowland and James Rowland were among the early settlers.

Woodville, the oldest town in the county, is located in Middle Fork township. It was laid out in 1833, and called Centerville; the name was changed by the Legislature to Woodville in 1850. There are at this time a post-office and two general stores in the town. John J. Menifee opened the first business house, and was the first postmaster. William H. Rowland put up the first dwelling-house. John Hutton kept a saloon and grocery. The first school-house was built in 1830. Thomas Thompson erected the first mill—water power—in 1834.



CHAPTER V.

Lingo Township—Callao Township—Bevier Township—Round Grove Township.

LINGO TOWNSHIP.

Lingo township occupies the south-west corner of the county, and is the largest of the 24 municipal divisions, embracing 42 square miles. It was named after Judge Samuel Lingo, who came from Kentucky in 1835. The Muscle fork of the Chariton river, Brush and Puzzle creeks flow south through the township, and form a most admirable system of drainage, these streams being from two to three miles apart, and located in the extreme western, the middle and eastern portions of the township.

Lingo is an excellent township for grazing purposes; the surface of the country is generally rolling. About one half of the population is composed of Welsh settlers.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the early settlers were Gideon Lang, who emigrated from Kentucky in 1835, and settled on Brush creek, one and a half miles west of New Cambria; William Stanfield, from Indiana, in 1835, and located between the Chariton river and Puzzle creek, three miles south of New Cambria; Richard West, from Kentucky, about the same date, and opened a farm half a mile south of William Stanfield; William Johnson, from Kentucky in 1840, and settled on the ridge between the Chariton river and Puzzle creek; Henry Harrison, from Kentucky in 1840, and opened a farm between the same streams; Allen Edgar, from Kentucky in 1840, and settled south of New Cambria; Isaac Bundrow, from Kentucky in 1838, and located about four miles south of New Cambria; Willis Blair, from Tennessee, was perhaps about the first settler in the township; H. Summers was from Kentucky.

Drs. Thomas Moss and N. D. Stevenson were among the early physicians, and located at Jordan P. O. Jordan Chaffin was the first blacksmith and located at New Cambria. George Rodman was an early shoemaker and lived near Stockton. William Hammock, from Virginia, owned and operated a mill, which was built by Isaac Mill-

sap, about five miles south of New Cambria on the Chariton river, about 1850. The first church edifice was erected by the Catholics in 1860, and located at New Cambria; it blew down a few years afterward, but a new building was immediately erected.

Lingo P. O. was settled in 1870 by George Jobson, who opened a coal mine at that place. The town contains one general store, one hotel, and one blacksmith shop. Jobson was the first postmaster. Thomas Craig was among the early citizens of the town.

Jordan P. O. was located in 183—by Jordan Hall and R. C. Mitchell. The place has one dwelling house, one store and one blacksmith shop. Hall was the first and is the present postmaster.

The plat of New Cambria was filed for record October 1, 1861, by Cyrus O. Godfrey, and the town was located on a part of section 1. The place was originally called Stockton, in honor of James Stocks, who was a railroad contractor on the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad. The name was changed in 1861 to New Cambria by the Welsh, who compose about half the population of the town. Stocks erected the first business house. Joseph Willis, O. W. Jones and Judge W. D. Roberts were among the pioneer business men. E. A. Edmunds erected a steam mill in 1866, in the south-west part of the town.

The business of the place is divided as follows:—

Four dry goods and general stores, one weekly newspaper, two groceries, two drug stores, one livery stable, two hardware stores, three blacksmiths, three restaurants, three hotels, two millinery stores, two churches—Congregational and Presbyterian—Music and Good Templars' hall, two shoe shops, one furniture store, one harness shop, two saloons, one meat shop, one district school, one tobacco factory, one fruit evaporating works, one hoop-pole factory, daily mail, telegraph, express. Population about 600.

Beside the above business establishments, there is the Lingo and Southwick Creamery, which was opened May 21, 1883, by Judge Lee Lingo and H. R. Southworth. It has the capacity for making 1,000 pounds of butter per day. New Cambria is a busy little town, and ships more produce than any other place of its size on the line of the railroad. The town was incorporated in 1870; O. W. Jones was the first chairman of the board of trustees; he is now the postmaster, and has filled the office for many years. The first district school was taught by William Mossbarger, who came from Kentucky in 1856. Before the last war, the town contained but one store and about five dwellings.

SECRET ORDERS.

Lodge No. 93, I. O. G. T. — Organized August 5, 1878, with the following members: E. A. Fletcher, J. S. Blythe, Lettie Bailey, Martin B. Moore, W. M. Bundrow, W. A. Hughes, G. W. Jones, E. H. Nor-toni, R. Healey, Anna Morman, Thomas Fletcher, Mrs. Clara Jones, Mrs. Libbie Jones, Mrs. Mary Sundry, E. G. Davis, O. Boone, E. W. Davis, Willie Jones, C. Hughes, R. O. Jones, J. Reese, W. Hughes, Jennie Hughes, A. Jackson, J. Linn, J. McIntyre, L. E. Davis, G. F. Brown, Mrs. Thurber, J. W. Lundy, Mrs. Libbie Fletcher, M. Goodson, Mrs. T. H. Hughes, Gracie Smith, H. Adams, G. W. Miller, W. W. Bailey, Lizzie Morgan, J. O. Jones.

Lodge No. 402, A. F. and A. M. — Was organized October 13, 1871. The first three officers were: Lee Lingo, W. D. Stephenson and E. W. Nortoni.

Lodge No. 337, I. O. O. F. — Was instituted May 19, 1875, with the following constituent members: J. W. Bailey, A. J. Barton, E. A. Flether, T. H. Walker, J. A. Linder, and C. M. Wilkins.

Post No. 113, G. A. R. — Was organized September 8, 1883, with W. W. Bailey, H. A. Sisson, J. Levett, J. M. Couch, W. Smoot, D. Kissor, J. F. Lotz, J. A. Rose, William Blake, C. Wright, E. Dowell, J. W. Bacon, A. Mendenhall, F. Dowell and P. Dowell as charter members.

CALLAO TOWNSHIP.

Callao township is in the south-western part of the county, lying just north of Morrow township. It was originally, or when first laid out, no larger than Morrow, but is now about thirty-six miles square. It is watered by the Middle fork of the Chariton river, Stinking creek, and Chariton river. Within its territory are also located Fed, Swan, and Trestle lakes, the largest of which is Swan lake, which covers about 700 acres of land in sections 15, 16, 21 and 22. These lakes are within a half mile of each other, and are connected by a small stream. Swan lake was so named because it resembles a swan in shape. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company constructed a trestle work through the north end of Trestle lake, hence the name, "Trestle" lake. The township was named after the town of Callao, which is situated in the same, and the town of Callao was named by Samuel Kinney after a South American city.

SOME OF THE FIRST SETTLERS.

Claiborne Wright, from Kentucky; Jacob Lowe, from North Carolina; William Everhard, from Ohio; John Roe, from England; George Perry, William Perry and Henry Perry, from North Carolina; Daniel Pillers, from Ohio; Isaac Summers and Elza Perkins, from Kentucky; John Dameron, from North Carolina; Samuel Marmaduke, John Brammar, John Gentle, George Gentle, Martin Wright, May Claybrook, David Freeman and Enoch Humphrey, from Kentucky; Samuel Humphrey, James Mott, Mike Sweeney and John Sweeney, from Ireland; L. P. Claybrook, Allen Wright and Allen Gunther, from Kentucky.

The earliest religious denominations to organize churches in Callao township were the Baptists and Cumberland Presbyterians. Union Ridge Church (Baptist) was the first house of worship. Allen Wright (Christian) held meetings in the township quite early, so did James Rateliff, a Baptist minister. The first school was taught in a log-house located on the farm of George Green. Dr. Park was the pioneer physician.

CALLAO.

Callao was laid out on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad in 1858, by Samuel Humphrey and Samuel Kemm. Kemm erected the first business house in the town, which was used as a store and hotel. The first dwelling house was built by Humphrey. William Eberhard opened a blacksmith shop. The town contains three dry goods and grocery stores, two drug stores, one furniture store, one hotel, one harness shop, one restaurant, one hardware store, one livery stable and two blacksmith shops. About 10 cars of freight comprising stock, tobacco and grain, are shipped from here monthly. There are four churches: M. E. Church South, Presbyterian, and two colored churches — Baptist and Methodist. One flour mill which cost \$8,000, and a woolen mill; the motive power of each is steam. The population of the place is 500. There is a daily mail and express.

BEVIER TOWNSHIP.

This township lies immediately west of Hudson township and contains 30 square miles. The Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad passes through its center from east to west. The water courses are few in number, and are confined to the north-western part of the township.

These streams include the Middle fork of the Chariton river and two or three small tributaries.

OLD SETTLERS.

William Green came from Kentucky and settled south of and near the present site of Bevier; Wilburn Hughes, from South Carolina, settled west of Bevier; Solomon Mullinax came from Kentucky; Daniel Barrow, from Virginia; Phillip Gilstrap, from Kentucky; Thomas and William White, from Tennessee; George Parker, from Kentucky; Lewis Cross, from Kentucky; Daniel Johnson, from Kentucky. Among other early settlers were John Sneed, Col. Jacob Johnson, William Garrett, Jonathan Bremmer, Jefferson Patrick, Lewis Magee, John Terrill, Leroy Penton, Joseph Summers, Milton Cristial, Silas Cristial, Jefferson White, Solomon Shoemaker, Ellison Miller, John Miller, Sr., Permenas Banta, Evans Wright, Elijah Mitchell, Timothy Cooley.

The settlers above named include many of those who came to the township between the years 1832 and 1845.

The Baptists erected the first house of worship about the year 1856. Rev. James Moody was an early minister of the gospel. The first school-house was built about 1838, one and one-half miles south of Bevier. William Mathews, from North Carolina, was the first school teacher. J. B. Winn, from Kentucky, was one of the first physicians. Lewis Cross opened the first blacksmith shop.

BEVIER.

Bevier was laid out in 1858, by John Duff, and named after Col. Robert Bevier, from Kentucky. The land upon which the town was started was originally the property of Lewis Gilstrap, who entered 160 acres. The plat embraces the north-east quarter and the east half of the north-west quarter, of section 15, township 57, range 15, and was filed for record June 29, 1858.

James McDermith, an Irishman, opened the first hotel.

The first board of trustees of the town were Daniel Rowland, chairman; A. B. Goodale, Thomas Francis, David Jones and J. E. Frame. The first marshal of the town was P. C. Grimes. William Hardister opened the first store; Col. Benjamin Shackelford erected one of the first business houses. The first dwelling house was built by Arbory Bower. John H. Kennedy was the first white child born in the town. Oscar Parker was the first postmaster. The first mill was erected in the township by Oliver Hughes, in 1880. John Skin-

ner was the first mail carrier, his route extending from Huntsville to Bloomington. The first church was built in Bevier in 1862.

SECRET ORDERS.

Knights of Pythias, 71 — Was organized October 20, 1882, with the following charter members: Isaac Keith, R. Hern, J. S. Evans, D. Wright, J. D. Collins, G. W. Beal, D. J. Reed, T. R. Jones, O. D. Wallace, D. J. Jones, William Beale, J. Hickland, J. E. Jones, J. Richards, D. Jones, J. Meyer, D. R. Williams, E. Ruckman, J. Harris.

Knights of Labor, 717 — Was instituted June 22, 1878, but was discontinued in 1882. The original members were J. Owens, T. Richards, M. A. Davis, S. S. Evans, A. Cook, W. C. Gaston, D. W. Roberts, T. Rogers, J. T. Wright, J. Coulter, J. Ruch, R. X. Davis, D. Wright, D. Andrews, R. Morgan, F. Mussel, J. Reed, D. N. Williams, W. B. Thomas, O. D. Wallace.

I. O. G. T., 314. — Was organized May 11, 1871, with the following charter members: J. T. Evans, J. R. Hughes, J. Stirrup, E. Elias, T. Morgan, J. E. Evans, T. W. Davis, Lenora S. Hughes, Ruth Hughes, Sarah A. Hughes, Mary E. Davis, L. L. Coleman, Lavina Coleman, D. R. Hughes.

I. O. O. F., 253. — Organized July 7, 1871, had as charter members J. T. Wright, O. Frederick, T. Pearson, J. Evans, J. J. Lewis.

BUSINESS.

Six dry goods and groceries, two livery stables, three meat shops, two drug stores, three saloons, two confectioneries, one restaurant, one hotel, one public school, three shoe shops, three blacksmiths, two lumber yards, eight churches, three doctors, one private school. Daily mail. Thomas J. Reese, postmaster.

The town contains about 1,200 population, and is the chief coal mining town in the county.

ROUND GROVE TOWNSHIP.

Round Grove township was reorganized in 1872, and lies in the south-eastern portion of the county, bordering upon Shelby county. It contains an area of 36 square miles, about one-third of which is covered with timber. Its surface is veined by the Middle fork of Salt river, Bee branch and Winn creek. The land produces excellent corn, oats, timothy and clover; and a good quality of tobacco is

raised in the timbered portion of the township, but not much of the latter is grown. Wheat is also grown to some extent. Apples and small fruit do well. Among the large farmers are Judge Jno. D. Smith, Jacob Hendershott, S. P. Bronson, J. P. Vancleve, Pierce Bros. (James K. and John F.) and W. H. Whitcomb.

Mr. Hendershott makes a specialty of short-horn cattle, Norman horses, Poland and China hogs, Plymouth Rock chickens, etc. He operates a saw and grist mill, and is prepared to manufacture sorghum molasses on a large scale. Mr. Bronson has the Holstein breed of cattle.

Among the first settlers in Round Grove township were John C. Rowland, Thomas Winn, Sr., Henry Mathews and Levi Cox. Mr. Rowland located on the south-west corner of section 31, township 57, range 13. We have spoken of Rowland and Winn elsewhere in this history, and will now give a brief biographical sketch of Levi Cox, which we take from the Macon *True Democrat*.

LEVI COX

was born in North Carolina, on March 22, 1800. His father and family removed to Barren county, Ky., the year not recollected. Mr. Cox was raised in said county, and was married in 1828 to Miss Elizabeth Wade. She died in 1835, and in 1838 he was again married to Miss Lucy Wine, his present wife. In 1842 he moved from Barren county, Ky., to Macon county, and settled on his present farm, in section 16, township 57, range 13, near Judge Smith's.

At the time Mr. Cox settled in Macon county, the county in his immediate neighborhood was settling up faster than many other portions of the county. Still they were without public schools, mills and churches. They had to depend on subscription schools, and for preaching, traveling ministers held forth in groves and farmers' houses. For meal and flour the settlers had to go many miles in wagons. But when they went they took grain enough to lay in for bread for months.

On April 16, 1850, Mr. Cox, in company with Joseph Snodgrass, Oliver Stewart, and Mr. Gee, started for the golden fields of California. Their train was hitched to horses. They made the trip through by the 17th day of August, or about 120 days. When the reader remembers the distance, the heat, the many streams and mountain defiles, and steep rocky ascents to be made with a wagon, he will think the trip quick enough. There is occasionally a sprinkling of fun mixed in with the hardships of such a trip. At times the traveling was very unpleasant, especially in the neighborhood of alkali water, burning sand, and hostile Indians — at all times looking out for Indians, and every night having out sentinels watching that the stock was not stolen or stampeded by the murdering, thieving

plagues of the plains, the Pawnees and other devilish Indians. Game was plenty; buffalo and antelope were numerous. His company killed some for fresh meat.

Mr. Cox settled in Eldorado county, California, and commenced digging for gold the first day he got there. His success was various. Sometimes he had a few thousand dollars ahead, when his luck would fail, and by the time he got to work again, it would be all used for something to eat.

His life for the past 21 years has been one of varied fortune. When he left home he had no idea of being gone more than two years. From the accounts from California he thought he could, in that land of gold, make his fortune quickly and return home and live at ease the remainder of his days. He returned from Eldorado worse off than when he left the "Old States." While a few suddenly made fortunes, and others made fair wages, thousands had no success—to-day making something, to-morrow nothing. This was not only California life, but it is to a great extent the life of the world.

When mining failed, he would work at sawing lumber with a whip saw, and do such other work as presented. His life in California was one of constant hard labor, and after an absence of 21 years from home, he returned to his family many years older, and had to begin the battle of life again, with ever changing fortune.

When Mr. Cox left Macon county in 1850 there was no kind of internal improvement. No railroad was even spoken of, much less any Macon City, La Plata, Oullao, Bevier, New Cambria, Atlanta, or the fine college at College Mound.

Mr. Cox had not heard from his family for more than three years before he started for home. Nor had his family heard from him; although he had written repeatedly. He wrote to other friends in the county, and none were received. At last one of his sons, while in Montana Territory, wrote to him. Mr. Cox concluded he would start for home, and took the cars at Sacramento City, on the Pacific Railroad, and reached home in eight days, when 21 years before it had taken him 120 days to travel the same distance. What a change in the whole country!

When he passed over this same country 21 years before it was unsettled, and but few whites were known outside of the military posts. The whole country was infested with hostile and other Indians, with herds of buffalo in every direction, with other wild game in great abundance.

Now, this same Indian territory is not only settled up by whites, but States have been organized and entered the Union, and many others will soon be knocking at the door for admission.

Railroads that were not thought of then have not only been built across the great plains and through the Rocky Mountains, but towns and cities have sprung up like mushrooms every few miles on these railroads and throughout the country. Not only this, but the great telegraphic system of Morse has connected the great Atlantic and

Pacific oceans with electric power. Thus have the East and West been doubly united by rail and lightning.

But there was something yet that had taken place, of greater political importance, since he had left the "States." The old States had been engaged in civil war. Large armies, North and South, had been marshaled under the greatest military leaders of the age, and engaged in some of the most terrible battles known since the beginning of the century. After a few years of carnage, the stars and stripes prevailed and the Union was declared indestructible. With the end of the terrible war came the freedom of the negro, and shortly afterward the right of suffrage to that race who were in bondage.

When he began nearing home, oh, who can tell his feelings! The country was changed — everything appeared new — he did not recognize his own native land. Would he know his wife, his children, his friends? — would they know him? These questions flashed through his brain. He hardly knew where to get off on the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad. Instead of getting off at Macon, he went on to Clarence, in the edge of Shelby county. There he had to inquire the way home. What did he know of Macon City and Clarence, when all around both places when he left was wild prairie, with scarcely a settlement in sight? When he came in sight of home, he saw the same old log cabin and recognized it. He had previously sent a neighbor to inform his wife and family of his arrival, and that he would soon be with them. They met him in the yard. His wife met him, but she did not look natural to him. Mrs. Cox said to him: "Come in; you will find us in the same old cabin you left 21 years ago." Great was the rejoicing. The whole neighborhood came in crowds to welcome him home. Mr. Cox did not remember his children. From small boys and girls they had grown out of his memory. The yard was full of his children and grandchildren. Perhaps there never was such an event before.

Mr. Cox said he felt highly gratified in meeting with so many of his old friends, and for their friendly visits. If the fatted calf was not killed, the hog was, and the dinner was eaten on the old style — "eat and be merry."

In passing from Macon to Clarence by rail, he passed within half a mile of his home, and did not know it. When he saw Macon City, he felt satisfied there were more people in it than there were in the whole country when he left.

Another thing, Mr. Cox says, surprised him — the great growth of the timber. A great many places that contained small undergrowth had grown into considerable timber. This he attributes to the settlers keeping the fire out. Other places in the prairie that had no timber when he left are now covered with undergrowth of considerable size.

Mr. Cox is now in his seventy-second year, enjoying unusual good health for his age, and is surrounded by his children, grandchildren, other relatives and friends, and feels satisfied in enjoying the balance of his days at home.

Among other pioneers were —

Judge John D. Smith, from North Carolina; Joel Crain, Howard county, Mo.; Joseph Kincade, Marion county, Mo.; Benjamin Furman, from Kentucky; John Y. Lister, from Maryland; C. H. Lister, from Maryland; Judge John B. Walker, from Virginia; William Faulkner, from Virginia; Johnson Whiles, J. G. Whiles, and Jonathan Rateliff, from Kentucky; B. F. Grafford, Pike county, Mo.; George W. Waddle, from Kentucky; S. S. Winn, from Kentucky; George B. Larrick, John A. Mackey, James Richardson and William Mote, from Virginia; James Smith, from North Carolina.

George B. Larrick taught the first school that was kept in Round Grove township. The school house (log cabin) was located on section 21, township 57, range 13. Attending this school were the families of James Smith, John T. and C. H. Lister, Thomas Winn, Sr., S. S. Winn, Joel Crain and others.

The pioneer preacher was Dr. Abram Still, a Methodist. The early settlers went to Bloomington and Huntsville to get their supplies, as well as to employ a physician. John T. and C. H. Lister put up a blacksmith shop in section 28, township 57, range 13. The first church building was erected about the year 1850, by the Methodists, and was located near Judge John D. Smith's farm, in section 28, township 57, range 13. Judge Smith and wife, Thomas Winn, Sr., and wife, Joel Crain and wife, John T. and C. H. Lister and their wives were among the constituent members. A new church building has been erected by the same denomination on the same section. There are at present (1884) two churches, and four school-houses in the township. The new church above mentioned is called Bethlehem Church, and the other Ewing Church (a Cumberland Presbyterian), which was erected about the year 1860, on section 8, township 27, range 13.

ROUND GROVE

is the only trading point in the township, and contains a post-office and depot, and has daily mail and express facilities. It is located on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad and contains three stores, one blacksmith and wagon shop, and one drug store. E. G. Skinner is the postmaster. The first building was put up in the town by Eastman Ryther and A. L. McBride, which was a business house.

CHAPTER VI.

HUDSON TOWNSHIP.

Its Location — Water Courses and Railroads — Early Settlers — Macon — Macon City the Original Town — The Town of Hudson — Early Business Men — Additions to Macon — City Officials — City Indebtedness — Banks and Bankers — Moot Legislature — Secret Orders — Band of Hope — Macon Fire Company No. 1 — Macon County Medical Society — Strong's Cornet Band — Macon Foundry and Machine Works — The Massey Wagon Company — Public School — School Boards — St. James' Academy — Johnson College — Hotels — Macon Association for the Distribution of Real Estate — Macon Elevator Company — The Macon Creamery — Wright's Opera House — The Old Harris House — Improvements in 1883 — Business Directory.

HUDSON TOWNSHIP.

Although not geographically centrally located, Hudson township contains the county seat of Macon county. It has a surface of 36 square miles, and is an average farming township. The east fork of the Chariton river flows through the western portion, and one or two small tributaries of the middle fork of Salt river, through the northeastern part. The North Division of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad passes through the township from north to south, and the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad passes through it from east to west.

William Fletcher, Simeon Cannon, Benjamin Catterton, Wilson Jones, Jacob Bell, Sterling Gee, James T. Haley, Broadwater Matney, John Matney, William Holman, Felix Baker, Alexander Goodding, Nicholas Goodding, William Scrutchfield, Jesse Hall, Peter Cummings, Andrew Chitwood, Robin Lockhart, John Vansickle, Judge William S. Fox, John M. Bryant and Rufus Kincaid composed nearly all of the early settlers of Hudson township.

MACON.

Macon is one of the handsomest towns in the State. It is located on a slightly undulating prairie. The town is especially attractive in summer, because of its numerous shade trees which adorn each side of all the streets. Many of the residences are tastefully constructed and are surrounded by large yards, which abound in flowers, shrub-

bery and shade trees. The inhabitants of the town are kind, courteous, hospitable and charitable, and are a reflecting, reading and moral people, as is evidenced by the existence of four newspapers, twelve church edifices and two elegant schools, each and all of which are well sustained. Macon is very truthfully called, the "City of Maples." In the spring of centennial year, Mr. James A. Terrill, who had a nursery near the city, gave all parties desiring them as many maple trees as they would plant, hence the great number of maple trees in Macon.

Macon City (the original town) was laid out in 1856, the plat being filed March 12th, on the east half of the south-east quarter of section 16, township 57, range 14, by James A. Terrill, John M. Curless, Samuel H. Herndon and James Gillespie.

The first settlement, however, was made in 1852, by James T. Haley. The house erected by him is still standing, and is now occupied by J. B. Howe in the south-east part of the city.

The town of Hudson, west and adjoining Macon City, was laid out in 1857; the plat was filed July 1st by Thomas P. Rubey, H. L. Rutherford and G. B. Dameron, who were trustees of the Hudson Land Company, of St. Louis.

In reference to the early history of Macon City, the *True Democrat* of April 18, 1884, has this to say:—

Old Macon City was laid out in 1856, and the first sale of lots occurred during that year. Hudson was laid out the next year, and a sale of lots took place during that year or the next. Old Macon and Hudson stood as rival towns, adjoining each other, and as a natural consequence the rivalry created a bad feeling and considerable trouble. Several meetings were held to obtain legislative action by which a consolidation might be brought about. Finally, in 1859, at the adjourned session of the Legislature, the territory of the towns was incorporated under the name of Macon City.

The first mayor was Dr. A. L. Knight,¹ now deceased. The first postmaster was Albert Larrabee, and his office was located on what is now Vine street, near Bourk square. The first place of voting was in old Macon, where elections were held until the division of the city into wards.

The Legislature in 1863 passed a law changing the county seat from Bloomington to Macon, and striking out the word "City." In 1863 and in 1864, the election for State and county purposes was held at the academy, owned and established by Dr. Frank Allen, now of Morrow township. This academy was used and rented by the county for circuit and county courts and other public uses.

¹ Albert Larrabee was the first mayor.

During the war, the soldiers at times took possession of the academy, and the county court was held in a little school-house, near the Towner tobacco factory, and was so occupied until the completion of the court-house, in 1865. Here the vote of Macon (City) and Hudson township was taken in June, 1865, on the adoption of the Drake Constitution, and the place also where the "Iron-clad oath" was first administered.

Circuit and probate courts were held for several terms in the second story of the brick building now occupied by Doneghy & Bros. Soon after the completion of the court-house, the county court divided the city into wards, for State and county election purposes. The wards stand now as first created and numbered. It is not recollected whether the city or county authorities first acted in this matter. An election before this change into wards, when Col. Clark Green was elected mayor, was held in a little frame building, on the corner where the Hagy brick building now stands, and which was afterward used as a post-office. The first merchants, grocers and other business men opened up in old Macon. In 1859, business houses on a large scale were erected just south of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, between Rollins and Rubey streets. The Harris House, a large three-story frame building, was put up. The lower story was used for dry goods and groceries. Johnson & Bagwell, Thompson & White are remembered as carrying larger stocks than are now kept by any house in the city.

The reason for it is now plain. The North Missouri Railroad was then unfinished north of this place, and these firms furnished goods to the people as far as the Iowa line. The North Missouri Railroad track, as first laid down, ran to the Harris House.

Up to the beginning of the rebellion, and for some time thereafter, the Hudson portion of Macon, north of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad, had but few settlements or buildings outside of Vine, Weed and a portion of Rollins streets. The lots were all covered with hazel brush and scattering wild cherry and pin-oak trees. South Hudson had scarcely a house outside of those in close proximity to the railroads.

The first churches were Methodist. The M. E. Church South was a small frame building in old Macon, and the M. E. Church was the same as is now occupied by them, only that it has been enlarged and otherwise improved.

The first lumber yard was established by Terrill and Reister in old Macon.

The first attorneys were George S. Palmer, Col. R. J. Eberman and Col. A. L. Gilstrap. The first printing office was established by a young man named Raymond, and the first newspaper published was called the *Republican*.

The town took a boom soon after the completion of the court-house and the close of the war, and now presents a beautiful appearance, with thrifty business men, large brick buildings, churches, school-

houses, academy, hotels and other public buildings, equal to other towns much older.

In addition to the names of the early business men above mentioned, there were a number of others, among whom were Dr. A. L. Knight, drugs; Charles Jaeger, hardware; George Turner, dry goods and groceries; Littrell & Brooks, dry goods and groceries; Lamley Bros., dry goods and groceries; Goldsberry & McQuay, James and Christopher Barnes, and a few years later, Joseph L. Baum.

The first business house in old Macon was erected by John M. Curless, who came from Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He had a kind of general assortment, and sold tools of different kinds for railroad work. He now resides at Cedar Rapids. Wilson Jones built the first hotel in the town. Granville Draper put up the first planing-mill; Daniel Patton, the first flour mill; Kughn Brothers, one of the first blacksmith and wagon shops. Dr. A. L. Knight was the first physician. Hayden Rutherford & Bro. erected the first saw-mill. The first regular school was taught in a house built by James A. Terriil; Dr. Frank Allen was the teacher.

ADDITIONS TO MACON.

Terrill, Curless and Caldwell's Addition, plat filed October 28, 1857; County Addition, by Isaac V. Pratt, filed November 12, 1870; Pratt's Sub-division, filed November 12, 1870; County Addition of sub-division of block 142, by Abner L. Gilstrap; College Addition, by D. E. McKay, plat filed July 25, 1866.

CITY OFFICIALS.

The early records of the city were destroyed by fire, consequently we are not able to give the full list of officers, only since 1875.

In 1860 Albert Larrabee was elected the first mayor. Associated with him as councilmen, were James Turner, George B. Turner, A. L. Knight, J. T. Reester, Benjamin White and D. E. Wilson. R. J. Eberman was city attorney; Daniel Palmer was city marshal.

MAYORS FROM 1862 TO 1874.

Thomas Tibbs, from 1862 to 1863; D. E. Wilson, from 1863 to 1866; Clark H. Green, from 1866 to 1867; John M. Wilson, from 1867 to 1868; John T. Clements, from 1868 to 1869; Joseph Moon, from 1870 to 1871; John Dougherty, from 1871 to 1872; George P. Glaze, from 1872 to 1874.

City Officials since 1875. — Mayor — Isaac Hayes. Councilmen — William F. Forcht, S. G. Brock, G. L. Towner, R. E. Melone, James Dodds, A. N. McGinley and H. S. Gordon. Treasurer — Samuel J. Wilson. Recorder — D. P. Dobyns. Attorney — Charles P. Hess. Clerk — S. E. Waggoner. Marshal — Charles J. Carlin.

Officers of 1876. — Mayor — William Seager. Councilmen — R. Wright, B. F. Moore, I. N. Stewart, R. A. Melone, S. G. Brock, W. F. Forcht and G. L. Towner. Treasurer — Samuel J. Wilson. Recorder — D. P. Dobyns. Attorney — C. P. Hess. Clerk — F. S. Beeler. Marshal — C. J. Carlin.

Officials of 1877. — Mayor — P. M. Wright. Councilmen — B. F. Moore, A. H. Dysen, R. Melone, G. L. Towner, Joseph Brown, I. N. Stewart, Thomas Jobson. Treasurer — Samuel J. Wilson. Recorder — E. J. Newton. Attorney — F. White. Clerk — T. S. Beeler. Marshal — W. H. Butler.

Officials of 1878. — Mayor — F. A. Jones. Councilmen — B. F. Moore, A. H. Dysen, P. F. Leonard, J. G. Vancleve, Joseph Brown, J. P. Moore, C. R. Haverly. Treasurer — Samuel J. Wilson. Recorder — F. Ames. Attorney — A. F. Foster. Clerk — T. S. Beeler. Marshal — John H. Clayton.

Officials of 1879. — Mayor — William F. Forcht. Councilmen — C. R. Haverly, B. F. Moore, J. G. Vancleve, A. S. Richardson, J. P. Moore, B. F. Stone, T. H. Smith. Treasurer — Samuel J. Wilson. Recorder — F. Ames. Attorney — F. White. Clerk — Joseph M. Patton. Marshal — John H. Clayton.

Officials of 1880. — Mayor — William F. Forcht. Councilmen — James Dodds, S. G. Brock, J. S. Vancleve, Joseph Brown, A. S. Richardson, B. F. Stone, T. H. Smith. Treasurer — S. J. Wilson. Recorder — John Farrer. Attorney — C. P. Hess. Clerk — Joe M. Patton. Marshal — John H. Clayton.

Officials of 1881. — Mayor — William F. Forcht. Councilmen — R. W. Aikens, A. S. Richardson, B. F. Stone, T. H. Smith, Jos. Brown, S. G. Brock, J. G. Vancleve. Treasurer — S. J. Wilson. Recorder — John Farrer. Attorney — C. P. Hess. Clerk — J. W. Moore. Marshal — John H. Clayton.

Officials of 1882. — Mayor — J. G. Vancleve. Councilmen — H. A. Butler, S. G. Brock, W. H. Sears, B. F. Stone, Thomas H. Smith, Philip Reichel, N. S. Richardson. Treasurer — Samuel J.

Wilson. Recorder — John Farrer. Attorney — R. J. Eberman. Clerk — J. W. Moore. Marshal — J. H. Clayton.

Officials of 1883. — Mayor — N. S. Richardson. Councilmen — T. H. Smith, J. W. Thompson, C. Eggleston, S. G. Brock, W. H. Sears, R. W. Aiken, P. Reichel. Treasurer — E. J. Demeter. Recorder, George Bogert. Attorney — C. P. Hess. Clerk — J. E. Thompson. Marshal — John H. Clayton.

Officials of 1884. — Mayor — N. S. Richardson. Councilmen — S. G. Brock, C. Eggleston, J. W. Thompson, T. H. Smith, T. A. H. Smith, William Magnus, William F. Forecht. Treasurer — E. J. Demeter. Recorder — George Bogert. Attorney — R. J. Eberman. Clerk — J. E. Thompson. Marshal — John H. Clayton.

The city has no floating debt, but owes \$5,500, \$1,000 of which is due September 1, 1884. The balance, \$4,500, is due November 1, 1891.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The first banking institution established in Macon was that of George A. Shortridge & Co. (George A. Shortridge and James B. Malone). Shortridge was president and Malone was cashier. The bank continued to do business under this name until the death of Mr. Shortridge, which occurred in 1866, when Shortridge and Malone were succeeded by Malone and Epperson (Charles G. Epperson), who did business till 1872, when the bank was changed to Macon Savings Bank, Charles G. Epperson, president, and James B. Malone cashier. After running until February 14, 1882, the bank failed for \$300,000. The assets will pay 20 per cent on the dollar, leaving \$240,000 unpaid, or a loss of that amount. There were 525 depositors, the largest of whom had \$9,375 in the bank when it broke. When the failure of the bank was announced, it created a profound surprise, and consternation was written upon the face of all who had been so unfortunate as to lose their money in it.

B. N. Tracy and John W. Henry started a bank in 1857, which ran until 1869 under the name of Tracy & Henry, when the firm was changed to Tracy & Son (N. B. Tracy, Jr.). This bank failed in September, 1876, its liabilities being at the time a little more than \$125,000. It has since paid about 40 per cent to creditors.

The Farmers and Traders' Bank was established January 1, 1877, by G. L. Towner, who was president, Solomon Wagoner, cashier, and Charles G. Epperson, James B. Malone and Theodore Kraus. This bank did business until February 14, 1882, when it failed, the

liabilities being about \$33,000. Being connected with the Macon Savings Bank and under the same management, it closed its doors upon the same day that the Macon Savings Bank did. It has since paid about 25 per cent of its indebtedness.

The failure of these three banks has retarded, to a considerable extent, not only the prosperity of Macon and its business interests, but this loss has been felt by the farmers, traders and others throughout the entire county, and in a measure so crippled the community at large that, for a time, there was scarcely anything done in the way of business enterprises. Indictments were preferred against the chief officers of the Macon Savings and the Farmers and Traders' banks, but after one or two trials, which failed of conviction, the suits were dismissed.

STOCKHOLDERS OF MACON SAVINGS BANK.

J. B. Winn, \$5,200; A. L. Shortridge, \$5,000; E. C. Shain, \$7,500; Jehu Teter, \$1,500; R. A. Melone, \$2,200; T. E. Sharp, \$1,200; T. G. Sharp, \$2,500; C. G. Epperson, \$5,000; J. B. Melone, \$10,000; G. A. Shortridge estate, \$15,000; George L. Towner, \$4,500; Orr Sanders, \$200; Macon Savings Bank (exchanged real estate) \$5,200. Total, \$65,000.

John Scovern, William Logan and S. G. Wilson opened a private bank in March, 1882, and ran until March 6, 1883, when the bank was changed to the First National Bank of Macon. The following is a statement of the condition of the First National Bank of Macon, at the close of business April 21, 1884:—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Capital stock	\$50,000 00	Loans and discounts . . .	\$91,889 56
Surplus fund	1,000 00	Government bonds . . .	15,000 00
Undivided profits	2,428 31	Other bonds	30,620 00
Circulation	13,500 00	Due from other banks . . .	75,456 84
Deposits	167,191 05	Furniture and fixtures . . .	778 90
		Redemption fund	675 00
		Cash	19,699 06
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$234,119 36		\$234,119 36

Officers — William Logan, President; S. G. Wilson, Vice-President; John Scovern, Cashier; C. D. Sharp, assistant cashier.

Directors — Jeff. Morrow, Sr., James L. Tibbs, William Logan, S. G. Wilson, John H. Babcock, James G. Howe, P. Y. Hurt, John Scovern.

The Exchange Bank opened November 20, 1883, by Bairds & Wright.

Official Statement of the Financial Condition of the Exchange Bank of Bairds & Wright, at the close of business on the 15th day of April, 1884.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans on personal security . . .	\$16,019 42	Capital	\$15,000 00
Loans on real estate security . . .	8,450 55	Deposits	37,587 39
Other bonds and stocks . . .	700 00	Exchange	1,459 84
Due from other banks . . .	15,931 99		
Furniture and fixtures . . .	485 85		
Checks and other cash items . . .	741 04		
Bills of National Banks and legal tender U.S. notes . . .	7,848 90		
Gold coin	2,507 50		
Silver coin	320 03		
Exchange	1,041 95		
Total	\$54,047 23	Total	\$54,047 23

STATE OF MISSOURI, } We, P. M. Wright, President, and Frank
COUNTY OF MACON. } Baird, Cashier, two of the partners in or
owners of said banking business, and each of us, do solemnly swear
that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and
belief. P. M. WRIGHT, President.

FRANK BAIRD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23d day of April, A. D. 1884. Witness my hand and notarial seal affixed, at Macon, Mo., the date last aforesaid. (Commissioned and qualified for a term expiring October 3d, 1885).

[SEAL.]

S. S. WILSON, Notary Public.

MOOT LEGISLATURE.

The citizens of Macon organized a Moot Legislature in 1868, with the following members: John Mayer, J. B. Melone, J. G. Howe, John Fee, F. A. Jones, J. W. McKindley, R. W. Coles, G. W. Barnes, Thomas Proctor, Charles G. Epperson, S. P. Griffith, J. M. London, J. T. Clements, A. N. McKindley, J. F. Williams, J. H. Overall, E. C. D. Shortridge, T. A. Eagle, L. M. Trimble, A. P. McCall, James M. Love, D. K. Turk, P. M. Wright, J. L. Wood, J. E. Wilkerson, Charles P. Hess, Fletcher White, A. L. Shortridge, W. M. Rubey, H. P. Vrooman, D. C. McKay, W. A. Guyselman, B. R. Dysart, B. E. Tracy, Jr., L. G. Tracy, J. S. Curtiss, J. W. Henry, W. S. Larrabee, B. F. Stone, William D. Wright, Clark H. Green, A. J. Williams.

SECRET ORDERS.

Masonic Lodge, No. 172.—Organized July 9, 1874. Charter members: James G. Howe, Sol. E. Waggoner, Thomas B. Howe, A.

L. Knight, E. S. Goldsberry, George P. Glaze, Isaac C. Stephens, James B. Melone, William H. Farrar, E. B. Van Vleet, C. G. Epperson, John Meyer, Alfred Farrar, Phil. T. Holman, John D. Howe, John P. Walker, Isaac Hayes, Thomas G. Thorp, George Ingels, Jas. L. Baum, James G. Howe, W. M. ; Sam Ebert, S. W. ; F. M. Winn, J. W. ; James L. Tibbs, treasurer ; A. A. Gilstrap, secretary ; A. W. Gilstrap, S. D. ; L. A. Rogers, J. D. ; T. A. H. Smith, T. ; Rev. R. H. Crockett, chaplain.

Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 74.—Was organized May 19, 1882. The charter members: C. P. Hess, C. Grahl, F. H. Murphy, M. C. Trew, Thomas A. Smedley, W. F. Forcht, W. B. Webber, George B. Reichel, J. O. Jewett, J. J. Ziglar, J. S. Miller, S. Ebert, R. W. Caswell, Hez. Purdom, James P. Kern, Theo. Gerry, J. W. Moore, W. C. B. Gillespie, Alfred Dyson, Chris. Maffrey, T. M. Severn, John H. Clayton, L. A. Thompson, James H. Patton, W. H. Butler, J. C. Brookbank, A. R. Lemon, Thomas A. Craig, W. P. Howe, J. E. Thompson, H. H. Downing, John T. Jones, W. S. Herman, T. L. Thompson, F. E. Williams, G. B. Krieter, J. D. Gatty, J. W. Wooldridge, E. B. Clements, J. G. Howe, W. B. Kunkel, M. J. Payne, E. A. Lee, Frank Reed. Officers: A. R. Lemon, P. C. ; Theo. Gerry, C. C. ; M. C. Trew, V. C. ; L. A. Thompson, P. ; C. Maffrey, M. E. ; J. S. Miller, M. F. ; W. B. Kunkel, K. of R. S. ; J. W. Moore, M. of A. ; J. J. Davis, I. G. ; S. Ebert, O. G. ; representative to grand lodge, C. P. Hess.

Lodge No. 150, I. O. O. F.—Was organized July 15, 1865. Charter members: James H. Biswell, James M. Love, B. F. Clarkson, Henry Shaw, John M. Floyd, C. Otto, Clark H. Green, A. L. Ferguson. Present officers: H. S. Gordon, N. G. ; S. Ebert, V. G. ; W. J. Wright, R. S. ; J. K. Haverly, P. S. ; J. L. Baum, treasurer.

Macon Encampment No. 72, I. O. O. F.—Was organized January 8, 1874. Charter members: O. S. Bearce, D. P. Dobyns, C. R. Hutchins, A. L. Crain, H. S. Glaze. Present officers: J. A. Cook, C. P. ; W. H. Miller, H. P. ; S. Ebert, S. W. ; F. L. Fower, J. W. ; C. R. Haverly, S. ; J. W. Patton, treasurer.

Lodge No. 4, Brothers of Philanthropy—Was organized April 10, 1881. Charter members: A. R. Lemon, R. W. Aiken, C. R. Haverly, B. O. Parker, T. F. O'Daniel, N. L. Bennett, F. H. Murphy, George W. Spreistersback, William Jones, G. H. Jones. Present Officers: Henry Renne, I. G. ; John Koll, O. G. ; B. O. Parker, C. K. ; William Dale, S. K. ; T. F. O'Daniel, R. ; C. R. Haverly, Rec. ; W. M. Jones, Treas. ; M. K. White, S. ; John C. Gab, O.

Marvin Lodge No. 325, I. O. G. T. — Was organized July 22, 1871. The charter members were: John M. Henry, A. R. Lemon, S. B. Weaver, James M. Turner, N. S. Richardson, R. J. Eberman, Fletcher White, W. H. Sears, A. M. Rogers, John A. Jackson. Present Officers: Thomas A. H. Smith, W. C. T.; Maude Holt, W. V. T.; Kate Richardson, Sec.; William A. Smith, F. S.; May Bennett, Treas.; P. W. Gayer, Chaplain; D. M. Oliver, Marshal; Lillie Eggleston, Guard; John C. Gade, Sentinel.

Lodge No. 28, A. O. U. W. — Was organized October 6, 1877. Charter members: W. H. Goodding, B. J. Milan, J. A. Hudson, H. B. Marshall, William R. Sheen, J. F. Darling, T. E. Sharp, L. D. Walbridge, Hez. Purdom, R. A. Melone, S. J. Wilson, John Shepherd, L. B. Williams, J. R. Little, C. E. Evans, E. J. Hawkins, T. A. Smedley, John H. Mason, W. O. Clarkson, L. W. Mitchell, John W. Sanford, R. W. Caswell, James F. Corby, J. D. Abell, T. S. Beeler, James M. Thrall, James B. Melone, J. P. Moore, Ethelbert Talbot, C. R. Hutchins, H. S. Glaze, J. O. Jewett, E. M. Baxter, Charles J. Borden, Chris Fritz. Present Officers: C. P. Hess, P. M. W.; J. P. Moore, M. W.; John J. Davis, Recorder; George P. Reichel, Financier; William F. Forcht, Treasurer.

Lodge 23, G. A. R., Dep. of Mo. — Was organized August 18, 1882. Charter members: Frank M. Murphy, Morris True, Nathan S. Richardson, George Yuncker, B. F. Moore, H. S. Glaze, R. W. Caswell, C. J. Borden, R. M. Montgomery, A. R. Lemon, S. R. Dearing, A. W. Inman, J. M. Turner, Alois Steiner. Present Officers: N. S. Richardson, Com.; S. G. Brock, I. V. C.; C. R. Haverly, I. V. C.; E. C. Still, Surgeon; A. R. Lemon, Adjt.; D. E. Wilson, Chaplain; George Yuncker, I. M.; S. J. Wilson, O. D.; H. A. Butler, O. G.

Band of Hope. — Organized in February, 1884, with 185 members. D. H. Payson, president; Mrs. J. T. Ridgeway, vice-president; Mollie Bennett, secretary; Daisy Fletcher, treasurer; Minnie Gerow, librarian; Minnie Wisdom, assistant librarian.

Macon Fire Company No. 1 — Was organized February 6, 1872. First Officers: Chief of Fire Department, A. Field. Assistant Chief of Fire Department, J. G. Howe. Foreman of Company, George P. Glaze. Assistant Foreman of Company, B. F. Moore. Secretary, Frank Smith. Treasurer, C. R. Hutchins. Engineer, H. A. Butler. Foreman of Hose, R. A. Melone. Assistant Foreman of Hose, J. H. Clayton. Charter Members: J. W. Henry, S. B. Hanley, John Talbot, S. Waggoner, C. G. Epperson, W. P.

Beach, T. Wamsley, Frank Davis, J. P. Love, C. C. Butler, James Ingles, A. Miller, W. H. Goodding, S. Jackson, James Cook, W. W. Tory, Frank W. Henry, D. A. Patton, H. S. Allen, G. W. Barnes, C. J. Carlin, S. Ebert, George Fox, P. T. Holman, W. B. Hargis, J. M. London, James B. Melone, John W. Patton, Frank Palmer, A. W. Rogers, J. P. Sharp, J. D. Stephens, T. W. Shaw, G. L. Towner, Ed. Turner, Thomas Thompson, James Tibbs, W. F. Williams, D. E. Wilson, R. Wright, J. Dodds, John M. Easton, A. G. Dyson, W. S. Hughes. Fuel Cart Boys.—Foreman, F. Hobb. Assistant Foreman, J. Epperson; E. L. Glaze, Tobias Thompson, Charles Fletcher, E. Thompson, Wm. Patton, B. Goldsberry, T. Hanley, Ben. Clayton. Present Officers: H. A. Butler, Chief of Fire Department; R. Davis, Assistant Chief of Fire Department; L. K. Davis, Foreman of Company; Thomas Still, Assistant Foreman of Company; J. H. Clayton, Foreman of Hose; J. H. Jones, Assistant Foreman of Hose; J. D. Gatley, Foreman of Hook and Ladder; H. W. Chope, Assistant Foreman of Hook and Ladder; W. H. Butler, Treasurer; F. A. Rosevale, Secretary.

The average number of fires per year is 15.

Macon County Medical Society—Was organized April 16, 1879.—Officers of 1879—T. J. Norris, President; B. C. Mitchell, Treasurer; D. H. Mathews, Secretary. Board of Sensors—G. W. Miller, W. F. Morrow, D. H. Mathews. 1880—B. J. Milam, President; W. V. Yates, Vice-President; Mrs. Dr. Mary Towner, Treasurer; A. T. Levick, Secretary. Sensors—J. W. Proctor, J. M. Cully, T. Frederick. 1881—W. F. Morrow, President; E. Jeserich, Vice-President; B. J. Milam, Secretary; J. M. McCully, Treasurer. Sensors—J. W. Martin, A. T. Levick, J. W. Proctor. 1882—W. V. Yates, President; A. C. Smith, Vice-President; R. C. Mitchell, Secretary; B. J. Milam, Treasurer. Sensors—T. J. Norris, A. T. Levick, Isaiah Frederick. 1883—J. H. Petty, President; F. Allen, Vice-President; J. W. Moore, Recording Secretary; B. J. Milam, Treasurer. Sensors—J. W. Martin, A. T. Levick, J. W. Proctor. 1884—A. T. Levick, President; J. W. Proctor, Vice-President; J. W. Moore, Corresponding and Recording Secretary; B. J. Milam, Treasurer. Sensors—T. J. Norris, F. Allen, W. V. Yates. Present Members: Isaiah Frederick, W. V. Yates, T. J. Norris, L. C. Mitchell, James T. Casey, W. F. Morrow, A. J. Norris, D. H. Mathews, F. W. Allen, John McCollough, B. C. McDavit, J. W. Martin, George P. Benning, Evans Jones, B. A. Payne, A. L. Levick, B. J. Milam, R. N. Turner, J. W. Proctor, A. C. Smith, Richard Hayes, A. H.

Nichols, B. L. Mixon, W. S. Sears, Willard Terrill, A. B. Miller, T. N. Thompson, J. H. Petty, J. W. Moore, T. H. Hughes, D. W. Dempsey, B. E. Moody.

The Macon Medical Society — Was organized in September, 1869. The charter members were: A. L. Knight, J. N. Stewart, E. Hahn, J. J. Lyle, Isaiah Frederick, J. B. Winn, T. A. Eagle, Arthur Barron, William Benny, N. S. Richardson, J. C. Scroggin, T. W. Shaw. Its first officers were: A. L. Knight, President; N. S. Richardson, Secretary and Treasurer. At present the officers are: N. S. Richardson, President; Ed. B. Clements, Secretary; Arthur Barron, Vice-President; J. B. Winn, Treasurer.

Strong's Cornet Band — Was organized about four years ago — 1879. Names of members: B. F. Strong, manager; Charles L. Farrer, president; Thomas A. Craig, secretary; O. D. Clark, Treasurer; Gus Strong, Robert Smith, Edward O'Daniels, W. S. Herman, Charles Gibbs; Ed. Berry, Harry Berry, drummers.

COLORED ORGANIZATIONS.

Dane Lodge No. 13, A. F. and A. M. — Was organized February 1, 1871, by W. A. Dane and J. N. Triplett. Charter members — William Jones, Reuben Barber, R. W. Morrison, Joseph Allen, Adam Braggs, John Jackson, John Washington. Present officers: R. W. Morrison, W. M.; Craig Griffin, S. W.; James Coleman, J. W.; John Tyler, Treas.; William Cross, Sec.; Sam Davis, S. D.; William Jones, J. D.; Henry Dodd, J. S.; Alfred Holliday, S. S.; James Coleman, Tyler.

There are also colored lodges of Good Templars, Knights of Tabor and United Brethren.

MACON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS.

The above establishment was started in 1880, by F. Palfrey, the present owner, who began with an investment of \$5,000, and by industry and economy has increased the amount to \$15,000, with but little incumbrance. The castings made at this foundry compare favorably with those made at any foundry in the country. One of the specialties of this foundry is the making of the self-oiling coal car machinery wheels, of which Mr. Palfrey is the inventor. These wheels are made of chilled iron. Another specialty is the Eggeleston & Patton patent adjustable racket bar and bracket stove shelving. From 15 to 25 men find constant employment at this foundry.

THE MASSEY WAGON COMPANY

which was organized April 1, 1884, employs 25 hands, and has a capacity of making 1,000 wagons per year. The firm, previous to the present one, known as the Macon Wagon Company, suspended operations three years ago, and the building and machinery remained idle until the present firm, composed of John Massey and Son, started last April. The house is a large, commodious brick, and cost \$20,000, including the machinery.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The Union Free School building was erected in 1866-67 at a cost of about \$20,000. It is located in the eastern part of the city, and accommodates about 800 pupils. The school is graded in several different departments. The superintendents of the public schools of Macon have been S. P. Bonnson, J. M. Howard, G. P. Beard, D. H. Horns, G. L. Osborn, L. M. Johnson, A. E. Wardner, S. A. Taft, N. B. Henry, J. T. Ridgeway and S. F. Trammel.

There is at present no colored school building, the former one having been destroyed by fire. The houses erected in 1871-72 cost \$7,000. Colored children enrolled in the city number 243.

SCHOOL BOARDS SINCE 1866.

1866 — H. P. Vrooman, Davis Stutzer, N. H. Patton, Thomas Proctor, Walker T. Gilman, J. J. Lyle. 1867 — L. M. Trumbull, J. W. Henry, Davis Stutzer, H. P. Vrooman, Thomas Proctor, A. H. Patton. 1868 — L. M. Trumbull, Philip Reichel, Davis Stutzer, H. P. Vrooman, Thomas Proctor, N. H. Patton. 1869 — L. M. Trumbull, N. H. Patton, John H. Henry, Philip Reichel, Jacob Gilstrap, David Stutzer. 1869 — L. M. Trumbull, R. W. Coles, B. N. Tracy, J. W. Henry, N. H. Patton, Philip Reichel. 1870. — L. M. Trumbull, N. H. Patton, B. N. Tracy, R. W. Coles, W. C. Gilstrap, P. T. Holman. 1870 — W. C. B. Gillespie, B. N. Tracy, Philip Reichel, N. H. Patton, R. W. Coles, E. F. Bennett. 1871 — B. N. Tracy, R. W. Coles, Philip Reichel, W. C. B. Gillespie, J. Jaeger, N. H. Patton. 1871 — N. H. Patton, R. W. Coles, Philip Reichel, W. C. B. Gillespie, N. S. Richardson, Samuel J. Wilson. 1872 — Philip Reichel, N. S. Richardson, Amos Field, Samuel J. Wilson, N. H. Patton, W. C. B. Gillespie. 1872 — H. S. Glaze, Amos Field, William Saeger, A. R. Lemon, N. S. Richardson, S. J. Wilson. 1873 — H. S. Glaze,

Amos Field, W. Saeger, A. K. Lemon, N. S. Richardson, S. J. Wilson. 1874 — H. S. Glaze, William Saeger, Amos Field, J. Jaeger, H. S. Gordon, F. A. Jones. 1875 — Same board. 1876 — H. S. Glaze, William Saeger, Amos Field, J. Jaeger, F. A. Jones, H. S. Gordon. 1877 — Same board. 1878 — J. Jaeger, Amos Field, F. A. Jones, H. S. Glaze, H. S. Gordon, William Saeger. 1879 — Same board. 1880 — Benjamin F. Stone, H. S. Glaze, Amos Field, F. A. Jones, William Saeger, Joseph Jaeger. 1881 — S. J. Wilson, Web M. Rubey, H. S. Glaze, Amos Field, Benjamin F. Stone, Joseph Jaeger. 1882 — W. F. Forcht, Edwin McKee, T. W. Reed, Benjamin F. Stone, Web M. Rubey, S. J. Wilson. 1883 — C. P. Hess, B. E. Guthrie, William F. Forcht, Web M. Rubey, S. J. Wilson, Edwin McKee. 1884 — Edwin McKee, Web M. Rubey, B. E. Guthrie, William F. Forcht, C. P. Hess, N. S. Richardson.

ST. JAMES ACADEMY.

This school was opened in September, A. D., 1875. It had its origin in a desire to meet the local demands for a higher education than could be furnished by the public schools. It was not intended at first to make it diocesan in its character, but simply local. But the unexpected success of the school encouraged the rector to yield to the suggestions of his friends to receive pupils from various parts of the State who might be placed under his care. It has now a recognized position as the only boarding school for boys under the control of the Church in the Diocese of Missouri. The boarding department is open exclusively to boys; though the daughters of the citizens of Macon are received as day scholars under certain restrictions.

This school had enrolled in 1883, 98 students. It is now in a prosperous condition, and is growing rapidly into favor, receiving patronage and encouragement, not only from the church under whose control it now is, but from the friends of education generally.

JOHNSON COLLEGE.

An institution bearing the above name was incorporated under the acts of County Courts, giving charters, in 1866, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North Missouri Conference, with the title of Macon Male and Female University. The petition was presented by D. C. McKay, D. E. Wilson, F. A. Jones, T. A. Eagle and nine others. An outlay of \$40,000 was expended in the construction of a building, but it was never completed owing to a want

of sufficient funds. It was intended to make it a large, handsome building — large enough to accommodate 300 students. Edwin Johnson, of Lynn, Mass., after whom the college was named, was the warm friend of the institution and its chief contributor, having donated the sum of \$10,000. The College was located near the north-east edge of the city. It was taken down a few years ago and the brick were used in building a part of St. James' Academy.

HOTELS.

Macon has had a number of hotels, among which have been the Evans House, on Weed street; the City Hotel, the Macon Hotel, in the same vicinity; the Commercial Hotel, the Vine Street House, the Rollins House, the Wabash House and the Palace Hotel. The latter is the largest building of the kind in the city, and was erected in 1881, by B. F. Stone, at a cost of \$30,000.

MACON ASSOCIATION FOR DISTRIBUTION OF REAL ESTATE.

This association was organized in 1868, with Col. C. H. Green, president; J. M. Love, general manager; J. B. Melone, treasurer, and Capt. G. W. Bearnese. There were 3,149 certificates, worth \$1 each, and 193 prizes. These prizes were to have been drawn on July 15, 1868, but failing to sell all the certificates, the drawing did not take place, and the money was refunded to the purchasers of certificates.

MACON ELEVATOR COMPANY,

is composed of J. G. Vancleve, W. H. Sears and W. M. Vancleve. These gentlemen recently purchased the valuable property of the old company. The elevator does a large business in handling corn, rye, oats and seeds, and in exchange of meal, etc. Its capacity for grinding is 500 bushels per day, and capacity for shelling 10 car-loads per day. The paid-up capital is \$10,000, and the company enjoys the confidence of the entire business community.

THE MACON CREAMERY.

The contract for building the Macon creamery has been let and work commenced. It is to be completed by the middle or last of May. Judge H. Vandenberg will have his son and J. J. Davis associated with him, under the firm name of Vandenberg & Co. The main building will be 46x24; the ice-house 24x36; boiler-room,

10x18, and the fuel-room 10x18. The building complete will contain the following rooms and apartments: Cream-room, churn-room, butter-working-room, office, storage-room, cooling-room, refrigerating-room, wash-room, engine and boiler-room, fuel-room, and ice-house. The building is constructed with three air chambers in outside walls, double doors and windows, fitted up with steam and cold water coils for heating and cooling building, steam pipes, water pipes, steam jets, etc., and following is a partial list of machinery and fixtures used in their large plan: Two 300-gallon power churns; three 400 or four 300-gallon cream vats; 35 patent refrigerating hauling cans, power butter-worker, scales, cold and hot water washing tanks, force pump in well, cream pails, thermometer, tryer, all necessary shafting, belts, pulleys, hangers, etc., office furniture and books, 10-horse boiler and engine, and all small articles needed in the business. The company has secured over 500 cows, and want 500 more. The building will be located on Vine street, one block east of Rubey, on the old brick-yard.

WRIGHT'S OPERA HOUSE

was built by Nathaniel Hunt in 1874, and used as a tobacco warehouse for several years. The present owner, P. M. Wright, proposed to the city council that if it would make a market-house of the rooms below, and require the butchers of the city to open their stalls in the building, he would prepare the stalls and construct an opera house, which proposition was accepted. The building is being fitted up, and when completed it will be one of the handsomest buildings of the kind in the State. It will have an upper circle and seating capacity of 900, with private boxes. The roof is a suspension one, and no pillars or posts in the main hall, excepting the supports to circle above. The opera house will be nicely papered and decorated throughout; the stage is 22x55 feet; ventilation is good. The scenery for the stage and drop-curtain is beautiful in design, having been made by a first-class scenic artist. The building is 56x90 feet, and will cost when completed \$12,000. The thanks of the people are not only due the city council, but more especially to Mr. Wright, for the convenient market-house and beautiful hall, which will be completed about May 15, 1884.

THE OLD HARRIS HOUSE.

[From True Democrat.]

The Old Harris House is well remembered by the old citizens of Macon. During the Civil War it was headquarters for several Post

Commanders, and the upper story was used as a military prison. After Porter's raid and defeat at Kirksville, the prison was pretty full of prisoners. They were put in for various reasons and causes. Some of the prisoners were from adjoining counties, but were mostly citizens of Macon county. They were confined for some time, and after examination as to charges, were generally released on oath of loyalty and bond. A few were sent to the military prison at Alton and St. Louis. It was from the Harris house prison that the notorious raider, Poindexter, escaped. He had been in prison as a noted rebel leader and organizer of rebel forces for some time. He was restless, and wanted to be up and working for his cause. One very dark and rainy night he managed to escape the sentinel at the prison, but had not gone far before he was missed, and the guard fired in the supposed direction. It was reported he was badly wounded. He got away all the same. During the year 1864, Gen. Guitar had his headquarters at the Harris House—sometimes called the Planters' House. Political excitement ran high. The Union men who were for Gen. McClellan—the Democratic candidate for President—were looked upon as no better than Copperheads of Vallandigham stripe, by the Radical Unionists.

Jim Lane, of Kansas, was the idol of many of the extreme Unionists, and "Hurrah for Jim Lane" was constantly heard on the streets. It was the watchword among a large majority of Union at this place. Gen. Guitar was not that kind of a man. He was for the Union and Gen. McClellan. The name of Jim Lane was very obnoxious to him. It got out that he would punish any of his men hurrahing for Jim Lane in his presence. Several of them did. He knocked one over with his fist, caused another to carry a heavy stick of wood on his shoulder and march to and fro in front of headquarters, and others he put in prison. This was done in a military point of view to keep up military organization, and keep his men in proper subjection as soldiers. But he could not fully do it. The outside pressure was against McClellan—nearly all for Lincoln. The soldiers in prison would get in the window and yell for Jim Lane, so they could be heard for several blocks away. It was not a good time for Democrats, especially if they were for McClellan. These soldiers in prison kept up their yelling as long as they were confined. It is not now recollected whether they got out of their confinement, or whether they were further punished in any way.

IMPROVEMENTS IN 1883.

[From Macon Times of August 3d.]

A gentleman remarked the other day that Macon was not only the best trading point he knew of, but that in all his travels, he knew of no place in all North Missouri where so many improvements were going on. And when we come to think of it, much more is being done in way of improvements than is generally supposed. In fact, Macon, with the certainty of a heavy fall trade, is starting on a con-

siderable boom. The following very incomplete list of improvements in this city, which does not include any rebuilding or repairs occasioned by cyclone or storm, will give some idea of what we are doing. It is safe to say that much more would be done in the way of erecting new buildings and improving others but for the fact that the recent cyclone required considerable time of mechanics making repairs. The following list of improvements, which is very incomplete, will give some idea of our progress:—

B. Edwards, two brick houses on Vine street, \$6,500; B. Edwards, two brick houses on Rollins street, \$3,750; Habberman & Soldan, wholesale beer warehouse, \$1,000; E. J. Demeter, brick business house on Rollins street, \$3,500; J. Jaeger & Co., two brick business houses on Weed street \$3,500; McKee & Smith, improvement of store-rooms, \$550; Gen. Vancleve, rebuilding and erecting a large addition to house on Rollins street, \$1,500; J. G. Vancleve, improving residence, \$500; Chris Maffry, new residence in south-west part of city, \$1,200; Graham Wilson, improving residence, \$600; Al. Miller, new residence on Crooked street, \$1,200; Benjamin H. Stean, new residence north of court-house, \$1,500; B. Powell, additions and improvement of residence, \$200; C. H. Steele, improvement of premises, \$350; Rev. H. R. Crockett, additions and improvement to residence, \$200; A. Steiner, addition and improvement to residence, \$250; Mrs. Roberts, improvement of residence (the Dr. Stewart property), \$500; Stevens and Hail, improvement of store-room, \$350; Al. Dyson, improvement of residence, \$200; Myra Montgomery, improvement of residence, \$150; M. Gieselman, improvement of business house, \$200; Dr. Milam, improvement of residence, \$200; Dr. Milam, new barn, \$250; E. J. Demeter, new residence near park, \$1,100; D. K. Turk, additions and rebuilding residence, \$1,000; H. S. Gordon, additions and rebuilding residence, \$1,000; J. E. Goodson, Jr., improvement of residence, \$550; S. J. Waggoner, improvement of residence, \$150; Catholic church, improvements, \$300; W. F. Forcht, improvements of residence, \$250; M. E. Church, repairs and improvements, \$600; F. Palfry, foundry to be rebuilt and enlarged, \$1,000; Second Baptist Church, colored, improvements, \$500.

In addition to the above list, which is not complete, it does not include many improvements made which are small, of themselves, but aggregate a great deal and add immeasurably to the appearance of the city.

Neither have we included many of the scores of houses which have been painted, among which we may mention: Stephens & Hail, store; E. S. Goldsberry, store; John Mayer, store; Milsted & Burns, store; Odd Fellows hall; W. C. Belshe, store; Isaac Gross, store; Banta Bros., store; T. A. Craig, store; Mrs. Poole & Eggleston, store; J. Jaeger & Co., store; Saminett Bros., store; D. K. Hagy, store; Henry Stocking, residence; Ezra Norris, residence, and many others we cannot call to mind in this hurried mention. This will

suffice to show that Macon is pushing forward and would have done much more had it not been for unfortunate but unavoidable drawbacks.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Adams & Garrison, blacksmiths; Robert W. Aiken, proprietor Wabash Hotel; J. W. Angus, music store; John A. Banta, proprietor Banta Roller Mills; Thomas Banta, grocer; Banta & Son, livery; Rev. J. S. Barwick (Methodist); Joseph L. Baum, clothing; Mrs. Tillie Baxter, dressmaker; William P. Beach, real estate; Charles W. Belshe, restaurant; William C. Belshe, dry goods; James L. Beny, lawyer; Sidney G. Brock, editor and proprietor *Republican*; J. N. Brown, lawyer; Mrs. J. N. Brown, music teacher; Mrs. Mark Brown, dressmaker; H. A. & C. C. Butler, grocers; Mrs. Lillie Butler, dressmaker; Rev. Patrick B. Cahill (Catholic); John H. Clayton, city marshal; Ed. B. Clements, physician; Thomas A. Craig, jeweler; Miss Lou Dale, dressmaker; John J. Davis, produce; Ed. J. Demeter, hardware; William Denzler, harnessmaker; Frank A. Dessert, harnessmaker; T. T. Dodson, tailor; James Donovan, grocer and express agent; Downing & Williams, boots and shoes; Dysart & Mitchell, lawyers; R. J. Eberman, lawyer; Samuel Ebert, clothing; Eichenberger & Trew, cigar manufacturers; Exchange Bank, Bairds & Wright; Amos Field, druggist; Fletcher & Gatty, tailors; First National Bank, John Scovern, cashier; William H. Forbes, express agent; W. F. Foreht, lumber; James Fowler, horses and mules; L. J. & G. J. Fox, jewelers; Christian Fritsch, meat market; John T. Gehaus, grocer; Fred. W. Geiselman, tailor; Moritz Geiselman, tailor; Abner L. Gilstrap, lawyer; Henry S. Glaze, grocer; Goodson & Son, proprietors *Messenger of Peace*; Gordon & Moore, farm implements; Gray & Ford, livery; Grahl & Miller, saloon; E. A. Graves, proprietor Gem Hotel; Greene Bros., fruit evaporators; Harbin M. Greene, justice; John H. Hartman, boots and shoes; Mrs. Curtis R. Haverly, dressmaker; Haverly & Parker, livery; Michael Hornback, dry goods; James G. Howe, county clerk; London, Stean & Willis, real estate; Rev. Charles Jackal (Lutheran); Mrs. Susan Jackson, dressmaker; Dr. Thomas B. Jackson, druggist; J. Jaeger, hardware; Peter Jochims, meat market; John T. Jones, lawyer; William Jones, blacksmith; J. W. Kingsworth, stair builder; Mrs. R. M. Kingsworth, dressmaker; Franz A. Koch, shoemaker; John H. Griffin, live stock; R. S. Griffith, shoemaker; Isaac Gross, grocer; Thomas Grove, grocer; Benjamin E. Guthrie, lawyer; Haberman & Soldan, saloon; Daniel K. Hagy, grocer; Miss Delia Haley,

dressmaker; Thomas Haley, constable; Hail & Baker, dry goods; Jasper Hammett, barber; J. F. Hawley & Co., boots and shoes; Miss Sarah E. Harkrader, millinery; Miss Mary J. Harris, music teacher; J. Koechel, broom-maker; John Koll, builder; William B. Kunkel, proprietor Windsor restaurant; J. Larrabee, builder; Peter Larson, restaurant; John M. League, railroad agent; Richard L. Lewis, carriage manufactory; Friederich Leubke, shoemaker; Macon Brewery Company; — Teamer, proprietor Macon House; Massey Wagon Company, John Massey, President; David McCartney, barber; McCully & Smith, grocers; John A. McDowell, wagon maker; Mrs. Martha McDowell, millinery; McKee & Smith, dry goods; Jesse McNutt, blacksmith; McMurray & Son, carriage manufactory; Mason & Strong, painters; Joseph L. Martin, circuit clerk; William H. Martin, dry goods; Richard S. Matthews, judge of probate; John Mayer, hardware; Mason House, — Alvold, proprietor; Merchants' Hotel, Mrs. Schiffeldecker, proprietor; Gabriel Meyer, shoemaker; Benjamin J. Milam, coroner; Miller & Milam, physicians; A. J. Milstead, grocer; J. F. Mitchell, lawyer; Robert G. Mitchell, school commissioner; Moore, McCullough & Co., proprietors Macon roller mills; J. H. Morgan, sheriff; J. Morrow, Sr., county treasurer; E. J. Newcomer & Co. (William M. Vancleve), druggist; Eli J. Newton, lawyer; Henry C. Noel, barber; Thomas J. Norris, physician; Thomas F. O'Daniel, marble works; Frederick Palfrey, founder and machinist; Palace Hotel, M. B. Marcum, proprietor; Dwight H. Payson, real estate; John W. Patton, bookseller; Joseph M. Patton, news depot; Joseph Phillips, wagonmaker; John W. Pickett, physician; Phil Pollard, stencil cutter and tinner; Pool & Eggleston, milliners; Algernon R. Pope, lawyer; Thomas W. Reed, dentist; George P. Reichel, furniture; Nathan S. Richardson, physician; Miss Alice Roberts, dressmaker; James W. Roberts, recorder and justice; Robinson Bros., dry goods; Rollins House, Gustave C. Sauvinett, proprietor; Frederick A. Roswell, photographer; Webster M. Rubey, lawyer; St. James Academy, Ethelbert Talbot, proprietor; Sauvinett Bros., second-hand goods; Frank Schweikhaus, saloon; William H. Sears, lawyer; Aaron R. Lemon, carpenter; Adolph Sippel, blacksmith; Mrs. Smith, music teacher; W. A. Smith, dentist; Thomas H. Smith, restaurant; Smith & Tory, dressmakers; Con Snavelly, sewing-machine agent; John G. Spriesterbach, wagon-maker; Alois Steiner, tailor; Isaac C. Stevens, clothing; Ed. C. Still, physician; Thomas A. Still, carpenter; Stocking & Huntoon, vinegar manufacturers; Cyrus Strong, builder; Terrill & Bro., nur-

serymen ; J. E. Thompson, city clerk ; Lysander A. Thompson, lawyer ; Thomas L. Thompson, painter ; James L. Thrall, furniture ; James L. Tibbs, grocer ; Times Printing House, J. A. Hudson, proprietor ; William E. Tomlinson, painter ; Toole & Payton, grocers ; Rev. John H. Townsend, Baptist ; Trister & Co., saloon ; James M. Turner, meat market ; Horatio G. Tuttle, carpenter ; John Tyler, barber ; James G. Vancele, grocer ; William M. Van Cleve, proprietor Macon elevator ; Walker & Gilstrap, real estate ; Thomas Wardell, coal merchant ; Williams & Wooldridge, druggists ; Samuel J. Wilson, insurance ; James B. Winn, physician ; Lucian P. Wooldridge, insurance ; James W. Wright, florist ; W. J. Wright, grocer.



CHAPTER VII.

Ten Mile Township — Eagle Township — Liberty Township — Valley Township —
Russell Township.

TEN MILE TOWNSHIP.

Ten Mile township is the central of the eastern tier of townships, and is 36 miles square. It is watered by a tributary of the Middle fork of Salt river, and two or three other smaller streams.

The township took its name from a creek of the same name, which is just 10 miles in length. There are four churches and nine school houses in the township; no other township in the county contains as many school-houses.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settler in the township was William Griffin, who was originally from Kentucky. Mr. Griffin being the earliest settler, we shall present a brief biographical sketch of him, taken from the *Macon True Democrat*: —

Capt. William Griffin was born in Lincoln county, Ky., on the 28th day of May, 1797, and was raised in Pulaski county, same State.

He was married to Miss Susan Buster in September, 1821, in Pulaski county. In 1828 he and family, in company with his brother, John Griffin, moved to and settled in Ralls county, Mo., near New London. In 1829 he moved to Marion county, near Hannibal.

Hannibal then was in the brush; there were only a few huts or log cabins; there was only one two-story house in the place, and that was made of logs, and used as a tavern by Joseph Brazier, not far from the present steamboat landing. Occasionally a steamboat would make its appearance, but had very little business with Hannibal. There was a ferry kept by Samuel Stone & Bro., who also had a dray to haul goods from the landing to Draper's store. Zachariah Draper was the only merchant or store-keeper in the place.

Capt. Griffin commenced an improvement in Macon county in 1838 in Ten Mile township, near Laporte. At that time there was no settlement nearer than Thomas Winn's, Henry Matthews and the Moccasinville settlement. The county was without roads, churches, school-houses, mills or blacksmith shops.

In February, 1839, Capt. Griffin moved his family to his new
(783)

home. The first sermon preached in his neighborhood was delivered under an oak tree near his house, by Elder James Ratliff, and William Sears, he thinks, in 1840.

The first church established in his section of the country was in 1841, or 1842, by the Missionary Baptists. The first minister was Euphrates Stringer. The preaching, after a church organization, was done in a school-house for many years before a regular house was built for worship. He does not remember the year the first school-house was built.

The first post-office was established at the Captain's house, of which he was postmaster, but he does not remember the year, but sometime about 1845. It was about this time that the State road from Hannibal to St Joseph was established.

The first store was established at Laporte by a gentleman by the name of Rutter, in a cabin. Mr. Rutter sold out to Edmond Ash, the year not recollected.

The county seat was located at Bloomington, about 1837 or 1838. The first representative was Johnson Wright, and the first sheriff was Jefferson Morrow. The courts were held in a double log cabin.

The county was generally Democratic, though the Whig party sometimes elected their candidates on local questions.

Following Mr. Griffin to this new land of promise were Wylie J. Patrick, Benjamin F. Combs, William G. Griffin and Jesse Richardson, from Kentucky; Daniel Cooper, from Marion county, Mo.; John Nunly and Hiram Graves, from Kentucky; John C. Pierce, from Tennessee; Jonathan Elsy and Delkin Elsy, from Virginia; Thomas Gaines, from Kentucky; John Shawber and George Byers, from Virginia; James Alexander, Elijah Barnes, John T. Hawkins, William Roberson, Charles Barnes, Tapley Long, Marvin Long, Charles Collier and James Griffin, from Kentucky; William Garwood, Joseph Montgomery, Jackson Rambo and Pat Montgomery, from Indiana; Stephen Tooley, from Kentucky; Joseph Danner, from Illinois; Daniel McKenzie, William James and Edmund Rutter, from Kentucky; Campbell Watson, Solomon Atkins, Stephen Woodall, Henry Bates, Elijah Elder and George Lee.

The first mill was built in the township in 1842, by Charles Collier; the first steam mill in 1864, by John B. Griffin, and located on Billy's branch, south-west of Laporte. The first church was erected about the year 1841, by the Baptists—a small log house; the first school was taught in the same building, by Euphrates Stringer, who was also a preacher. He was from Kentucky. William Sears and James Ratliff, whom we have several times mentioned in this history, preached in the township as early as 1839, under some large shade trees. The church above referred to was located on section 23.

Dr. Edmunds was the first physician, and came from Shelby county, Mo., about 1840. Edwin Walker was the pioneer blacksmith; he opened a shop near the town of Laporte in 1852. William Silvers was the first shoemaker.

LAPORTE.

This hamlet was laid out by a man (whose name we could not obtain) who came from Indiana. He owned the tract of land upon which the town is located. The town contains eight or ten houses — two general stores and a church edifice. William Griffin was the first postmaster appointed in the township. The office was called Ten Mile, and was kept in a brick house two miles east of the present town of Laporte. The present postmaster of Laporte is Samuel Montgomery, who came from Ohio since the war of 1861. The town contains a population of 50, and has a Methodist Church and a district school.

The business consists of two general stores, two shoemakers, one blacksmith, one wagon-maker, one hotel, one cooper, three physicians, one lawyer and two carpenters.

EAGLE TOWNSHIP.

Eagle township is north of Hudson township, and is 36 miles square. It was reorganized in 1872.

The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad passes almost through the center of the township from north to south.

The Little East fork of the Chariton river waters the township on the west, and the Middle fork of Salt river, with its tributaries, flows through the eastern part. About three-fourths of the land is in cultivation, and produces fine grass, corn, and some wheat. About one-fourth of the township is still covered with timber.

FIRST SETTLERS.

William Blackwell was the first white resident in the township. We have already briefly mentioned the name of the old pioneer, in the first chapter of the history of Macon county, but will now give it more fully by copying from the *Macon True Democrat*: —

William Blackwell was born in Madison county, Ky., January 13, 1797, and was married in the same county and State on the 18th of September, 1823, to Miss Elizabeth Lynch. About 12 months after his marriage he moved to Estill county, and lived there about three years, and from there started to Missouri, October 7, 1827, and landed in Boone county, November 7, 1827. He lived there about a year

and from there moved and settled in Howard county. On the 9th of April, 1831, he left Howard county, and on the 12th of April he reached the neighborhood where he now resides, about six miles north of Macon, on the Kirksville road.

At the time Mr. Blackwell settled in what is now Macon county, he remembers, as being older settlers, the Morrow family — Maj. William J. Morrow, Joseph Morrow, Jefferson Morrow (who was a boy), John and Jesse Morrow, Archibald Chambers, Andrew Millsaps, and the Lowes.

At that time Macon county was a part of Randolph county. In fact, Randolph extended to the Iowa State line.

There was a settlement in the southern part of what is now Macon county, and is now known as Morrow township.

The first settlers after this were Clem Hutchinson and Joseph Owenby, who settled in 1832 where Bloomington is now located. There was no store, nor use for one at that day. The first store in the county was opened at Bloomington in 1836, by Dabney Garth. After this the county began to settle up, and the place which was afterwards Bloomington was first called Box Ance, from some unknown cause. It was a place where a great deal of liquor was drank and a good deal of fighting took place on every public occasion.

Alexander Goodding settled the farm where his widow now resides, on the road between Macon and Bloomington, about the year 1836.

About the same time, Mr. Blackwell don't remember whether before 1836, the Wrights, James A. Terrell, William Sears, the Winns, D. C. Hubbard and the Holmans came.

His settlement or neighborhood was afterwards called Moccasinville, because the settlers had no leather to make shoes and used moccasins for their feet. When Mr. Blackwell settled in Moccasinville, he found there Nathan Richardson (who went afterwards to Texas), John Walker and the Walker boys, who had reached there a few days before him. James Myers and family accompanied Mr. Blackwell. Mr. B. first settled the Rene Goodrich place, and after staying there six years, settled the place he now lives on. Nathan Richardson settled the place where William Jones now lives. The Walkers settled the places where Robert Woodville and William Simpson lives.

Up to 1838, when this county was organized, there was no voting, nor was there a justice of the peace within the present limits. At that day all the voting was done at the county seat. The first election was held in 1838 or 1839, at Box Ance (afterwards Bloomington), of which William Blackwell was one of the judges. He does not remember the others.

The first mill was established by Judge James C. Cochran, at Bloomington, in 1837 or 1838. The grinding was done by horses hitched to a sweep or lever. Before this mill was built, the people had to go to Huntsville, to Goggin's mill. The first water mill was built on the Chariton, by Howell Rose, the year not recollected.

The first church or school-house he remembers was a log building

18 feet square, at Moccasinville, and the first preacher was Dr. Abraham Still, father of the present Dr. Still, of Macon.

The first circuit judge was Thomas Reynolds. The first lawyers not recollected. The first physicians were Dr. Abraham Still, Dr. John Wilkin, Dr. Arthur Borron, Dr. William Proctor. The first school teacher in the upper part of the county was Oliver P. Davis.

The first court was held at Box Ankle, in a log cabin, although some said the first session of the county court was held on a fence.

The first mustering of the militia was held at or near what is now Excello P. O., four miles south of Macon. James Wells was the first colonel, and Abner Vickry was one of the captains. Lloyd Coulter was also a captain.

The first Baptist preachers were William Sears and James Ratliff.

In the early settlements the wolves were very troublesome, and the settlers frequently had to turn out and hunt them. Mr. Blackwell remembers going with Alexander Goodding, Jesse Walker and Benjamin Walker, catching three near where the mining town of Bevier is situated.

The woods and prairies were thick with game, but more interest was taken in hunting bee trees. Every fall parties would go out with teams and travel northward many miles, and come home loaded with the richest honey. It was this continual travel up and down the Grand Prairie (on which Macon City is now built) that gave the trail the name of Bee Trail, but the settlements have now pretty much obliterated all traces of the hunter's track.

Billy's branch, a creek between Macon and Laporte, was named after Mr. Blackwell by the boys, simply because in cutting a bee-tree, the tree fell and crippled his dog.

On the 14th of July, 1829, Robert Myers, who now lives near Atlanta, came to Mr. Blackwell's house in Howard county, to inform him that the Indians were killing the stock and threatening the lives of the settlers on the Grand Chariton, west of where Kirksville is now located. James Myers, his brother, had sent word to his father to raise some men and come up there and protect the settlers viz.: James Myers, Nathan Richardson, Isaac Gross, Stephen Gross and Reuben Myrtle. On the 15th about 25 men, which number was afterwards increased, started. The first night they encamped on the Grand Narrows, where Sim Cannon afterwards lived. There the company chose Fields Trammel for captain and William Guess first lieutenant. On the 16th they took up their line of march, and that night they reached the settlement. Then a council was held. The Indians had left, and the question was whether the company should pursue them. The result was a determination to follow the Indians, which was done on the morning of the 17th. After marching about 10 miles the troops came to the Indian encampment. When the company came in sight of the Indians they became excited and rode forward in disorder. When they got to the camp they formed a partial line on the rear of the camp.

Capt. Trammell rode up and called for their interpreter, when two Indians, one a chief called Pumpkins, came up and shook hands with the captain. He asked the chief what tribe they belonged to, and they said the Iowa. After that Mr. Blackwell's attention was called to John Myers, who called to the Indians to lay down their guns. The Indians numbered about 50 warriors, and were loading and priming their guns. He next heard the squaws make a mournful yell or scream and then they broke for the woods. Mr. Blackwell then heard the report of a gun when he sprang off his horse and held him by the bridle. There was at this time a general flight or firing in every direction. He saw an Indian with a gun leveled at him, as he supposed, and he aimed to shoot the Indian, but his gun snapped. He then took his gun from his face and prepared to fire, when the Indian stepped behind a forked tree. He then aimed to shoot him between the forks of the tree, but his gun snapped again. (This was the day of the flint locks.) After the gun snapped the second time he looked around and saw that his comrades had pretty much all retreated. He retreated, too, but leading his horse, about 100 yards, when he halted to see what the Indians were doing. In a moment James Myers came up and said he was wounded, and Blackwell gave him up his horse, which Myers mounted. Blackwell told him to go on and rally the men, that they could whip the Indians. They went on. The next thing Blackwell saw was James Winn trying to get up behind Myrtle, which he finally did after getting to a log. They then rode off. The next thing he saw was 'Squire John Myers, who ran into the brush and hid. He went on and overtook several of the men who had halted, among whom was James Myers, who hallooed that they had killed his father. Mr. B. remarked that he was mistaken. In a few moments a loud report was heard from a gun. He turned to look and saw several Indians standing where he had seen Myers stop. At this time the report of at least four guns was heard, and in a few moments several more shots were heard, at which time the mare on which Winn and Myrtle were mounted was shot. The men then broke and left Mr. B. on foot. He ran about 100 yards to where the mare had fallen with her feet upon some limbs of a fallen tree. Winn's leg was fastened under the mare. He asked Mr. B. to roll the mare off him, but he could not do so. Mr. B. then took him by the hand and assisted him in getting loose. Winn jumped up, when they both broke into a run. They kept close together for 70 or 80 yards, after which Mr. Blackwell turned and saw that Winn had left the trail and stopped and exclaimed, "Boys, I am gone!" Blackwell ran on about 100 yards further when he heard two more guns fired, and he supposed those shots had killed Winn. Blackwell ran on several hundred yards, when he came to a horse hitched for him by Robert Myers. The bottoms were very muddy and the nag soon gave out, and Mr. Blackwell footed it until he overtook a part of the company at the cabins or settlements, where Nathan Richardson and the others before mentioned lived. He found at the cabins John Myers and John Asbell, who were each wounded in the hand, Myers with a

ball and Asbell with an arrow. Capt. Trammel (father of Philip Trammel) was wounded, and a portion of the company was with him. As the company retreated they took the women and children with them to Howard county.

In a few days a company was organized in Randolph, under Capt. Sconce, and proceeded to the battle-ground. Mr. Blackwell accompanied them as a member. When they arrived there, they found Winn dead where Blackwell had seen him last. (James Winn was a brother of Thomas Winn, of Round Grove township.) The Indians had mutilated his body with fire. They also found 'Squire John Myers dead where Mr. Blackwell had seen him last, shot with five balls. They went on to the encampment and found Powell Owenby dead on the ground, also two Indians. Another Indian was reported dead. Gen. Owens came out with a force the next day and found another dead Indian.

The Indians were soon afterwards arrested by an Indian agent, and they were tried at Huntsville, but it being acknowledged by James Myers that he had fired the first gun, the Indians were released.

There was no more trouble with the Indians in this part of the State, and everything was quiet on the Indian question until the Black Hawk War of 1832.

Other old settlers were S. F. Blackwell, son of William Blackwell; John Walker, from South Carolina; Judge Isaac Goodding, from Kentucky; Erbin East, from Kentucky; William Brackin, Albert Apperson, John Bell, Sydney F. Blackwell and Nathan Richardson, from Kentucky.

The first white child born in the township was James Blackwell, the son of William Blackwell, who now lives in Henry county, Mo. He was born in 1833. The first resident physician was Dr. Charles Atteberry. Dr. Charles McLean, however, of Randolph county, practiced in the township as early as 1838.

Several years ago there was a post-office in the township called Sumner, located on section 21. This was discontinued and another post-office established about the year 1880 in the northern part of the township called Lyda. Wells Floyd was the first postmaster; Maurice Maloney is the present one. The first religious services were held at Moccasinville in a log building which was erected for a school-house and church.

Perry Davis was the earliest school teacher. John Floyd was the first blacksmith, and opened a shop in the north-east part of the township about the year 1861 or 1862. S. F. Blackwell was the chairman of the first board of trustees. Porter Owenby and Lucinda Walker were the first couple married in the township, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Cook.

JUDGE ISAAC GOODDING.

[From Macon True Democrat.]

Judge Isaac Goodding was born in Wayne county, Ky., in 1813. His parents died when he was young. He came to Missouri in 1829, and first stopped in Randolph county with his brother Abraham, who had come to Missouri in 1816, and first stopped in Howard county, and afterwards moved out and built the first cabin north of where Huntsville now stands, where he entered the first land in his township.

Judge Goodding lived with him four years, and in the year 1832 came to Macon county and built him a shanty five or six miles south-east of where Macon now stands. He kept bachelor's hall in the winter of 1833, 10 miles from where any one but himself lived. That winter he trapped and killed six very large wolves, and was at the killing of one panther, three bears and a great many deer and other small game. The next fall he built his cabin on the place where Derett Peyton afterwards lived. This was the first cabin that was ever built in that neighborhood, and the help to raise it came from 10 to 15 miles. Mr. G. married and moved into that cabin in 1834, and soon had plenty of neighbors, for that part of the county settled up very fast that year and the next. Most of them were new beginners; had but little and needed but little. The only trouble in raising hogs was to keep the wolves from eating the pigs. When they wanted venison they went out with their guns and killed the fattest; when they wanted honey they went out and cut a bee-tree; when they wanted preserves they gathered crab apples and made them; when they wanted pies they cut a pumpkin and made them, and with all the improvements the people have not improved much on the pumpkin pie and honey. They were all full of life, humor, friendship and sociability. Sometimes the men would have cabin and stable raisings; the women would have quiltings at the same time, then they would turn out for four or five miles round and have a nice time generally. Occasionally they took the babies along, then every mother had the prettiest baby; every man had the best gun and dog. There were no little tricks to deceive any one. As Hon. A. P. McCall used to say: "These were the days of honesty." If any one was sick they were visited; if his crop needed work, they worked it for him without fee or reward. After awhile the children were large enough to go to school, then the neighbors got together, selected a site for a school-house, and all hands turned out and soon had a comfortable school-house. A teacher (generally old men) would apply for the school. He would have his "article of agreement" to teach a three months' school for \$2.50 per scholar.

Soon after they got their school-houses, the preachers of the gospel came and preached to them. Sometimes they preached in private houses. The Old Baptists came first in some places and the Methodists in others. These two denominations furnished the pioneer preachers.

All hands and the cook turned out to preaching — some on foot, some on horseback, and some in ox-wagons, and all plainly dressed, mostly in their own manufacture. If some of our modern young ladies and gents had stepped into a church at that day it would have caused about as much excitement as a monkey. The young ladies would walk for miles barefooted to preaching. When they got near the house, they would stop, brush the dust off their feet and put on their shoes.

They were governed by the whip-poor-will. When they sung in the spring they threw off their winter shoes, and had no more use for them until they ceased singing in the fall.

Such things as boots were hardly known in the land.

The most of the settlers settled in and cultivated timber land for two reasons: —

First, they were not able to open a prairie farm, having no wagons and teams to haul rails or break prairie.

Secondly, they had some doubts about the prairie being fit for cultivation, as they were mostly from Kentucky, and had never seen prairie cultivated.

In clearing his first field, Mr. Goodding killed upwards of twenty rattlesnakes. He never had a law suit in his life. He came to Missouri a poor orphan boy, without a dollar, and had to borrow the money to enter his first forty acres of land.

He had been a member of the Methodist church 40 odd years, and was always very liberal in his views, giving the right hand of fellowship to any one that bore good fruit. He had been a member of the Masonic fraternity for over 40 years. He served as a member of the county court with S. S. Lingo and John D. Smith for six years, beginning in 1856. At that time the county levy was only 20 cents on the hundred dollars. He was at that time, like Nimrod of old, “a mighty hunter,” and wore buckskin pants and hunting-shirt.

He once attended a neighborhood dance; a majority of the young men were dressed in buckskin clothes. After dancing awhile before a large fire, they began sweating freely, and it is said they smelt very much like the fifteenth amendment.

He traveled the “Grand Divide” when there was no sign of house or farm in sight of the road from the vicinity of Huntsville to the Iowa line. It was winter — the prairie all burnt over and the earth covered with snow. He said he thought it was the most dismal looking country he ever saw, and that he would not have given ten cents an acre for all the land on the route.

He camped one night where the Wabash hotel now stands. The largest vessel that he had to hold water was a pint cup. The water was all frozen into ice. He went down the “branch” and got a cake of ice and propped it up before the fire and set his cup under the drip and had plenty of water. This ice water did not cost a cent.

In 1838 he was appointed overseer to cut and open a road from Bloomington to Centerville. A part of the hands allotted to him lived 12 miles from any part of the road. While notifying the hands, he

went to an Indian encampment near where Vienna now stands. He had a good deal of fun trying to swap horses with the Indians. They offered him two ponies for his horse, but he would not swap, and they did not work the road. He once ran a couple of Indians a very tight race for 200 yards, but they could not catch him.

He once came very near ending his life in the following manner: He had been in the habit, when a coon was treed, to cut and lodge sapplings against the coon tree, and climb and cut the coon out. In going for a coon tree once, after he had got up, in cutting the limb, he came very near cutting the very limb that he was standing on. If he had, the fall would have undoubtedly stopped his breath forever.

Where the city of Macon now stands was at one time a great place to kill deer and other game. He was once hunting near there when a deer came running by him. He looked just behind him and there was a very large wolf after him. The wolf was gaining, and he shot the wolf and let the deer go. At another time he was running a deer near where Macon now stands, and his hat fell off, but he kept on and caught the deer, and when he went back the cows had eaten it up, so he had to go home hatless. There are several living witnesses to this adventure.

After the change in the township organization law, reducing the number of judges from 25 to five, Judge Goodding was elected a member of the county court from the first district, embracing Eagle, Ten Mile, Jackson, Liberty, Lyda, La Plata and Johnson townships.

Judge Goodding died at his old home in Eagle township, on the 8th day of September, 1880, aged 57 years. He left a widow and a number of children and great-grandchildren to lament his death. Perhaps no man in the county was better known or more universally beloved, or left a family so highly respected.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP

occupies the central position of the county and was organized in 1837, during the sitting of the first county court. Its territory, however, has been greatly reduced in size, the township now embracing an area of only 36 square miles. It is admirably watered, its surface being veined by the East and Middle forks of the Chariton river and by Sweezer creek. It is a good average township, agriculturally, and has a great number of farmers, as shown by the vote, which reached 275 at the election of 1883. There are now four churches and five school-houses in the township, including the Bloomington High School, all of which are in a flourishing condition. The people (the original settlers, at least), were Kentuckians generally, and the present population is steady, moral and industrious.

FIRST SETTLERS.

James Wells, Clement Hutchinson, George M. Taylor, George W. Green, W. T. Gilman, Absalom Lewis, Solomon Milam, Allen D. Green, A. L. Gilstrap, Jesse Gilstrap, Jacob Gilstrap, Joseph Griffin, Enoch Griffin, Charles A. Warfield, Bues Milam, Benjamin Milam, Willis E. Green, Warren C. Smoot, William Wiggans, Robert C. Armstrong, John Landre, Wesley Cherry, William H. Proctor, David Seney, James B. Wiggans, James B. Giddings, Canada Owenby, Martin Humphreys, William Holman, David Wright, Armstead Smoot, Nathan B. Garrett, Mark Dunn, Enoch Johuson, Haley Andrews, John Smoot, Andrew Millsap.

A few of the early business men of Bloomington were Roderick L. Shackelford, A. P. McCall, B. F. Sharp (hotel keeper) and Austin McKinney.

In Liberty township was located the first seat of justice in Macon county; here were gathered the pioneer lawyers, the judges, the doctors, the officials, and that heterogeneous class of adventurers who follow in the wake, but never in the forefront, of civilization. Here, for many years, was the seat of power and influence, and here were witnessed some of the first efforts at farming and the building of manufactories, which were but an earnest of what may be seen in the county to-day. Here, too, occurred some of the first marriages and first births and here, too, repose the ashes of some of the earliest dead.

We are indebted to Dr. Arthur Borron for the following sketch and recollections of the town of Bloomington and Liberty township:—

The prominent settlers in Bloomington in 1840 were Robert George, commissioner for building the court-house, which began the following year; Westley Halliburton and A. L. Gilstrap were then contemplating the study of law, in which they afterwards achieved an honorable distinction; D. C. Hubbard, then county clerk; George M. Taylor, county surveyor; John W. Baird, afterwards county judge; George A. Shortridge, in charge of a store for his brother-in-law, Absalom Lewis, and some others.

About a year or two after Jabez N. Brown moved to Bloomington, soon taking a prominent place as a good lawyer and an honest, reliable man, filling the office of county treasurer for several years with credit to himself. Some time afterwards Thomas G. Sharp moved in and commenced the practice of law, and here, also, Benjamin F. Dy-

sart began his professional career, who, for his ability and legal knowledge, stands high in public estimation.

Of the medical faculty—in 1840 two young physicians of considerable promise were practicing—Drs. Wood & Baker—who sold their office to Dr. Borron, and, both moving to the Platte purchase, soon after died; also, Dr. W. H. Proctor, who, after a residence of 12 years in Macon county, moved to Putnam county, in this State.

For a few years several physicians settled in Bloomington, the principal of whom were Dr. Clarke and Dr. A. L. Knight, Virginians, both of whom, for education and moral character, stood high in the estimation of all. After that, Dr. James B. Winro, who had for many years done an extensive practice in the lower part of this county, located in Bloomington—a man of high standing as a physician and gentleman and who, after a residence of two or three years, removed to Macon City, where he at present lives.

In Divinity—the Rev. James Ratliff and Rev. William Sears were the acknowledged leaders of the church of Old School Baptists. Mr. Ratliff was a man of strong, but rather uncultivated intellect; positive in his religious views and not wanting in self-assertion, he was looked up to by a large sect of Christians.

About three years after Bloomington Lodge of A. F. and A. M. was chartered, Mr. Ratliff made himself known to the members as a Mason of 25 years standing, stating that he had been waiting to see of what material the lodge was composed, and that now, being satisfied with the standing of the members, he wished to be affiliated. Perhaps this declaration, though a great shock to his church, might have passed over, but, unfortunately, some too zealous members, after considerable difficulty, induced him to become orator at a public installation. This brought things to a crisis. The church labored hard with him to renounce Masonry and withdraw from the lodge. He replied to them “that he was a Mason before he became a member of the church, and that he knew of nothing in Masonry that could not meet his conscientious approval.”

Finding him immovable, he was excluded from the township. The writer chronicles this as exemplifying the stern Puritan-like enforcement of the rules of their church, in parting with their ablest member, and the firm integrity of an honest man, ready to make any sacrifice rather than violate his conviction of right.

The Rev. S. B. F. Caldwell afterwards moved to Bloomington, organizing a large and influential Church of Cumberland Presbyterians. He was a man of rather distinguished presence, gentle man-

ners, and a fluent, forcible speaker, and was held in high esteem by his congregation and a large circle of admiring friends.

The Rev. Walter Toole presided most acceptably over the Southern Methodist Church. He was an earnest minister and a devout Christian.

Other ministers held meetings occasionally, but as they did not reside in Bloomington, mention will only be made of the Rev. Allen Wright, of what is termed the Christian Church, an eminent divine and an able preacher. These are included between 1840 and 1853. Of the business men of Bloomington may be named George A. Shortridge, William E. Moberly, James H. Bagwill, John, Thomas and George Sharpe, John Medly and Alfred Tobin, all of whom did a good business and had many friends.

Mr. Shortridge put a bank at Bloomington about the beginning of the War of 1861 which was raided and, unfortunately, a large amount of money stolen which was never recovered. Mr. Shortridge moved to Macon City, where he removed the bank, and died soon afterwards, much regretted by a wide circle of friends as an honest man, and Christian gentleman.

The writer would deem this sketch incomplete with the names of Col. R. J. Johnson, of Virginia, and Howel Rose, omitted. The former was a man of considerable wealth, owning a valuable property near Bloomington. A true Democrat in feeling, esteeming a man not for his money, but for his honest worth, and ready to assist a poor man whom he knew to be honest, he was a man of rare good judgment, with the urbanity and ease of manner nature bestows only on a chosen few.

Mr. Rose, who built a mill on the Chariton, died soon after it was completed. He was a good citizen and endowed with a remarkable engineering ability that, had his life been spared, would, under favorable circumstances, enabled him to have made his mark in the world.

The writer can not close without noticing the influence of a good, true woman on the fortunes of her family.

If in traveling through the country 40 years ago, you were to find a comfortable double log-house with plenty of stock, sheep, etc., and everything in order, you may know that farmer had a smart, managing woman at the head of his domestic affairs. If you enter you will find the family-room clean and tidy. Large quantities of spun yarn, woolen and cotton arranged along the walls. In an ante-room stands a loom, spinning wheels and all the implements of domestic industry.

A matronly, elderly lady, plainly but neatly dressed, welcomes you kindly and, if near meal time, invites you to partake with the family.

If towards evening, you are invited to stay over night. After supper is over, the things cleared away and the fire replenished, the mother quietly brings out her work and her daughters arrange for their several duties. The older daughters spin and perform the manipulations needed to fit the yarn for the loom ; a smaller one cards and a little one picks the wool. My host converses with you, but the kindly look he occasionally turns towards the partner of his joys and sorrows must show you that he appreciates her work.

Occasionally she puts in a word, but all the time keeps her eye on the children to see that they properly perform their work.

After a while you retire to your couch, and the husband and sons who assist on the farm, and the little ones follow your example ; but the matron and her older daughters will continue their labors perhaps to 11 o'clock, and then be up before daylight for the tasks of another day.

In the morning, after breakfast, you will find, on inquiry, you have nothing to pay, and if you have made yourself agreeable, claimed kin, however remote, or even acquaintance, with some old friend in Kentucky or elsewhere, you receive a kindly invitation to call again should you ever pass that way in future, and when given it is meant.

And what is done with the product of the family labor? you may ask. It is made into mixed jeans for the Sunday clothes of the husband and sons, and bark jeans for every day wear ; flannel and linsey dress for the mother and her daughters, blankets, etc., and the balance goes to the store to barter for any little fancy articles they do not make themselves.

And this an every-day picture of the olden time. A woman of this kind is a main factor in her husband's prosperity. A daughter-in-law told the writer that for many years at the outset of her married life she had, from the proceeds of her sheep, geese and poultry, kept in clothes her family and bought all their groceries, whereby her husband was enabled to lay out his earnings in increasing his stock and adding more land to his farm. Such a woman is beyond price, and if she does not bring a fortune she will save one. Like the mainspring of a watch, she keeps all the wheels running, and when she stops, it too often ends in a ruined, broken up family. During a long life, the writer has found that those who have distinguished themselves most have almost always had superior women for mothers. Bodily

vigor and constitution may come from the father, but the intellect of a child is due to its mother.

The town of Bloomington was laid out on the south-east corner of the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter, and the south-west corner of the east half of the south-east quarter of section 27, and on the north-east corner of the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter, and the north-west corner of the east half of the north-east quarter of section 34, township 58, range 15, embracing 50 acres of land, deeded to the county in December, 1837, by James C. Cochran and C. C. Hubbard, in consideration that the seat of justice should be located upon it. The plat of the town was not filed until May, 1845. The town was laid out by James Ratliff, who was appointed commissioner in June, 1838.

A temporary court-house (wooden building) was erected on block 3 in 1838, under the superintendency of Joseph Owenby, which was 20x30 feet in dimensions.

At the November term of the county court, 1839, an order was made for the erection of another court-house to be constructed of brick. This, however, was not completed until about the year 1852.

After the removal of the county seat, the court-house was torn down and made into a church and Masonic hall.

It was the intention of the county court to name the county seat Bloomfield, but there being another town of that name in Stoddard county, Mo., it was, at the suggestion of Jefferson Morrow, called Bloomington, which name was approved and adopted by the court.

Here was published the *Bloomington Gazette*, the first paper (a weekly) that was established in the county. The first number of this paper was issued May 28, 1850, by Love & Gilstrap. The name of the paper was afterwards changed to the *Macon Legion*, which was much enlarged and much improved. James M. Love was the editor and proprietor. In looking over one of the first issues of the *Gazette*, we find the names of the following business and professional men among the advertisers: A. L. Gilstrap, Owen Wilson, Jacob Gilstrap, T. G. Fladeland & Co., M. H. Smith, A. P. McCall, M. J. Winn, A. T. Harper, G. A. & B. F. Shortridge. Among the professional men: T. G. Sharp, attorney; Bright G. Barrow, attorney; S. S. Fox, attorney; W. H. Proctor, M.D.; James Matson, M.D.; W. M. Pulliam, nurseryman; Stern & Brother, tanyard, five miles west of Bloomington.

In 1856 the town was favored with the presence of Thomas H. Benton, who was at that time a candidate for Governor. The "Jack-

son Resolutions” constituted the burden of his speech. The people, to the number of 1,000, met in a grove near the edge of the town, and here the great man entertained them for fully three hours. He also discussed the advantages and practicability of the Pacific railroad, not forgetting to pay his respects to his enemies, whom he compared to prairie hawks, who had been pecking at him all over the State. So strong was the anti-Benton feeling among some of the people of Bloomington that a store opened in that town was called the “Anti-Benton Store.”

The early settlers of Bloomington and surrounding country were fond of the turf. A race track was opened near the town, and here until 1854 the lovers of fine horses were wont to congregate, to test the speed of different horses.

Bloomington grew and flourished as a place of business, until the location of the Hannibal and St. Joseph and the North Missouri railroads at Macon City, a place at that time of about 3,000 people, when it was thought that the best interests of the county demanded a change in the location of the county seat.¹

The removal of the county seat was effected by an act of the General Assembly, which was passed in 1863, thereby saving the citizens of the county a long and bitter fight, which would have ensued had an attempt been made to change the seat of justice by a vote of the people.

Bloomington with its hopes and ambitions, containing a population at that time (1863) of 500 inhabitants, has gradually declined from that time to this; it is still a small business point, with less than 150 inhabitants.

SECRET ORDERS.

Old Bloomington Lodge I. O. O. F.—Was organized in 1853. George M. Taylor, Wilson L. Fletcher, James W. Cook, George L. Tanner, Henry Shook, A. J. Seney, James M. Love, C. M. Pilcher, Carter M. Smith, William Burris, Isaac Summers, Jacob Gilstrap, Owen Wilson, William Ratliff, John T. Johnston, Daniel Nunley, John G. Wright, Thomas J. White, Rufus C. White, John A. Dale, Will-

¹ Macon was at the time occupied by soldiers of the Union army. Everything was in an uncertain condition; the civil authorities were in a large measure subordinated to military rule, and it was thought that the county records would be safer if they were at Macon than they were at Bloomington. In short, the county seat was brought to Macon City, as a kind of *military necessity*. Had the question been submitted to a vote of the people, the seat of justice would unquestionably have remained at Bloomington for at least a number of years longer.

iam J. Dale, J. H. Biswell, A. P. Linn, A. J. Marmaduke, Benjamin H. Weatherford and Harry Howard, were the charter members.

Bloomington Lodge No. 102, A. F. and A. M. — Was organized in 1848, with the following charter members: A. D. Green, Samuel Davidson, Nathan Richardson, M. M. Towner, Charles C. McKinney, S. B. F. Caldwell and W. D. Marmaduke.

VALLEY TOWNSHIP

was originally named in honor of Jacob Loe, the first settler in Macon county, but was changed in 1872, by the county court, to Valley township. The Chariton river, Little Turkey and Painter creeks, and other small streams vein the surface of the township.

Among the early settlers were Richard Blue, William Ward, William Richardson, Temple Wendell, Howell Rose, John Southern, John Dennison, Isaac Millstrap and Daniel Hull.

William Ward was the first settler, and came from Kentucky in 1835. Howell Rose built the first mill in 1840. John Dennison was a great bee and deer hunter. The first school was taught in the Temple Wendell neighborhood by John Richards about 1844.

The first church services were held in the school-house above mentioned, and were conducted by William Sears and James Ratliff. No house of worship is at this time in the township. Gabriel Wendell opened the first blacksmith shop. No post-office is in the township; the people get their mail at New Cambria. About one-half of the township is under cultivation.

RUSSELL TOWNSHIP.

Russell is one of the middle western townships of the county, containing 36 square miles. Its surface is permeated by the Muscle fork of the Chariton river, Brush creek and a few other smaller streams, which afford an abundance of stock water. The soil partakes very much of the nature of the land in Drake and White townships — hilly and not generally very fertile, excepting some of the bottom lands — which are productive, and good for agricultural purposes.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Jacob Epperly was possibly the earliest settler in the township, coming to the same from Kentucky in 1835, and locating on the Muscle fork of the Chariton river. John D. Pennell emigrated from Ohio and settled on Brush creek about the same year. George Green from Kentucky opened a farm on Brush creek; James Roberson from Kentucky settled on the same creek.

Andy Baker came from Ohio ; John Witt and Reuben Brown from Kentucky ; Ezra Wilson from Indiana ; James Owen and James McConnell from Kentucky ; James Epperson and A. Mendenhall from Indiana ; Joshua Lovett from Tennessee ; Davis Mendenhall from Indiana ; Gabriel Wendell from Virginia.

Lovett was fond of hunting, and the township being a prolific field for game of all kinds, he indulged his desires to the fullest extent. He has had as many as 84 wild turkeys, dressed, and hanging up in his cabin at one time in the winter. He chopped wood for fifty cents a day, and paid one dollar and fifty cents for a bushel of corn meal. He walked seven miles each day, and received fifty cents for cutting and splitting one hundred rails. He was in the Civil War of 1861, and fought under Sherman and Thomas, remaining three years in the army and participating in seventeen battles.

The first mill was erected in the township by Davis Mendenhall on the Muscle fork. Joseph King and Joseph Reese are now operating mills, the former on Brush creek, and the latter on Muscle fork. The first school was taught by George Jenks, who came from New York. Elias Bowman was the pioneer preacher. He was a Methodist and emigrated from Illinois. The Presbyterians (C. P.) built the first church in 1874, near Brush Creek. William Bagly was among the first practicing physicians, locating in the township in 1872. Gabriel Wendell was the blacksmith.

Mechanicsburg was a small place, containing a store, post-office and hotel. It was settled by Thomas Burke, who erected the first business house and hotel. The town was situated on the old stage route about five miles from New Cambria. Thomas Burke was the first postmaster. No post-office is now in the township.



CHAPTER VIII.

Jackson Township — Lyda Township — Independence Township — Walnut Creek Township — White Township.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson is one of the north-eastern townships, bordering on the line of Shelby county. It is 36 miles square, and is watered, principally, by Bear creek and its tributaries. The best soil for farming purposes is found in the north-western and south-eastern portions. No coal mines have as yet been developed. About one-fourth of the township is timber.

The pioneer settler of the township was Benjamin Davis, who came in the fall of 1832, and built a small cabin in section 36, township 59, range 13. Davis came from Monroe county, Mo., and after living in Jackson township three years, he returned to Monroe county. He was the only settler in the township for three years. Before leaving the township, he sold his improvements to Samuel Goodson in 1836. Goodson came from Clinton county, Ky., and died in Monroe county, March 27, 1872, in the eightieth year of his age.

During the years 1836-37, Joel Maxey and Andrew J. Darby came from Monroe county; James M. Stowe and Solomon Blessing, from West Virginia, in the spring of 1838; Oliver P. Lea, William and Daniel Saling, Preston Duckworth, Elizabeth Swinney and Isaac D. Goodson, in the fall of 1838. About the same time came Lacy Snow, William Kelly, Stephen Hail, William D. Hail, John Silvers, Leven Bristow and Thomas G. Poague. These were the first settlers.

James McNutt built the first mill in section 36. James Griffin taught the first school in section 34. The Primitive Baptists organized the first church in 1838, under James Ratliff and Archibald Patterson. The constituent members were William Saling and wife, John Silvers and wife, Isaac D. Goodson and wife, and Mrs. Elizabeth Goodson.

There is and has never been but one post-office in the township, and it is called Nickellton.

LYDA TOWNSHIP.

Lyda township lies south of La Plata township, and is in the second tier of townships, south of the north line of the county. It was named after one of the early settlers — Gideon Lyda, who immigrated from Tennessee. The township is well drained, and has a number of water-courses, the most important of which are the East fork of Salt river, Long Branch and the Middle fork of the Chariton. About three-fourths of the township is prairie. The western part of the same is hilly and rolling. Coal has been found in great abundance. The middle and eastern portion of the township is the most productive. William A. Miles, Joseph S. Newmyer, John Ketchum and others are large farmers and stock-raisers; the last named makes a specialty of raising sheep.

OLD SETTLERS.

The southern portion of this township was first settled, the majority of the pioneers coming from Kentucky. George Lyda and E. L. Lyda were from Tennessee; Robert C. Armstrong, Rev. James Moody, Mike Moody and John Lynch, from Kentucky; Hiram Stone, from Tennessee; Col. Charles Hamilton, Henry Hardgrove, Hezekiah Hardgrove and Theodore Meredith, from Kentucky; Alexander R. McDuffy, William McDuffy, Archibald McDuffy, Henry Clem and Joseph Ayers; Bance Dunnington and Reuben Dunnington, from Tennessee; John Kelso, John Dunnington and James Landry, from Virginia; Pal. Dunnington, from Tennessee; Jefferson Dabney, Jubal Dabney and Dr. Arthur Borron, from Scotland; John Roan, Semen Atteberry, George Goodding, Bluford Dabney, William A. Miles, John Farmer, Frank Jones, James Farmer, Charles Buster, Martin Atterberry, Mike Buster, W. Sanders, Humphrey McQuarry and Nathan Dabney, from Kentucky; John Jones and Gideon Lyda, from Tennessee; Johnson Miles, Frail Myers and Robert Myers, from Kentucky.

James Ayers, one of the pioneers above named, is said to have lived near the railroad many years; has never been in a car, and never had a picture taken of himself. He does not think much of railroads and modern ideas of invention and improvement.

The first church in the township was located near Vienna and erected about the year 1844. It was owned by the Baptists, and called "Mount Tabor." A man by the name of Aldrich was among

the early ministers of the gospel. Nathan and Jubal Dabney and James Black were great hunters. Long Branch afforded a fruitful field for bears, panthers, wild cats, lynx, deer and small game. No such hunting grounds to-day are in all the country. Where the deer and the panther then roamed may now be seen the house and well-improved farm and the evidences of refinement and civilization.

Old Shiloh Church was built about the year 1845, by the Cumberland Presbyterians, and was situated near Love lake. The same denomination built a new house of worship in 1867. S. Atteberry was among the early school teachers.

ATLANTA.

Atlanta was settled in 1858, by S. Atteberry. The original plat of the town embraced 30 acres of his farm. Mr. Atteberry was originally from Kentucky, but came from Davis county, Iowa, to Missouri in 1845. After his arrival he built a log house, and then came the "house-warming," his neighbors and friends coming to dine. Wild game was abundant, the hunters seldom going more than 500 yards from their cabins to get all they desired to kill. Wolves were numerous and ravenous, and often deprived the settler of his last pig, lamb, or even calf.

The first business house was made out of a portion of Mr. Atteberry's barn, and was opened by Dr. Daniels. Sy. Sigler erected a house which was used by him as a grocery store.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Masonic Lodge, No. 268—Organized in 1868, had the following as charter members: Arthur Borron, Z. Tate, E. M. Ford, Oliver Chatman, Martin Atterberry, Reuben Dunnington, J. S. Lyda, J. W. Dabney, George A. Lyda, Daniel Moody, A. M. Atterberry, J. R. Goodin and P. R. Goodin.

I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 411—Was organized in 1881. The charter members were W. E. McCully, A. W. Collins, R. B. Snell, Thomas Thompson, John Cook, C. R. Haverly, Archie Atterberry, O. S. Burse.

I. O. G. T., No. 274—Was organized in November, 1868, with E. S. Bedford, Lottie Bedford, J. H. Babcock, Hugh McDonald, W. W. Babcock, Guy Tozer, Mary Tozer, William Wilson, as charter members.

BUSINESS.

The business of this place embraces three general stores, two drug stores, one hardware store, one hotel, one saw and grist mill, one livery stable, one restaurant, two blacksmiths, one furniture store, two millinery stores, one shoe shop, two bakeries, two physicians, one meat market, two churches, daily mail and express.

In 1883 a fire occurred in Atlanta, which destroyed nine buildings, the owners sustaining a loss of about \$30,000. The citizens, however, with characteristic energy and liberality, have erected in their stead larger and more substantial buildings. The post-office at Atlanta was originally called Ohio, but at the suggestion of Semen Atteberry, it was changed to Atlanta after the Civil War of 1861.

VIENNA OR ECONOMY POST-OFFICE.

Vienna was settled by Col. Charles Hamilton in 1837. He built the first mill, opened the first store and laid out the first town in the township. Vienna is a small business point, located three miles east of Atlanta, and contains one general store.

LOVE LAKE

derives its name from a small lake on which it is located, 16 miles north of Macon City. Both town and lake were named after James M. Love. It is a station on the northern division of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway, and five miles south of La Plata. Shipments are hay, corn, live stock, sheep and grain. The population is about 50, with daily mail facilities.

James M. Love laid out the town in 1868, and erected the first business house. J. L. Wood sold the first goods, and was also the first postmaster. The railroad company owns a large ice house which is located on the lake. The town contains one general store, one harness shop and one blacksmith shop. William A. Donald, of Macon City, is erecting a saw and grist mill at this place. Henry Newmyer makes large shipments of hay.

INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP.

Independence Township is one of the original municipal divisions of the county, and was organized in 1837, but embraced much more territory at that time than it does now. It is the central of the second tier of townships south of the north line of the county. About

one-third of its area is timber. Its surface is veined by a number of streams, among which are Sweezer creek, Middle fork of Chariton river, East fork of Chariton river and Licks branch. These streams have been admirably arranged by nature, affording not only ample drainage, but an abundance of water during the dry seasons. The best part of the township for agricultural purposes is in the central portion of the same. Corn, tobacco, hogs, cattle and hay are among the products. The township has three churches and six school houses.

OLD SETTLERS.

The early settlers to this township were generally from Kentucky. Many of them, however, came to Howard, Randolph and Chariton counties, Mo., and lived there a short time before coming to Macon. The list we present below is quite full:—

Greenberry Burekhart, Philip Dale, Simpson Graves, Edmond Burton, Samuel Blakely, Martin Lynch, William Williams, Charles Hatfield, Isaac Gross, George Gates, John Huffman, John Griffin, James Mays, Allen Evans, Jesse White, Elijah Faught, John D. Halstead, William Bunch, James Bunch, Abraham Still, Edward Still, David Steele, William Thurman, James Lovern, Noah Gross, James Elliott, James Wiggins, William Shane, Samuel Thurman, Henry Bunch, John Bunch, James Mathews, Abraham Dale, James Riley, William Hodge, Philip Trammel, William Lister, Mary Miller, Jere Huffman, William Haufler, James Sunderland, David Graves, Wesley O. Bristow, James Mason, John Blakely, Joshua Sena, James Richardson, Campbell Hubbard.

Philip Trammel, in speaking of the early settlement of the township, says the first mill that was operated was put up by Abraham Dale, in the northern part of the township. It was a horse mill, and was run by an incline wheel. After Dale's mill was discontinued, Isaac Gross erected another horse mill in the same neighborhood. Before the farmers were favored with regular mill facilities, and when the water was too high for them to go to Huntsville, or to Rose's mill, on the Chariton river, they went to James Richardson's house in the township, and ground their own grist on a hand mill. Mr. Trammel has seen upon different occasions as many as 25 men at Richardson's house at one time, waiting to take their turn at grinding. These occasions were always rendered agreeable to all present. Some one or more of these pioneers would kill a deer or a turkey on their way to the mill, and upon their arrival, these would be given to

Mrs. Richardson, who would prepare a dinner and all were invited to partake. Richardson and his good wife have long since "crossed the river," but their kind-hearted hospitality and royal feasts of venison, turkey, wild honey and corn bread, are still remembered.

The original blacksmith was John Huffman, whose shop stood near the eastern line of the township.

"Little Zion," was the name of the pioneer church, and was located in the vicinity of Dale's mill. It was a double log house, and was built by the Regular Baptists, about the year 1840. This primitive house of worship was constructed by the constituent members of the organization, which was formed at that early date. James Ratliff, William Sears, and other ministers of the gospel officiated in its rude pulpit for many years. Simpson Graves and wife, Isaac Gross and wife, Charles Hatfield and wife, William Shane and wife, James Riley and wife, Abraham Dale and wife, Philip Dale and wife, John Bunch and wife, and David Steele were some of the early members of "Little Zion" Church.

Abraham Still was the first physician to locate in the township.

Between the years 1846 and 1855 the township was visited by two severe hail storms, which did great damage, to corn especially. The corn was young and tender, and the hail beat and broke the stalks down to the ear. Entire fields were destroyed in the track of the storm, which was a mile and a half in width, and for some days afterwards these fields of blighted and decaying corn emitted a very offensive odor.

Cholera made its appearance in 1849 and James Wiggins took the disease and died.

MAPLE P. O.

This is a small business point, containing a store, 16 miles north of Macon City. The mail is a semi-weekly one.

WALNUT CREEK TOWNSHIP

derived its name from a creek which flows through the northern portion of the same.

It is supposed that Fisher Rice was the earliest settler in the township; he came from Kentucky in 1834. Two or three years afterwards Gabriel Lunday from Illinois, Amos Williams from Kentucky, Nicholas Gunnels from Kentucky, and A. B. Griffin from Kentucky, located in the township. A little later James L. Herron from Ralls county, Mo., Enoch Johnson from Kentucky, Ignatius Burnes, from Ralls

county, Mo., Moses Lovern from Kentucky, Charles W. Truitt from Ralls county, Jeremiah Biswell from Kentucky, William Huckaby from Virginia, James Banning from Randolph county, Mo., Joseph Bailey from Ralls county, and John Bigsby from Kentucky, emigrated to Macon county and settled in Walnut Creek township.

Walter Gilman erected the first mill on Rock creek about the year 1854; it was a steam saw and grist mill. The first church edifice was built in 1865 by the Welsh at Glasstown — Presbyterian. The first school-house was put up in 1845, and a school was taught therein by P. M. Richardson. E. C. Still was the first practicing physician; William Dunnels was the first blacksmith, and began work about the year 1848. Amos Williams and his seven sons were the Nimrods of the township. No post-office existed at that time. Not more than one-third of the land is in cultivation. The township is generally hilly and has an abundance of timber.

WHITE TOWNSHIP.

White township is south of Drake township and embraces an area of 36 square miles. It was named in honor of Randolph White, who came from Randolph county, Mo., after 1850. White was a native of Kentucky. One of the earliest settlers in this township was John Devold, who emigrated from Virginia about the year 1836 and located about 12 miles north of New Cambria, where he now resides.

Mike Whistnan, Sol. Whistnan and Gabriel Lunday came from Virginia; William Sears, Thomas Bradley, King Smedley, Daniel Hull, James Robertson and John Denison came from Kentucky; Samuel Michaels came from Illinois; James Lile, J. P. Morris, Rev. William Ratliff, W. W. Green, William Stephens, Samuel Bland, D. D. Wright, Burrill Richardson, Harvey Richardson, Riley Mitchell; Marion Bradley came from Kentucky; John White came from Randolph county, Mo., as did also Thomas White, James White and Randolph White; John Devalt, Elijah Lovett, Jesse Hull, Lemuel King, Lorenzo Bunch, Jonah Abbott and M. H. Abbott were all early settlers.

Solomon Scott erected the first mill in the township about the year 1866, on the Muscle fork of Chariton river; it was a water mill. There is no mill operated at this time; no church edifice is in the township; religious services are held in the school-houses. Caleb Collier, a Baptist, was one of the first ministers. Meredith Davis taught one of the early schools in the south-eastern part of the township. John Devold, above named, was the first blacksmith, his shop being located on his farm. John Michael was the shoemaker for the neighborhood.

Dr. James Cantwell practiced medicine in this section of country before any other physician.

The town of Goldsberry, located on section 2, township 59, and range 17, is the only business point, and has the only post-office in the township. The town was laid out by E. S. Goldsberry and P. J. Burton, in February, 1882, (the plat being filed February 3d). The town contains one general store, one drug store, two blacksmith shops and one shoemaker shop. P. J. Burton was the first and is the present postmaster.

About one-half of the land of this township is in cultivation. The soil is like that of Drake township, generally poor and hilly, with some rich alluvial bottoms; about one half of the area is prairie land. It is watered by the Muscle fork of the Chariton river, Brush creek and Little Turkey creek, with their tributaries. There are five school-houses in the township.



CHAPTER IX.

Johnston Township — La Plata Township — Richland Township — Easley Township —
Drake Township.

JOHNSTON TOWNSHIP.

Johnston is the smallest township in the county, containing about 18 square miles. It occupies the extreme north-eastern portion of the county, and is watered by the North fork of Salt river, the tributaries of that stream and Bear creek. It was reorganized in 1872 and named in honor of Col. Richard Johnston, who came here from Virginia, in 1838, and settled upon the present site of Sue City. About four-fifths of the township is prairie, and is well adapted to agricultural purposes, and also to the growth of fruit. A number of large farmers and stock-raisers reside in this township, among whom are John J. Powell, J. M. Norris, Lon Ray, J. M. and B. Collins, Joseph and Frank Spencer. There are three churches and three school-houses in the township. No coal has as yet been developed. The township is one of the best improved in the county. Among the early settlers were Logan Thompson, William Wears, Thomas Easley, George Billings, Joshua Davis, Peter Talbot, William Lee, William Kelly, Lacy Snow, John J. Powell, Charles Johnson, Stephen Bradford, Joseph Spencer, Frank Spencer, William Barrow, Sr., Lon Ray, Elijah Turner, J. M. Collins, B. Collins, nearly all of whom located near the present site of Sue City. The first mill in the township was erected at Sue City by Henderson McCully. The first carding machine was operated by Col. Richard Johnston about the year 1841. The first school-house was built by the Thompson Bros. in 1866, about one mile north-west of Sue City. A man by the name of Duncan taught the first school. Jesse Kellogg opened the first blacksmith shop at Sue City. Dr. T. J. Norris was the first resident physician.

Sue City is located partly in sections 29 and 32, in the south-eastern portion of the township. It was laid out in 1868 by Joseph T. Ryster, and was named after his wife Susan. At this time the town contains four general stores, one harness and one millinery store. It has mail facilities, Dr. L. Garrison being the present postmaster. The

town has three churches, viz: M. E. Church South, Missionary Baptist and Christian Church, and also a steam saw and grist mill and public school.

LA PLATA TOWNSHIP.

This township is situated in the north-eastern part of the county, and has an area of 36 square miles; about a third is in timber land. The Little East fork of the Chariton river runs through the western part of the township; the Middle fork of Salt river and its tributaries, through the middle and southern part, and Titus creek through the north-eastern part. The township is well adapted to agricultural purposes, and is one of the foremost in the shipment of hogs, cattle and sheep. The farmers are in a good condition, the township is well improved and the people are happy and prosperous.

EARLY SETTLERS.

John Gilbreath came from Tennessee in 1826, to Cooper county, Mo., and resided there until 1838, when he removed to Newton county, and thence to La Plata township, in 1841. He had no such luxuries as coffee and sugar, and did not possess as much money as would amount to one dollar for two years after his arrival. He had to borrow money enough to pay his taxes ($87\frac{1}{2}c$), for several years. His table, as well as the tables of the settlers generally, were supplied with wild game and honey, which were in great abundance.

John Holmes emigrated from Tennessee about the year 1835, and was one of the first settlers in the township. He moved to Iowa, where he now resides.

William Titus came from Kentucky about the year 1836. Among other very early pioneers, were Joseph Owenby who came from Kentucky, as did John Beard, John Ellis and Steven Atterberry; James Seavers, Lewis Shores and Enoch Bailey were from North Carolina; Jesse Griffin and Richard Wright were from Kentucky, as was also Benjamin Wright; J. J. Miller came from Illinois, and L. D. Miller from the same State; Samuel C. Davidson was from Tennessee.

William Titus erected the first mill in the township, locating it on Titus creek, about the year 1840; it was a horse-mill with no cogs, and was supplied with a band made of raw-hide. This mill was patronized by farmers residing 10 and 20 miles distant.

Samuel C. Davidson, from Tennessee, taught the first school in a log cabin which was located about three miles south-west of La Plata.

James Seavers was the first blacksmith who opened a shop in the

township; it was situated about three miles south-west of La Plata, and was put up in 1838. W. B. Lillie was the first physician, and came from Boonville, Mo., in 1848, and settled near La Plata. Robert Houston was among the early shoemakers. The first church edifice was built in 1866 by the Baptists, the building committee consisting of L. D. Miller, W. N. Morris, A. M. Carpenter and J. J. Miller. The first minister was Rev. S. C. Davidson.

LA PLATA.

This town was laid out in 1855 by Lewis Gee and Thomas Sanders, on the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section 8, township 60, range 14. The plat was filed March 17, 1855. Among the early business men were Thomas Sanders and — Jex. Dr. Moore erected the first hotel.

The La Plata *Globe* of July 20, 1871, said of the town:—

La Plata, Macon county, Mo., is located on the North Missouri Railroad, near the junction of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, 188 miles from St. Louis. In 1870 a census was carefully taken, giving it a population of some 700, and this has largely increased during the past year. The location is peculiarly pleasant and healthful, being immediately on the Grand Divide, between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Four churches have been organized in La Plata, and two of these have fine and comfortable houses of worship. The following denominations are represented: Presbyterian, Northern and Southern Methodist, Baptist and Christian. The educational facilities of the place are found in one public school¹ of high grade. A new school-house is under contract, and will be finished in December. When completed, it will accommodate from 600 to 800 pupils.

The Masonic order is well represented here. The Odd Fellows also have a fine lodge, and the Good Templars have lodges.

La Plata is not excelled in this section of the country as a manufacturing town. Timber, coal and water are easily obtained in abundance and of the very best quality. Coal can be furnished here at 12 cents per bushel; wood of the best quality from \$2 to \$3 per cord. Car-loads after car-loads of wood are annually shipped from this point, and nowhere would a woolen factory pay better than here.

Our flour mill is not to be excelled in the West for quality and quantity of flour manufactured.

We can boast of having one of the best nurseries in the West. J. E. Davis & Bro. are the proprietors.

We give the following persons engaged in the various branches of trade: Dry goods—T. C. Campbell, Clark & Cherry, J. Layman & Co., Swarthout, Barron & Ford, Phipps & Powell; groceries and produce, Clark & Cherry, T. C. Campbell, E. J. Merrill, Tibbs &

¹ This school-house is an elegant brick structure.

Bro., Phipps & Powell, Barron & Ford; furniture, J. M. Deer; drug stores, Campbell & McDevitt, E. J. Merrill, Sharp & Bro.; jewelry, T. Kelly; boots and shoes, B. C. Bernard, C. C. Wood; hardware and farming implements, J. Jager & Co., W. Rynearson, Spencer & Ray; millinery stores, Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. Moore; blacksmith shops, J. Ryner, John Wright; wagon-makers, Holbert & Murphy; stationery, Samuel Davidson, J. Swarthout; lumber yard, Irving & Caldwell; livery stables, Harrington & Haines; harness shops, C. C. Wood, J. Hamel; hotels, J. Gilstrap, J. H. Olds, B. F. Balch; physicians, Sharp, Campbell, McDevitt, Ball, Barrow; photographer, J. Tompkins; real estate agents, Sanders, Lilly, E. J. Newton; notary public, E. J. Newton, T. Sanders, D. Lilly, S. Davidson; nursery, Davis & Bro.; billiard hall and saloon, Griffin & Bro.

The town was incorporated as a city of the fourth-class April 5, 1881. Jacob Gilstrap was the first mayor. The aldermen were: From the first ward, W. F. Morrow and D. M. Griffin, and from the second, H. G. Reyner, C. C. Wood; W. J. Biggs was treasurer; W. W. Miller, clerk; J. F. Mitchell, attorney; John Chapman, marshal; Calvin Round, street commissioner; N. W. Marquis, collector; L. C. Reyner, assessor, and James Round, sexton.

The second and present mayor and city officers are: John Hemel, mayor; alderman from the first ward, C. Owsley, John Fisher; second ward, J. B. Thompson, W. T. Oliver; E. L. Brown, treasurer; C. N. Mitchell, clerk; W. N. Rutherford, attorney; A. J. Miles, marshal; Z. Kelley, street commissioner and collector, B. R. Winters, assessor, and John Owens, sexton.

SECRET ORDERS.

Lodge No. 237, A. F. and A. M—Was organized in 1858. The charter members were: Jake Miley, E. B. Dabney, S. C. Davidson and G. N. Sharp.

Lodge No. 27, A. O. U. W—Was instituted in 1876, with E. A. Griffin, James Irvine, Joseph Spencer, T. J. Phipps, W. D. Powell, M. H. Howard, D. M. Griffin, J. M. Mason and others as charter members.

Col. Forbes Post, G. A. R.—Organized August 7, 1882, had as its charter members: C. S. Edwards, W. G. Saltmarsh, Barney Swarthout, B. R. Winters, Calvin Round, John Sampson, James Round, Daniel Caughlan, James J. McIntosh, C. W. Johnston, W. R. Burch, Charles Westcott, W. J. O'Neal, W. H. Combs, John McClung, Thomas Harris, G. C. Saul, Hamilton Bonham, H. B. Foster, James A. Julian, J. H. Sanders, D. H. Barnhard, James Phillips, H. H.

Sanders, U. J. Winn. The present officers are Calvin Round, commander; C. C. Wood, adjutant; and J. N. McIntosh, O. D.

Lodge No. 23, I. O. G. T. — Was organized June 12, 1869, with W. J. Biggs, S. K. Kellam, E. A. Caldwell, S. A. Edwards, Anna A. Walden, Josie Buck, Thomas R. Buck, J. R. Joslin, R. T. Davidson, E. C. Edwards, W. W. Berry, J. W. Campbell, Alexander Hart, Edwin Buck, Minerva Hart, E. A. Griffin, W. F. Sharp, C. S. Edwards, William Bratton, Mittie Lewis, Jennie Moore, B. C. McDavitt, B. Sharp, H. Sanders, Lizzie A. Berry, Maggie Buck, E. A. Fletcher.

Lodge No. 139, I. O. O. F. — Was organized May 17, 1860. Its charter members were: Dr. W. W. Moore, Theodore Sanders, Dr. Atterbury, Dr. Jay and others.

Lodge No. 63, A. O. U. W. — Was organized May 17, 1860. It had as charter members: Thomas J. Phipps, W. D. Powell, J. M. Irvine, J. B. Spencer, John F. Mitchell, W. J. Biggs, Josiah Gates, D. M. Griffin, E. A. Griffin and J. W. Mason.

LA PLATA SAVINGS BANK.

This bank was established as a private bank, November 16, 1876, by Dr. J. Gates as president and G. N. Sharp as cashier. The bank was chartered May 1, 1882, and became controlled by other parties. The following is the last official statement of the financial condition of this bank at the close of the business on the 15th day of April, 1884: —

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans on personal security.	\$22,230 85	Capital stock paid in	\$15,000 00
Loans on real estate security	4,242 50	Surplus funds on hand	3,386 11
Due from other banks	17,415 38	Deposits subject to draft at	
Real estate	3,100 00	sight.	38,826 89
Furniture and fixtures	1,554 25		
Bills of National Banks and			
legal tender United States			
notes	6,177 00		
Gold coin	1,000 00		
Silver coin	493 02		
Total	\$57,213 00	Total	\$57,213 00



STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF MACON. } ss.

We, W. T. Gilbreath, president, and William J. Biggs, cashier of said bank, and each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

W. T. GILBREATH, President.

WM. J. BIGGS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-four.

{  } Witness my hand and notarial seal hereto affixed, at office
 { SEAL } in La Plata, the date last aforesaid.
 {  } (Commissioned and qualified for a term expiring March 23, 1887).

EDWIN L. BROWN, Notary Public.

Correct — Attest :

J. GATES,
 J. M. IRVING,
 E. L. BROWN,
 Directors.

CREAMERY.

The officers and stockholders of the creamery at this place are J. B. Thompson, president; G. H. Hockensmith, vice-president and manager; G. H. Branham, secretary; E. L. Brown, treasurer; B. F. Atteberry, B. C. McDavitt, Joseph Soddrel and J. C. Doneghy & Bro., stockholders.

The creamery building cost \$6,600, is 36x44 feet in dimension and is divided into cream-room, churn-room, butter-working room, packing-room, cold storage room, office and engine-room. An ice-house adjoining is 36x44 feet, story 14 feet, and has a capacity for 400 tons. The creamery is supplied with all modern machinery and appliances, and has a capacity for making 2,500 pounds of butter per day. The company was organized in May, 1883, and ran successfully during that year, making an average of about 200 pounds of butter per day. Farmers are making extensive preparations, and the dairy industry for which this section is so well adapted, promises to be a leading feature of farm life and work.

NEWSPAPERS.

There have been four newspapers printed at La Plata. The first was the *La Plata Globe* in 1871; the second, the *La Plata Free Press*, in 1871; the third, *The Advocate* in 1873, and the fourth and last, the *La Plata Home Press* in 1876, which is still in existence. These papers are more fully mentioned in our chapter on the press.

LA PLATA WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized in February, 1881, and have had one annual shearing at which premiums were awarded. The society was discontinued in 1882. The following were the officers: J. F. Nor-

folk, president; B. F. Atterberry, recording secretary; A. M. Barnhardt, corresponding secretary and Joseph Lane, treasurer.

SHIPMENTS FROM LA PLATA.

The following account of shipments was compiled by A. G. Tregmeyer commencing January 1, 1881, and ending December 27, 1881: Horses and mules, 10 car loads; hogs, 208 car loads; cattle, 134 car loads; hay, 93 car loads; shaved hoops, 21 car loads; walnut lumber, 33 car loads; sheep, 70 car loads; oats, 42 car loads; corn, 15 car loads; wool, 12 car loads; grass seed, 2 car loads; ties, 309 car loads; chickens, 5 car loads; old iron, 2 car loads; apples, 13 car loads; total number of car loads 969; total number of pounds forwarded, 10,108,860; amount of freight collected on same, \$25,154,037; total number of pounds received, 9,722,040; amount of freight collected on same, \$17,141.87; total number of tickets sold, 3,391; amount collected for same, \$3,546.50; total number of W. U. messages sent and received, 1,820; amount collected on same, \$635.42.

The shipments of the town have gradually increased since that period.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Swarthout Barnabas, postmaster; Brammer & Reed (George W. Brammer, Damon Reed), grocers; Cahill & Powell (Miss Elizabeth F. Cahill, Mrs. J. M. Powell), milliners; John Chadwick, barber; Mrs. Marsh & Miss Hamel (Mrs. L. C. Marsh, Miss Lucy Hamel), milliners; A. J. Miles, city marshal; Davis & Chadwell (Jesse Davis, John K. Chadwell), proprietors city scales; John Green, proprietor La Plata House; Dudley W. Dempsey, physician; J. P. Phipps, jeweler; John M. Derr, furniture; J. C. Doneghy & Bro. (James C. and John), general store; John Fisher, general store; Thomas W. Flag, physician; Josiah Gates, physician; Jacob Gilstrap, justice of the peace; Goodding, Williams & Wait (J. Benjamin Goodding, William E. Williams, E. M. Wait), general store; Griffin Bros. (Enoch A. and Daniel M.), grain and live stock; John M. Griffin, livery; John Hamel, harness-maker; Isaiah W. Herman, carpenter; J. B. Thompson, editor and proprietor *Home Press*; Fisher & Daugherty (John Fisher, S. W. Daugherty), stove and tinware; James M. Irving, lumber and grain; William P. Johnson, meat market; Zebedee Kelley, street commissioner and city collector; Joel King, proprietor Farmers' hotel; La Plata Savings Bank, W. T. Gilbreath, president, William J. Biggs, cashier; Llewellyn Bros., confectioners;

Winfield S. Little, nursery; Dr. Brazwell C. McDavitt, druggist; C. C. Wood, harness-maker; Miles W. Marquis, insurance; Miller & Pennell (William Miller, Joseph Pennell), flour mill; Moore & Llewellyn (Thomas H. Moore, Charles E. Llewellyn), lumber; Joseph Park, lawyer; Frank F. Reed, dentist; W. N. Rutherford, lawyer; John Reyner, blacksmith; James A. Julian, shoe-maker; Sanders & Miles (John H. Sanders, William Miles), hay press; Saul & Reyner (George Saul & Harry Reyner), hardware; James J. Swarthout, blacksmith; Sears & Sears (James S. and Walker S.), drugs and groceries; Joseph Soddrel, carpenter; Joseph B. Spencer, farming implements; Augustus G. Tegmeyer, railroad and express agent; James B. Thompson, real estate agent and deputy clerk of circuit court; Jacob F. Weaver, cooper and city clerk; James H. Wilson, general store; H. H. Haller, baker and confectioner; Hamis & Allen (E. C. Hamis, E. R. Allen), photographers; John Mairens, wagon-maker; La Plata Creamery (incorporated), J. B. Thompson, president, George T. Hockensmith, vice-president, George H. Branham, secretary; William Shalley, cigars and confectionery; Josiah Gates, drugs; Daniel Caughlin, drays; Benjamin F. Atteberry, boots and shoes; Thompson & Rutherford (J. B. Thompson, W. N. Rutherford), general insurance; William M. Hodge, shoe-maker; B. R. Winters, restaurant; C. Owsley, groceries; Halbert Maus, blacksmith.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Richland is the central of the northern line of townships, and contains thirty-six square miles. The East fork of the Chariton river and Richland creek are the principal water courses.

The earliest settlers in the township were William Gross, James L. Barnett, Eben Enyart, R. A. Wright, Josiah Cannatey, Ed. Hickman, John Sutter, Nicholas Duvall, George Edwards, James Riley, James R. Alderman, James Richardson, Robert Y. Ellis, Lewis Shores, Mat. Shores and James Hubbard.

Among the pioneers above mentioned, we here copy a brief sketch of William Gross taken from the *True Democrat*:—

William Gross was born in Randolph county, Missouri, January 12, 1822.

His father, Abraham Gross, came from Cumberland county, Kentucky, and settled in the territory of Missouri in 1816, in what is now Randolph county, but he thinks it was then called Howard county. His father settled near the Goose pond, seven miles south-west of where Huntsville is located. He remembers of hearing his father speak of a few settlers in that section before he settled there; among the names

recollected were the Kerbys and a family by the name of Sears. William Gross lived in Randolph county until he was 18 years old.

The first time he ever was at Huntsville was about 1832, when he was about ten years old. There were but a few houses in the place — all built of logs. He does not remember whether there were any courts held then. He remembers one store kept by Daniel G. Davis. He remembers that William Goggin had a mill. He does not remember when a court-house was built, but remembers of hearing his father and others say a tax was to be raised to build one. The year he does not remember.

The first preaching he ever heard was at the Goose Pond Church, Old School Baptist, by Thomas Frisco, James Ratliff and William Sears. This was about 1830. He thinks this was the first church built in Randolph county.

This Goose pond at that time covered about 50 or 60 acres of land, and would swim a horse. It has long been dry and in cultivation, and yielding large crops.

This pond land was cultivated for years by Wylie Sears. This is now called Silver creek neighborhood.

The next church built that he remembers was a Methodist, and was on Silver creek. Afterwards there were several other Old School Baptist churches in other parts of the county.

About 1839, Huntsville was a business place; it had increased to a right good size for a new country. There were a number of stores and groceries (whisky shops). The court-house was built of brick, and of good size.

He remembers the following persons engaged in business in Huntsville in 1839: Dabney C. Garth, Coppedge Dameron and Alex Dameron, merchants. Dr. Herndon was the leading physician in the town, and Drs. Gorham, Fort and Head in the country.

In 1839, William Gross entered a piece of land in township 60, range 15, now Richland township, Macon county, Missouri, now occupied as a farm by two of his sons, Charles Martin and John Walker Gross. He entered this land at the U. S. Land office at Fayette, Howard county; Boone and Sebree, officers.

In 1840, William Gross came to Macon county and married Irena Hatfield, Elder William Sears officiating. He then settled on the land he had entered, then in Independence township, now called Richland.

Macon county had been organized but a few years. The northern portion of the county had but few settlers. He remembers the following persons when he first came to live here: Charles Hatfield, Abraham and Philip Dale, Stanton Carter, William Shain, James Riley, John and Armstead Smoot, George Gates, William Easley, Sr., — Scott, William Huchabee, Maxey Miller, Dr. Still, Sidney Swetnam, John Mathis, Micajah Hull, John Bunch, Daniel and Jesse Hull, Jesse Griffin, James R. Alderman, Frederick Vaughan, Daniel Murry and Daniel Murley, William Mason and Col. Isaac Gross.

There were two church organizations. One was the Old School Baptist at Little Zion, and the other Methodist, near Dr. Still's.

There was one water mill on the Chariton, called Rose's mill, and a horse mill at Abraham Dale's and a band mill at William Titus'.

The militia mustered at Dale's mill. The colonel was Isaac Gross.

There was no post-office north of Bloomington until about 1850.

Mr. Gross has been one of the largest farmers and most extensive stock dealers in the county. He was the first man in the county who stall-fed cattle for market. In 1843 he had a lot of these kind of animals for sale, and sold them to Col. Dick Johnston at two and a half cents gross.

He was the first man in the county who ever shipped fat cattle to New York. He drove them to Quincy, and then by rail sent them to New York at a cost of \$22.50 per head. He made money in the operation although the freight appeared exorbitant.

Up to the rebellion he was in fair circumstances — independent. He was largely engaged in the cattle business and in 1863 had 300 head of fat cattle. He had sold 200 head to Alexander, the great cattle dealer of Illinois, and started to deliver them, when he was arrested at Macon as a rebel, and the delivery prohibited. He was put in confinement in the Harris House Military Prison and kept there three months before he was released. He had received some pay for the cattle, and through Gov. Yates, of Illinois, the authorities here let cattle enough go to Alexander to settle what was paid for.

Mr. Gross had \$1,500 in the express office at Macon, which Gen. Merrill took possession of, and when he was released, to the credit of Gen. Merrill (who has many sins to answer for), he returned every dollar of the money.

During his imprisonment, the militia took 60 head of his cattle, leaving nothing in return. But this is not all he suffered and lost. He delivered to the militia authorities here 500 tons of hay — worth \$5,000 — and to this day has never received one cent.

These misfortunes and great losses would have disheartened an ordinary man, but William Gross is one of the old-class pioneers, used to hard life — its ups and downs — and labors on, believing that all will be right when the great settlement day comes.

He is now 62 years old, enjoying good health and bids fair for many more useful years. He still lives near his first land entry in Richland township, four miles south-west of La Plata.

EASLEY TOWNSHIP.

Easley Township is one of the north-western townships, and embraces an area of about 32 square miles. It is the best drained township in the county. Besides Walnut creek and Chariton river with their tributaries, there are three small lakelets, called respectively Eagle, Swan and Yankapin lakes, which are located in sections 15 and 22.

The township was named after Judge William Easley, who emi-

grated from Kentucky about the year 1838. He was one of the judges of the county court from 1852 to 1856, and is still a resident of the township. We reproduce here a brief sketch of Judge Easley's life taken from the *True Democrat*: —

William Easley was born in Grainger county, Tenn., near Rutledge, in 1806, and resided there under the same roof 21 years. In the fall of 1827 he immigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio; there he remained till the spring of 1829. He then traveled further west to Illinois, and settled in Sangamon county. In 1830 he was married to Miss Sophia Patrick, just from Clarke county, Ky.

In 1831 there was great excitement throughout the West over the Indian question — Black Hawk and other chiefs were stirring up the Indians for war.

On the 4th day of June, 1831, William Easley enlisted for the war, under command of Capt. Achilles Morris; Gov. Reynolds was commander-in-chief. Other officers were Gen. John Duncan, Col. James D. Henry, Maj. John T. Stewart and Adjutant John J. Harden, who subsequently fell while bravely fighting in the Mexican War with Henry Clay, of Kentucky.

After his discharge in 1831, Mr. Easley settled in Morgan county, near Winchester. He lived there until the fall of 1836. The following spring he made a trip to Texas, and crossed the United States line March 6th, 1837, the day that Col. David Crockett and others were killed at the Alamo, by the Mexican soldiers under Gen. Santa Anna.

The same spring he returned back to Illinois, and the same year he moved to Macon county, Mo., and settled in the present town of Newburg, which was once called Polkville.

In 1840 he was elected a justice of the peace, and was continued in office until 1852. Newburg was then in Independence township, and it embraced at that time Richland, La Plata and Walnut Creek townships, as since organized out of its territory.

At the general election of 1852 Mr. Easley was elected justice of the county court, and was made presiding justice afterwards, and served four years. After this he commenced the practice of law.

When the rebellion broke out, in 1861, he took the side of the Federal Government. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Co. F, Eleventh Missouri cavalry, M. S. M., under the command of Capt. Ignatius Burns. A. L. Gilstrap was colonel and J. B. Rogers was major. Col. Gilstrap was superseded by Col. H. S. Lipscomb, as good a man as Missouri could start. In a short time Mr. Easley was elected a lieutenant. He served until October, 1862, and tried to resign, but owing to some prejudice his resignation was not accepted. The Second and Eleventh regiments were consolidated when he was left out of the service.

Sometime after he arrived at home, an order was issued (No. 107) to organize companies or platoons as militia. His neighborhood made up a company and he was elected captain, without opposition.

That order was soon rescinded and another order issued that the State should organize into what was called the Missouri Militia. Capt. Easley then organized another company, and was again elected captain. That was in 1864 or 1865, and he served until the close of the war, after which he resumed the practice of law.

At the time Judge Easley settled in Macon county, there were numbers of red men. There were but few settlers in his section. He recollects the Dales, Shains, Hatfields, Ownleys, Smouts, Smiths, Lows, Shores, Sears and Wrights. There were others, but he does not now remember their names.

Judge Easley is, religiously, a Missionary Baptist, and politically, a Democrat, greatly opposed to Grant and all the Dent family.

Newspapers in the early days here were hard to get, and it sometimes happened that important matters were long unknown to us, owing to mail facilities.

The first paper that he ever subscribed for was the *Bloomington Gazette*, published by James M. Love in 1850. Col. A. L. Gilstrap was part owner with Mr. Love. It was a small paper, but sprightly, and suited the people. When the *Gazette* was established, we thought we were making great strides and that everything else would soon follow. The next thing we had the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and have since continued to advance.

Judge Easley is still living. He resides on a farm in Easley township, named after him.

Among other old settlers were David Williams and Thomas Williams from Kentucky, George Cook, James Cook and Leo McDavitt from Kentucky, James Broyles from Tennessee, John McDavitt and Joseph Sears from Kentucky. At a later date came Milton and Marion Truitt, John Roan, Dr. William B. Lilly, Colton B. Sears, J. Hendrickson and others.

The Truitts above named built the first mill in the township, and located it at Mercyville in 1854. It was a grist and saw mill, and is still running.

Thomas Truitt erected the first house of worship in 1858. The first services were conducted by Rev. John Roan, who was a missionary Baptist. The pioneer school-house was built in 1854. J. W. Cook taught the first school. Dr. William B. Lilly was the first physician; Colton B. Shears was the first blacksmith.

Not more than one-fourth of the township is under cultivation — much of the remainder is timber.

There is a post-office in the township, located at Mercyville, a small town situated in sections 35 and 36, in the south-east corner of the township. This town was named after "Pap" Williams' wife, Mercy, and was laid out in 1865. The land upon which it was located

was owned by Allen Fletcher and Thomas Truitt. The town contains three general stores, one steam mill, one blacksmith shop and two saloons; no churches. The first postmaster was C. T. Shirely. James L. Miller was the chairman of the first board of trustees and still holds that position. The first store was put up by Henry Cook, the first dwelling-house by Robert Vanskike. D. T. Galyen is the present postmaster.

DRAKE TOWNSHIP.

Drake township¹ lies in the extreme north-west portion of the county and embraces an area of 36 square miles. The land is comparatively poor and hilly, much of it (fully one-half) remaining uncultivated. The streams are the Muscle fork of the Chariton river, with its confluent and Walnut creek. The township contains a less population than any other in the county and but little progress was made towards its settlement until about the year 1855. The fact that wild turkeys, wild cats, a few lynx', and a few deer are occasionally seen in the township shows that portions of it are still sparsely settled. Much of the unsettled part of the township is owned by the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad Company.

OLD SETTLERS.

George Naigles came from Kentucky and so did E. Williams, Preston Todd, William Ratliff, James Ratliff, Cyrenius Helton, Hamilton Helton, R. O. Swink, James Carter, Stephen Ratliff, W. H. Abbott and Caleb Colgear; Amos Williams was an old settler; Joseph Messenger was from Connecticut; William Pates,² from Texas; Kerry Hobson, from New York; James Drake, from Iowa; John Messenger, from Connecticut; Mathew Crowder, from Kentucky; James Cantwell, from Iowa; Meredith Davis was from Kentucky, as was also John Graybeal; Joseph Morris came from Ohio; James Williams, from Kentucky; Martin Abbott, from Kentucky; John Murry, from Kentucky.

John Messenger opened the first business house on the Muscle fork of the Chariton river, in 1846. James Drake had a store at Tullvania, and operated the first steam mill that was run in the township. It was located on Walnut creek. The first mill, however, was put up by Mathew Crowder, on the Muscle fork, and was run by water power. Religious services were first held at a place called New

¹ Township named after James Drake, who came from Iowa in 1849.

² Raised in Indian Territory.

Boston, by James Ratliff, a Baptist minister. Meredith Davis taught the first school in a little log house, about three miles west of what is known as the site of New Boston. The first physician to settle in the township was Dr. James Cantwell. John Graybeal was the pioneer blacksmith. Joseph Morris opened the first hotel.

Among the most noted hunters was James Williams, who followed it for a livelihood, and so successful was he, that he disposed of a greater number of hides and peltries at New Boston and other towns in the county and adjoining counties, than any other man in that region of country.

NEW BOSTON.

This town was named after Boston, Mass., and was laid out in 1846. It contained about 30 houses, 5 general stores, 2 blacksmith shops, 2 saloons and 1 hotel. The town was moved west one and one-half miles into Linn county about the year 1872. All that remains at the present time to mark the site of the old town is the brick residence of James Morris. The town was originally called Robinson, after the first post-office. The first store and dwelling was built in New Boston by John Messenger.

TULLVANIA.

Tullvania is a small business point situated in section 14. James Drake at one time erected a mill near this point. The place was named after Nicholas Tull.

There are several school-houses, but no church edifices in the township. No railroad and no post-office facilities are as yet within her boundaries.



CHAPTER X.

EARLY BENCH AND BAR—CRIMES AND INCIDENTS.

Thomas Reynolds—Robert T. Pruitt—William H. Davis—Alexander L. Slayback—John V. Turner—James M. Gordon—J. R. Abernathy—Amusing Incidents—Suing a Bull—Drinkard Case—Harris Case—Keller Case—Walter Tracy Shot and Killed by Charles Stewart.

Among the early members of the Bench and Bar of Macon county, including those who resided in the county, as well as those who attended circuit court from other counties, were James M. Gordon, John B. Clark, Sr., C. W. R. Vanarsdale, J. W. Minor, Robert Wilson, Clow Oxley, William A. Hall, W. J. Howell, Wesley Halliburton, A. L. Slayback, Abner Gilstrap, T. G. Sharp, George H. Burckhardt, William Y. Slack, B. F. Farr, Philip Williams, J. V. Turner, A. J. Herndon, Abraham McKinney, S. G. Wadkins, Samuel S. Fox, E. B. Lowe, J. N. Brown, B. F. Stringfellow, J. R. Abernathy, C. F. Bowen, Josiah Fisk, D. C. Tuttle, Samuel Gloom, William S. Davis.

The sketches following include the names only of some of the most prominent attorneys, who are now dead, beginning with

THOMAS REYNOLDS,

who was the first circuit judge of Macon county.

We copy from Judge Bay's "Bench and Bar of Missouri:"—

"Many of our readers will recollect the deep sensation produced upon the public mind by the announcement of the tragic death of this gentleman, who took his own life while Governor of the State. He was not only one of the profoundest jurists of the West, but possessed a versatility of talent that would enable him to adorn any position to which he might be called.

"Gov. Reynolds was born March 12, 1796, in Bracken county, Ky. But very little is known respecting his early education; but it was, no doubt, as good as could be obtained in the schools where he resided. He certainly was not a classical scholar, though he had some knowledge of Latin. He was admitted to the bar in Kentucky

about the time he became of age, but in early life he removed to Illinois, where he filled the several offices of Clerk of the House of Representatives, Speaker of the House, Attorney-General and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

"In 1829, he moved to Missouri and located at Fayette, Howard county. He brought with him a high reputation as a jurist, and soon secured a good practice. It was not long before he was chosen to represent Howard county in the Legislature, and became Speaker of the House. After leaving the Legislature, he was appointed judge of the judicial circuit comprising the counties of Howard, Boone, Callaway, *et al.*

"In 1840, the Democratic party met in convention at Jefferson City, to nominate a ticket for State officers, and Judge Reynolds was nominated for Governor, almost by acclamation.

"It was at this time we made his acquaintance, and formed a very high estimate of him, as not only a man of ability, but of undoubted integrity and honesty of purpose. As a delegate in the convention, we gave him our support, and had occasion frequently, afterwards, to meet and transact business with him, as we were in the Legislature during most of the time he was Governor. He was elected over J. B. Clark, by a handsome majority.

"No very important event transpired during his administration. He was the first Governor who strongly urged the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and probably to him, more than any other person, are we indebted for this humane enactment. Gov. Reynolds had few superiors as a jurist, and hence it is that most of his life was spent on the bench. There was nothing superficial in his law learning. He drank from the lowest depths of the legal well, and there secured the gems which can be nowhere else found.

" 'Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below.' "

"He studied the law as a science, and we have heard him say, on several occasions, that he had read Coke, Bacon and Blackstone several times. His mind was as clear as a bell and his power of analysis very great. As a forensic speaker few excelled him, and in canvassing the State for Governor but few were willing to encounter him. At the time of his death his prospects for distinction were greater than those of any man in the State—for his genial habits, pleasant demeanor and unquestioned integrity had made him exceedingly popular—and it was a mere question of time as to his election to the Fed-

eral Senate. He had a dread of being thought disloyal to his party, which often induced him to appoint men to office unfit for the position.

"Shortly after breakfast on February 9, 1844, a report of a gun was heard from the Executive Mansion in Jefferson City, and some persons passing by at the time went into the Governor's office to ascertain the cause of it, and there found the Governor weltering in his blood, with the top of his head blown entirely off, and of course he was dead. He just before sent for a rifle, the muzzle of which he placed against his forehead, and by the aid of a strong twine tied to the trigger with one end wrapped around his thumb he discharged it. On the table near where he fell was found a letter addressed to his most intimate friend, Col. William G. Minor, in the following words: —

" 'In every situation in which I have been placed, I have labored to discharge my duty faithfully to the public; but this has not protected me for the last twelve months from the slander and abuse of my enemies, which have rendered my life a burden to me. I pray God to forgive them and teach them more charity. My will is in the hands of James L. Minor, Esq. Farewell. TH. REYNOLDS.'

" 'COL. W. G. MINOR.'

"Here we might stop and throw a mantle over this mysterious and tragic event, but truth and candor force us to state that many of Gov. Reynolds' friends attributed the suicide to a very different cause from that designated in his letter to Col. Minor. To be more explicit, they believed it grew out of his domestic troubles. It is certainly a very great draft upon our credulity to suppose that a man who had been a quarter of a century in public life, and who was an old and experienced politician, would take his own life because of the ill-natured squibs of the opposition press which every public man has to encounter. No greater truism was ever uttered by man than was uttered by Dean Swift when he said, 'Censure is the tax a man pays for being eminent.' That he may have been more than ordinarily sensitive in this respect is not improbable, but the comments of the press respecting his administration were no more uncharitable than those which had been aimed at the Governor who preceded him. He should have found some consolation in the words of Pope: —

" 'The villain's censure is extorted praise.' "

ROBERT T. PREWITT.

Mr. Prewitt was another early attorney who practiced at the Macon bar.

In 1862, while holding a term of the Supreme Court in Jefferson

City, we became acquainted with Mr. Prewitt, who was then a lawyer in full practice, residing in Fayette, Howard county. He attended the terms of court at Jefferson City regularly, and delivered several oral arguments which made a favorable impression, both as to his ability as a lawyer and his pleasant and gentlemanly demeanor.

He was the son of Rev. Joel Prewitt, a Christian or Campbellite minister, of Kentucky, and was born in Bourbon county in that State, August 1, 1818. His father brought his family to Missouri about 1824, and settled on a farm within a few miles of Fayette. After receiving a good academic education, he commenced the study of the law in 1840 with Abiel Leonard, one of the most eminent lawyers in the western country. After remaining with Mr. Leonard about two years, he went to Kentucky and completed his studies with his uncle, Judge John Trimble, of the Supreme Court of that State, a noted jurist. He then returned to Missouri, took a desk in the office of Gen. John Wilson at Fayette, and entered upon the practice. His opportunities for a legal education could not have been better, and he improved them well, for he became thoroughly grounded in the principles of the law. He soon obtained a reasonable share of business which gradually increased through life. In 1832 he was appointed circuit attorney for the second judicial district, and discharged the duties of his office with marked ability until the latter part of 1856. He necessarily had to encounter some of the ablest lawyers in the State, for his circuit embraced some of the oldest and wealthiest counties, such as Howard, Boone and Callaway. He was a member of the constitutional convention called in 1861 to determine upon the relations of the State towards the Federal Government. His district comprised the counties of Howard, Randolph and Chariton, and was represented in part by Gen. Sterling Price. In 1863 Gen. Price was expelled for disloyalty, and Mr. Prewitt was elected in his place, and took his seat June 17. One of the main questions then to be decided was in reference to the emancipation of the slaves. Mr. Prewitt took strong ground in favor of the Union, but was very conservative in his course, and while he admitted that slavery was doomed, he thought that sound policy dictated that loyal slave-holders should to some extent be compensated for the loss of their slaves.

Mr. Prewitt was a man of noble impulses and of the highest integrity, and was much beloved by all who knew him. He was a fine-looking man, and his genial disposition and happy temperament brought him a large number of devoted and attached friends. He

was a fluent and impressive speaker, but not an orator. His style of declamation was more conversational than otherwise. He was, moreover, a close student, and never neglected the interests of his client. In 1844 he married Martha A. Williams, daughter of F. E. and M. A. Williams, of Howard county, a most estimable lady, who with five daughters survives him. He died at Fayette in September, 1873, at the age of 55.

WILLIAM H. DAVIS.

That portion of Missouri known as the North Grand River country possessed, at an early day, many lawyers of ability, among whom was William Harrison Davis, of Keytesville, Chariton county. Mr. Davis was born in Nelson county, Ky., on November 29, 1811. He came with his parents to Missouri Territory in 1820 and settled in Chariton county, which then had a very sparse population; but the country was in a rapid state of improvement and presented many inducements to the emigrant. Like all countries just opening to settlement, it contained but very limited means to educate the young. Now and then some enterprising Yankee would stop and teach school for one or two terms, and then push on to parts unknown. Frequently they would be without a teacher for six months at a time. It was this system of itinerant teaching that young Davis had to rely upon to obtain the rudiments of an English education; but he improved it better than the average run of boys, for, though addicted to frolic and mischief, he was studious and fond of his books and always stood well in his class. There is a story of his boyhood worth relating: There were two rival schools in the neighborhood; young Davis went to the one that was taught by Rev. Ebenezer Rogers, who was raised among the Quakers, and had imbibed their antipathy to war and bloodshed. On several occasions he cautioned the boys to avoid all disputes and contentions with the boys of the other school; but young Davis was a Kentuckian, delighted in the manly art and could not see the necessity for his teacher's admonition, so he occasionally measured his strength with the rivals of the champions of the other institution. On one occasion the facts reached the ears of the Rev. Ebenezer, who never spared the rod when advised of any violation of the rules. As young Davis came into the school-room with a face not much improved by the rencounter, the teacher, with a raised ferule and an angry countenance, demanded to know if he had been in a fight, and, receiving an affirmative answer, was about to chastise the offender, when William said, looking at him squarely in the eye: "I met one of their big

boys, sir, and he said you was a tory and an ass, and I couldn't stand that ; so I gave him a good threshing." In a moment the ferule was quietly laid upon the table and William pleasantly directed to take his seat. Such quickness of perception and consummate strategy are very rare in a boy of that age.

When but 16, young Davis entered as an apprentice in a printing office at Fayette, Howard county, and soon learned the trade. In the fall of 1833 he and a man by the name of Kelly established a paper in Liberty, Clay county, called the *Enquirer*, and at the end of the year he sold his interest to his partner and commenced the study of the law in the office of Gen. John Wilson, at Fayette, with whom he remained about two years, when he was licensed to practice by the Supreme Court of the State and located at Keytesville, where he resided till his death, which took place on June 21, 1845, at the early age of 33. Mr. Davis belonged to the old Whig school of politics, and, though he often indulged in political discourses, never became a candidate for any office. The State was Democratic and no one of his faith could hope for political distinction ; hence he applied himself very diligently to his profession, never relinquishing his studious habits, and soon took high rank at the bar — no empty compliment when he had to contend with such men as Leonard, Clark, Wilson, Adams and Joe Davis, all of whom attended the Chariton court and the courts of the adjacent counties. Mr. Davis was a vigorous, earnest and logical speaker and at times quite eloquent. As a jury lawyer, in particular, he had but few equals, for he rarely made a mistake in his estimate of men. He seemed to divine the peculiarities of each juror and shaped his argument accordingly. At the time of his death he was rising very rapidly and, had life been spared to him, must have attained a very enviable position in the profession.

"The world's a bubble and the life of man less than a span."

ALEXANDER L. SLAYBACK.

Those of the early inhabitants of Marion, Shelby, Macon and Lafayette counties, in this State, who still survive, must retain a pleasant recollection of the gentleman whose name is above, for he was not only one of those genial spirits who never fail to secure many warm and attached friends, but was a man of learning and promise, and bade fair to make a high reputation in his profession. Death, however, "who loves a shining mark," cut him down in the morning of life, and at a time when fortune was responding to every wish of his heart.

He was a son of Dr. Abel Slayback, of Cincinnati, and was born in that city in 1817. When he was but 15 years of age, he was sent to Marion College, in Missouri, an institution of learning under the direction and control of the Presbyterian denomination, and conducted on the manual labor plan. It was then regarded as the best college in the State. Young Slayback pursued his studies with much diligence, and during his vacations entered upon a course of reading, under the direction of his father, which it was supposed would be advantageous to him when he commenced the study of the law, for at an early period he had fixed upon the legal profession as best suited to his order of mind and personal inclinations. In this he was encouraged by his father, who discerned in his son mental traits that, in his judgment, fitted him for a professional life.

In June, 1838, he was admitted to the bar by Judge McGirk, of the Supreme Court. Judge McGirk congratulated him upon the good examination he had passed, and gave him some good advice with reference to his future course, which the young claimant for legal honors fully appreciated. In July, 1837, he married Miss Annie M. Minter, eldest daughter of I. A. Minter, Esq., of Philadelphia, and opened a law office in Shelbyville, the county seat of Shelby county. He soon obtained a fair amount of business, but to a young practitioner without fortune, and solely dependent upon his own exertions, it was necessarily a life of toil and privations; but he was greatly encouraged by the reception he received from the people, and by the womanly devotion of his good wife who ever made his home happy and cheerful. He practiced in Shelby, Knox, Lewis, Marion, Macon and Audrain counties, and on special occasions attended courts in other counties. In May, 1847, he concluded to change his residence, and moved to Lexington, Lafayette county. Lexington was growing rapidly in population and wealth, and not only afforded a larger field in which to prosecute his profession, but presented greater facilities for educating his children. His great probity of character, close application to business, and fine oratorical powers, readily attracted the attention of the people of Lafayette, and he was soon retained in many prominent cases pending in the courts of that circuit. Though a public spirited man, he took but little interest in politics, and never would permit his name to be used for a public office. He was a very ardent Mason, and labored hard to secure the location of the Masonic College at Lexington, and in 1848, delivered the address at the laying of the corner stone of that institution. He died August 19, 1848, very suddenly, in his thirty-first year, leaving a widow and five children, the youngest of

whom survived him but a short time. The three sons — Alonzo W., Charles E. and Preston T., became residents of St. Louis; the former was killed in 1882. The subject of our sketch did not live long enough to obtain that distinction in his profession which his talents, practical Christian habits and great personal integrity entitled him to, and no doubt would have secured to him. We have made no reference to his cheerful and genial disposition, which made him a favorite, particularly with his co-laborers at the bar. He was the life of every company in which he entered; had a copious fund of good humor and was never wanting in a good anecdote to amuse others. He was an exceedingly fluent and ready speaker, and his discourses abounded in pathos and dignified wit, and his manner was wholly free from the appearance of labored preparation. His unexpected death was not only a terrible blow to his confiding family, but proved a serious loss to the profession, which has not many such men to spare. Mr. Slayback was a practical and true Christian, having united with the Presbyterian Church when only 16 years of age, and his life furnished a contradiction to the commonly conceived opinion that a successful lawyer cannot be a sincere Christian. It is said Mr. Slayback, in his youth, exhibited many of those traits of character for which he became noted in manhood. It was Milton who said: —

“The childhood shows the man
As morning shows the day.”

He was slender in person, and about six feet four inches in height, and had light brown hair. He was fond of music and played well on the flute and violin.

JOHN V. TURNER,

who in early days visited the Macon bar, was born in Carroll county, Ky., on December 16, 1816. His early education was confined to the common schools of that day, but as he approached manhood he entered Hanover College, Indiana, where he made considerable progress in his studies, but did not remain long enough to graduate. He, however, continued his studies, and by diligence and close application became a good classical scholar.

He pursued the study of law several years in Kentucky, and in 1842 came to Missouri and settled in Boonville, Cooper county. While practicing law there he frequently wrote for the *Boonville Observer*, a sheet that acquired considerable celebrity through its terse and vigorous editorials, most of which were from Mr. Turner's pen, and he soon became the recognized editor. As the

Democratic party was in the ascendant the paper received little or no patronage from the State government, and had to rely chiefly upon the local advertising, but the ability with which it was edited gave it a large circulation, and Mr. Turner's reputation as a writer became well established. Many of his articles were republished in the leading Whig papers in St. Louis. Mr. Turner was a very decided Whig, and like all Kentuckians who belonged to that party was a great admirer of Mr. Clay, and supported him for the presidency with much zeal.

Wishing, however, to retire from the editorial chair and apply himself more closely to his profession he removed to Keytesville, in Chariton county, where he practiced with fair success many years; but in 1858 again changed his residence and permanently located in Glasgow, Howard county, where he remained till his death, which occurred July 10, 1874. As a lawyer Mr. Turner was better known to his professional associates than to the community at large, for his extreme modesty and retiring disposition unfitted him for public display, and in respect to political preferment kept him in the back ground; but those who knew him well placed a high estimate upon his legal attainments, and eagerly sought his opinions and his advice. For office he never manifested any inclination, and refused time and again to permit his name to go before the public. The only public position he ever filled was that of treasurer of his county, and in that case the office sought him, and he proved most worthy of the trust.

It must not be supposed that his retirement proceeded from a want of interest in the public welfare, for he was a zealous advocate of internal improvements by both State and Federal Governments, and never failed to lend his aid to all projects tending to promote the public good. From what has been said of Mr. Turner it might be inferred he was wanting in social qualities; but such was not the fact, for he had considerable humor, and upon all festive occasions added greatly to the life and zest of the company. He was, moreover, a man of generous impulses and warm attachments; his taste for general literature and scientific research fitted him for the head of some institution of learning, and had his life taken that direction he must have obtained no little celebrity. Mr. Turner had a fine poetical taste, which often led him to hold converse with the muses.

JAMES M. GORDON.

James M. Gordon was one of the first circuit or prosecuting attorneys that attended the early courts of Macon county.

With but little education, he commenced the study of the law in

the office of his brother John, in 1833 or 1834, and the first book that his preceptor placed in his hand was "Paley's Moral Philosophy." This he literally devoured and then took up Coke, Blackstone and other standard authors. Having a fine constitution he devoted nearly 16 hours a day in close study. He read nothing but law, not even the newspapers of the day. He was licensed to practice law in August, 1836. He had been previously elected judge of the county court, and served in that capacity two years. He was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney, and prosecuted in his circuit for a term of 12 years, and gave great satisfaction to the people, for he was a most vigorous prosecutor, and a terror to evil doers. He mastered the criminal law and few criminals in his district escaped punishment. Having no literary taste his reading was confined to the law, and in the law he became very profound. In 1852 and 1860 he was elected to the Lower House of the General Assembly, and in 1862 to the State Senate, the district embracing Boone and Callaway counties. He retired from the practice of the law in 1865, and having amassed a competency, settled upon a farm and devoted the remainder of his days to agriculture. He died suddenly from heart disease February 21, 1875. He was never married. He was the legal preceptor of several of the ablest lawyers of Missouri; among them, Gov. Charles H. Hardin, who studied with him two years, and who entertains the highest reverence for his memory.

J. R. ABERNATHY.

J. R. Abernathy was a school-teacher, and while he was conducting his school, in true pedagogue style, and never dreaming of the dull principles inculcated by Coke and Blackstone, some one of his patrons—perhaps the host with whom he boarded—had a bee-gum taken from him rather unceremoniously. He was in trouble, and in his extremity applied to "Abbey," as he was familiarly called. He took the statutes and turned to the index and looked first for "bee-gums." Seeing nothing, he turned to "bees," and being still unsuccessful, he next looked for "honey," but his search was a vain one; and thus mocked by everything, but being a man of resolution, he began to turn leaf by leaf and page after page. He had not proceeded far until he came to "forcible entry and detainer." "Ah!" said he, "I have it," and he instituted an action for forcible entry and detainer for the bee-gum. This was his first case in court, from which he afterwards branched out, and he was so well pleased with his success that he read law and applied for a license. His case was

referred for examination to Judge Jack Gordon. It is said Mr. Gordon, who was himself a fine lawyer, though a little eccentric, only asked him if he could sing and dance, and these questions being satisfactorily answered, he was ready to report. He presented himself at the bar, and the judge asked him if he were ready to report. His answer was that Mr. Abernathy did not know much of the common law, but was h — ll on the statute, and he recommended that the court grant him a license.

The following persons constitute the present bar of Macon: Ben Eli Guthrie, William H. Sears, J. N. Brown, Benjamin R. Dysart, Robert G. Mitchell, Reuben J. Eberman, Abner L. Gilstrap, John T. Jones, J. F. Mitchell, Eli J. Newton, A. R. Pape, Webster M. Rubey, L. A. Thompson, M. C. Tracy, J. F. Williams, George W. Stephens, Charles P. Hess.

AMUSING INCIDENTS.

Among the many stories told of the proceedings of the early courts of Macon county, as well as of modern times; are the following: —

In 1857, when Judge J. W. Henry was on the bench, a jury had been impaneled in the forenoon to try a case. The Judge dismissed the jury at noon with the usual instructions, and requiring them to return promptly at two o'clock. One of the jurors who had been in the habit of imbibing freely of "red-eye," every time he came to town, took several drinks before court was called, but was on time when court convened. The court-room was warm, the jurymen were resting in a good and comfortable seat, and feeling the effects of his too frequent potations he was soon in the land of dreams. He had been sleeping in his seat some minutes before court opened. When the Judge came in, the sheriff called court, which of course created some little commotion as the jurors, witnesses and by-standers were taking their seats. Our sleeping friend, who had for several years previous to this time, been one of the judges of election in his township, was doubtless dreaming of some election through which he had passed, and hearing a buzzing noise or commotion in the court-room, thought that a fresh supply of voters had been brought to the polls, and cried out in a loud, distinct tone of voice — "M-o-r-e vo-ters! M-o-r-e vo-ters!" The Judge had just taken his seat, and instantly looked about him to see what it meant. Casting his eye in the direction of the jury box, he saw the sleeping man, and told the sheriff to take "that man out of the court-room," and told the clerk to enter a fine of \$10. Another juror was selected and the trial proceeded with.

A man by the name of Timothy Divine, who resided in the county west of the Chariton river, was arrested for selling liquor without a license. He was not only a very poor man, but had lost the fingers of one hand entirely. He was brought into court, and when his case was called, he got up and told the Judge (Henry) that he was a poor man, and did not have a cent in the world. The Judge asked him if he had sold the liquor? Divine said "yes Jedge, I sold the liquor." His Honor then told him that he could not fine him less than \$40 and costs. Divine, after gravely meditating upon the amount of the fine a moment, looked toward the Judge and said in a soliloquizing manner — "Well! Don't it beat h—ll!"

A man on the witness stand about the year 1875 had been kicked in the mouth by a mule, and the consequence was that he could not articulate distinctly. Judge William A. Hall was then occupying the bench, and had a great contempt for a witness whom he thought was trying to prevaricate. The opposing attorney was asking questions, and the witness owing to the maimed condition of his mouth could not answer them very readily or distinctly — in fact the Judge thought he was prevaricating, and finally became a little impatient and asked the witness if he did not know that he should not prevaricate when giving his testimony. The witness thinking the Judge had reference to the imperfect manner in which he spoke, turned around and said "Judge, since the mule kicked me in the mouth, I can't help it." The Judge commanded the witness in a peremptory tone to "Go on."

SUING A BULL.

Soon after the close of the late war, a strange, breachy bull, came into the neighborhood of Richard Whitehead, a justice of the peace in Hudson township. Although an entire stranger to the community, it appears that he cared nothing for his reputation and acted in such a disreputable manner that the farmers upon whose pastures and upon whose corn he had rioted without a license, became highly incensed. So much aggrieved were they, that his majesty, the bull, was chased into a tobacco barn and there confined until the proper steps were taken to dispose of him.

After numerous consultations the justice finally issued a summons and had all parties served with a copy, including the bull — the summons being served upon the latter in the barn. Upon the day of trial the parties to the suit all appeared except the bull, and all were represented by counsel except the bull. The case was, however,

heard and judgment taken against the bull by default for \$28 and costs. The justice issued an execution for the amount and the bull was sold. Before the sale occurred, it was ascertained that the bull was the property of Milt Houston living in the county. A man by the name of Briggs bought the bull at the sale. The owner paid back the money to the purchaser and took possession of his bull.

CRIMES.

It is simply designed here to give only a brief account of a few of the important criminal cases which have been tried in Macon county.

DRINKARD'S CASE.

In 1879, B. F. Drinkard, a man who had mostly been raised in the county, had leased of the widow McVickar her large farm in Callao township, for a term of years, and in that year had taken a man, Nichols, as a cropper (Drinkard being a cripple from wounds received in the war). The three, Mrs. McVickar, Drinkard and Nichols, lived in separate residences within a quarter of a mile, and there were numerous outhouses, lots and fences, all connected, more or less together. There had sprung up some ill will between Drinkard and Nichols, and on the morning of August 28, 1879, Nichols undertook to take a load of sorghum cane to the mill in the wagon of James Mott, a neighbor, who was with him. As they passed out of the field through Drinkard's lot, the latter forbid it, with some threats. Nichols, however, went on, and on his return secured a small pistol, and as they approached Drinkard's lot, Mott got out of the wagon and took the road to his own house. Nichols proceeded through Drinkard's lot, and as he checked his team for his little son who had seen him coming and ran to the gate, close to Drinkard's house, leading to the field, to open the gate, he was shot in the back with a rifle, the ball ranging upward. He slid down from the seat to the bottom of the wagon-bed, and when found by his wife, Mrs. McVickar, and Mott, who had heard the shot and the scream of the boy, was lying doubled up. He said but little; said he did not think Frank was that kind of a fellow to shoot him from the bush. After the shot the boy saw Drinkard run into the house with his rifle. Nichols died within a few hours. Drinkard eluded the officers, and after four or five days gave himself up to 'Squire Amos, of Macon; was indicted at the September term of the circuit court, and tried at the May term following. The State, in addition to the above facts, with many

others, relied on the evidence of county surveyor, W. G. Walker, and his deputy, J. W. Riley, illustrated with carefully prepared plates of the ground, houses, fences and gates, showing accurately the respective distances and elevations and depressions of objects and the ground in connection with accurately and scientifically drawn plates of the human trunk, showing the exit and entrance of the ball, with its range through the body, prepared and fully explained by the testimony of Drs. Norris, Jeserick and Milam, and the attending physician, Dr. Campbell; and, also, the fact that when the little boy looked up at the crack of the gun, he saw the smoke just passing beyond his father's head. The mathematical deduction from the angle of range of the ball, the height of the wagon-seat, and declination of the surface of the ground, was that Drinkard must have been from 17 to 20 feet to the north and rear of Nichols when he fired, which would place him in the corner of the fence, among some tall jimson weeds. Nichols' pistol was found in his pocket. The defense was self-defense; that Nichols came driving down with his pistol presented, threatening Drinkard, who reached in the door for his rifle and stepped out in front of his door on high ground and fired. The evidence on both sides was very voluminous. The verdict of the jury was guilty of murder in the second degree, and assessed his punishment at 99 years in the penitentiary.

While an appeal was being perfected, Drinkard escaped from jail, and still remains at large.

The State was represented by the prosecuting attorney, Ben Eli Guthrie and Col. John F. Williams. The defense by Dysart & Mitchell, W. H. Sears, Col. R. J. Eberman and Capt. John M. London.

HARRIS CASE.

In 1879 Charles H. Harris lived on 80 acres of land he had purchased of Daniel Morgan, and on which he had given a deed of trust to Morgan to secure the unpaid purchase money. The land was adjoining the farm of Morgan, who had in the meantime died, and his widow, Margaret Morgan, was administering the estate, and had foreclosed the deed of trust on the 27th of May of that year, buying in the land. On the 28th, her son Thomas, a young man of 20 years, with his brother-in-law, Morris, went with a wagon to get a load of timber, cut by Harris and lying in the public road near his fence, for stove wood. They had loaded the wagon and gone about 100 yards toward home, when Harris (who claimed he was starting out looking for a cow) made a detour from his house and met them

in the road with a double-barrelled shot-gun, halted them, and after a warm altercation with young Morgan (in which he claims Morgan threw his hands behind him, and Morris drew a revolver from the wagon, all of which Morris denies), shot him in the left breast. Morgan made a few steps and fell dead on the roadside. Harris escaped to the woods, but was captured on the second day, in the neighborhood; indicted June 4th, tried January next following, and found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary. His attorneys appealed the case to the Supreme Court, which reversed the judgment, and he was brought back from the penitentiary, retried and found guilty as before, and sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary. On a second appeal the Supreme Court reversed the judgment, and Harris was again brought back from the penitentiary for trial. By this time Morris, the only witness of the killing, had moved to Vancouver's Island, and the case was continued for a term or two to secure his attendance, failing in which the case was dismissed in January, 1884, and Mr. Harris, who had always borne an excellent reputation for peace and good order, is now leading a very quiet and industrious life at Bevier, in Macon county. On the first trial in the circuit court the prosecuting attorney, Capt. Ben Eli Guthrie, was assisted by Col. R. J. Eberman, and on the second trial by Col. John F. Williams. Messrs. Dysart & Mitchell, assisted by James W. Roberts at the first trial, defended Mr. Harris in the circuit and Supreme Courts and stuck to him until his discharge, notwithstanding his poverty.

KELLER CASE.

Jimmie O'Neil, a young man of about 20 years of age, was in 1881 the night operator at the telegraph office at the Hannibal depot, in Macon City, and was highly respected by his employers and acquaintances. Wilbur F. Keller, a young man something near 30 years of age, of a good Illinois family, and with many natural and acquired accomplishments, had on several occasions stopped for a few days at Macon, putting up at the Merchant's Hotel, where O'Neil boarded, and they were acquainted. There were some circumstances indicating that at some time tacit but not expressed dislike occurred between them. Keller was stopping at the Merchant's in January, 1881, and on the —th day of said month, had been drinking about town and was somewhat boisterous, when the marshal disarmed him and made him promise to behave.

In the evening, Keller having received his pistol, started for the

Wabash depot to take the train. In going he had to pass the Hannibal depot, where, at the time he struck the platform, O'Neil was leaning out of the window talking to James Sweeney, the section boss, on business. Sweeney observed to O'Neil, without intending Keller to hear, "There comes that fellow who was making a fool of himself up town." Keller, somewhat under the influence of liquor, wanted to know what they were talking about, and an altercation followed between him and Sweeney, the latter turning around and moving toward him. O'Neil called Sweeney back or cautioned him, and going on to the platform put his hand on the shoulder of Sweeney who began to step back toward the wall of the depot, when O'Neil moved some six feet toward the out edge of the platform as if to get out of the way, Keller having in the meantime, with a threatening oath, drawn his revolver, which either by design, as claimed by the State, or accidentally, as claimed by the defendant, went off, and struck O'Neil in the abdomen. Keller turned and fled, throwing away, as soon as out of sight, his plug hat. He came back in the night and took a south bound train on the Wabash, on which he was captured by Marshal Clayton. He was tried at the May term following and found guilty of murder in the second degree and sent to the penitentiary for 19 years, where he now is, notwithstanding vigorous efforts have been made for his pardon.

On the part of the State, Prosecuting Attorney Guthrie was assisted by W. H. Sears, of Macon, and M. M. Crandall, of Brookfield, and the defense was conducted by Dysart & Mitchell, assisted by Mr. Phipps, of Illinois. A motion for a new trial was withdrawn.

WALTER TRACY SHOT AND KILLED BY GEORGE STEWART.

[From the Times.]

Walter Tracy and George Stewart lived in Ten Mile township, this county, as neighbors. They became involved in trouble over Stewart's sister, a woman 40 years old, and Friday, August 24, 1883, Stewart shot and killed Tracy.

The details are related so clearly in the following testimony of an eye-witness, who appeared before the coroner's jury, and who is corroborated by others who were present, that we give his evidence in full; and also publish the full evidence of the woman, as will be found below:

Bazzle Griffin, sworn: Myself, James P. Powell, David Miller, Clay Hubble and Day Griffin were at the bridge across draw between my house and David Miller's about 10:30 o'clock A.M., to-day. I looked up the road and told them there comes George Stewart; he rode within about 30 steps of bridge, hitched horse and got off of horse,

and came right down to the bridge; he stopped in about 12 or 15 feet of where Mr. Tracy was fixing block in end of bridge at north-east corner; J. P. Powell was behind Tracy's back, being to the north-west; Dave Miller and Clay Hubble were south-east of Tracy. I was south-west of Tracy across the bridge, about 15 feet from him. Mr. Stewart said: "Every d — d one of you get out of the way; I have nothing against any of you except Tracy; when he married my sister he agreed to treat her like a lady, and he has not done it." Walter Tracy raised up and started across the bridge, bent over, and just as Tracy started from Stewart the latter fired, and when he got across on the south side about 10 feet he fired the second shot from gun. Tracy staggered and got into a tree top that was lying 20 or 25 feet from the bridge, then Stewart fired first shot from pistol; Tracy crossed on west side of branch and Stewart followed across and fired second shot from pistol; this shot hit him in the back; Tracy at this time was throwing up his hands; Tracy stopped, staggered and fell on left side, and Stewart followed right on up and put revolver in about one foot of his neck and fired twice, each shot taking effect in his neck. Then Stewart turned, walked back across bridge, and Miller said, "You will be sorry for what you have done," and he said, "Boys, I am already sorry, but I had to do it, and I done it." He then got on his horse and went slowly on out east towards his home. Tracy lived, in my opinion, about one and a-half or two hours after he was shot; all the words Tracy uttered was as Stewart was firing second shot with revolver; while Tracy was crossing toward me he called, "Help me, help me," and after Stewart had fired last shot and started away, he said in a whisper, "Raise me up." I helped to raise him up, went to my home after water, and gave him a drink about 30 minutes after he was shot; I went to my house and got hay to prop him up with, and then, by this time there being several there, I went home, and in about 15 minutes came back and they said he was dying. Last Wednesday, August 22, 1883, Stewart said in presence of Powell Griffin and myself, "When Tracy married my sister he agreed to treat her like a lady, and has not done it." This is all I heard him say. Stewart did not seem angry or excited when he killed Tracy, and went away cool and quiet.

[Signed]

BAZZLE GRIFFIN.

Cory Tracy, age 40, December 25, 1883, being sworn, said: I am the wife of Mr. Tracy, deceased. Married at home, May 4, 1883, by Methodist minister, who resides at Clarence (may be A. P. Linn). I had known Mr. Tracy little over two years; first met him at my home next morning after we moved, 7th November, 1881. He asked me to marry him in January — first part of the month — 1883, at my house; no one else present in house; my brother was at the lot; I never consented; I told him I didn't want to marry him, and I told him I didn't believe it would be any account; he begged and plead with me; by saying I didn't think it would amount to anything, I meant that I thought he just wanted to marry me because he had treated me as

he had. When I was married there were present my mother, brother, minister and ourselves. He (Mr. Tracy) forced me to marry him; George H. Stewart is my brother — is the name of party that did the shooting; he was at our home this morning, and went to the blacksmith shop this morning about eight o'clock and came back about nine or 9:30; he went to shop after wagon tongue; I didn't see him leave the house after that; he said that he wanted to fix the wagon to go to Clarence; when he came home the second time he had a whip, stick or something in his hand; he has a gun; I don't know what kind of a gun it is; I don't know one kind of a gun from another; my brother did not speak to Mr. Tracy before this; soon after we were married they had some kind of settlement, since which time they have not spoken. Question: Do you know what they fell out about? I don't know what they fell out about; I know of no difficulty except difficulty between me and Mr. Tracy; I never heard my brother make any threats against Mr. Tracy; the reason I married Mr. Tracy was because he treated me bad about a month before we were married; no one else was about the house; our family consists of my mother and this one brother and myself; they were in Clarence to see brother Will, who was lying low with typhoid fever; they are not in the habit of leaving me alone; they went on Thursday and at night I went to Brown Creekman's and stayed all night; brother and ma came home about 10 A. M. Friday; I didn't tell them about what had happened because Mr. Tracy said it would ruin both of us; I never told this until we were married in the presence of Mr. Tracy and my mother and brother, the morning before they went to Macon after license; what I told them was I said: "Mr. Tracy, you have treated me badly." "I know I have," he said; "I did it to make you marry me." I said I would rather be buried alive than marry him under these circumstances, and he said: "If you will marry me, I will make you a lady all your life."

Before this I had never told my brother or mother about Tracy's bad treatment of me; this was the only time I ever told them of this until I went home, after I had lived with him at his house 25 days; there was no indication of anger in my brother after I told this, and Tracy proposed to go after a license to Macon, and they went of Mr. Tracy's own free will; no angry words passed, and they went from Macon to Clarence after a minister, and about two hours by the sun that day we were married; my brother never asked me to marry Mr. Tracy; I married him just because he begged me to, and because he had treated me the way he had; Mr. Tracy told me after we were married that the house was his, but his parents said it was not, and I don't know whose it is; I was not living with Mr. Tracy at this time, that is, the time of the killing of Tracy, and have not since the first 25 days after we were married; the reason I did not live with him was, his mother and father treated me so badly when he was gone, and I had no protection; when he was here they were good, but when gone, they would let in on me; they never touched me, but just threatened me; the

night I left, the old man said he would kill me; me and Mr. Tracy got along well together; when my brother came back home this morning he said: "Jack," this is what he always called me, "I have killed Tracy." He was at our house door at this time; he just turned and went off, and I haven't seen him since; when he told me this I said: "Why, brother George!" We moved from Logan county, Ky.; Middleton, in Simpson county, was our post-office; we lived two miles from Middleton; John Ballou was our near neighbor; my brother never had a difficulty before this that I know of; he did strike Frank Bloodworth over the head with the end-gate of a wagon, but they were good friends five minutes afterwards; never gets intoxicated; he is mighty high-tempered; mother heard George say he had killed Tracy.

(Signed)

Her
CORY X TRACY.
mark.

Following is the verdict of the jury:—

We, the undersigned jury, summoned to inquire of the death of William W. Tracy, in Ten Mile township, Macon county, Mo., do find that he came to his death by means of three pistol shot wounds, inflicted at the hands of one George H. Stewart, and further, that said shooting was done without any provocation or just cause.

(Signed)

A. J. ASHBURY,
W. J. GREENLEY,
GEE JONES,
JOSEPH NEFF,
LANDRETH MASSEY,
N. B. GAULT.

We deeply regret that Stewart was not arrested. It seems that those present, if they had possessed presence of mind, could have prevented the killing, and could certainly have secured Stewart. But they were, no doubt, dumbfounded at Stewart's action, not expecting anything of the kind. These citizens and others of the community, assisted by Sheriff Morgan, have done all they could, we learn, to capture Stewart, but thus far to no avail.

EXPLOIT OF A ST. BERNARD DOG.

[From the Republican, April 16, 1874.]

Dr. Berthier, county physician, has, at the county hospital, situated about a mile and a half east of this city, a dog of the Saint Bernard breed. This dog is not yet fully grown, but, it would seem, has the instincts of his breed strong within him. One Saturday night, about 8 o'clock, he rushed about the hospital acting in a strange and exciting manner. It soon became evident that he wanted some one to follow him. Dr. Berthier ordered "old Uncle Jimmy," who used to make his headquarters at the station house, but who is now "man Friday" at the hospital, to go with the dog and see what the trouble might be. Finding that he had made himself understood, and that Uncle Jimmy was prepared to follow, the dog led the way across the

country through the snow in the direction of the city. At a distance of over a quarter of a mile from the hospital, the dog, who rejoices at the name of "Major," descended into a ravine. Plunging through the deep snow that filled the ravine, the dog went to a big drift and began tugging and hauling at some object buried therein, lifting his head occasionally and uttering a bark to encourage Uncle Jimmy, who was wading to the spot as fast as he could. Marveling greatly, Jimmy plowed his way down the ravine, and reaching the spot where Major was at work, saw before him a human being—a woman. He at first tried to beat the dog away, thinking—as he was rather cross at nights about the hospital—that he was hurting her. He soon saw, however, that he was careful to lay hold of nothing but the woman's clothing, and that he was doing his best to drag her out of the drift. Jimmy managed to lift the woman—whom he found was still alive—out of the hole, but was unable to move her from the spot, she being so near chilled to death as to be unable to stand. Assistance was called from the hospital, and the doctor turned out with his nurses and all the convalescents about the place. It required the exertions of six of the strongest men that could be mustered to carry the woman to the hospital, and after she was housed the doctor and nurses worked over her for some hours before she could be placed in bed. The husband of the woman is in the hospital, and it appears that she left the city late in the evening to visit him. Dr. Berthier says that had she remained in the snow 20 minutes longer she would have perished.

The next day when she came to her senses she was so much ashamed of the affair that she left the hospital without going to his room, begging that he might be told nothing of her perilous adventure. She owes her life to "Major," the noble and sagacious St. Bernard dog.



CHAPTER XI.

Newspapers, Public Schools and Post-Offices.

The first paper published in Macon county was the *Bloomington Gazette*. The first issue of this paper appeared May 28, 1850, and was owned and published by James M. Love and Abner L. Gilstrap. The prospectus for this paper was printed in Quincy, Ill., as early as the month of March. Mr. Love, who now resides at Macon, says that he had great difficulty in getting out the first number. The type was purchased at St. Louis and in shipping, all the lower case g's were omitted and the figure 9 had to be used to supply the deficiency, after exhausting italics, etc. The *Gazette* had 500 subscribers and gave employment to several hands. There was no job press and all work was done on the newspaper press. The *Gazette* was independent in politics.

The *Bloomington Register* was the next paper and was started in 1852 by Thomas B. Howe and Francis M. Daulton. It was Whig in politics.

During the same year the *Bloomington Republican*, a Democratic paper, was established by Abner L. Gilstrap.

In 1854 Rufus C. White started the *Bloomington Messenger*, Democratic.

Thomas B. Howe and James E. Sharp commenced the publication of the *Bloomington Journal* in 1855. Democratic.

The *Bloomington Messenger* was again started in 1856 by R. C. & D. C. White. Democratic.

James M. Love and Harry Howard published the *Macon Legion* in 1859. Democratic in politics. The *Legion* was the last paper published at Bloomington.

The *Republican*, a Democratic paper, was the first paper published in Macon. It was established in 1860 by A. L. Gilstrap.

D. E. H. Johnson published the *Register* in 1861; after he left, at the beginning of the Civil War, the Third Iowa regiment of infantry took the material of the office and issued a paper called the *Union*. A man by the name of Wilkes was the editor.

The *Argus*, Republican in politics, was edited by Thomas Proctor and published in 1863.

The *Express*, an independent journal, was started in 1870 by R. H. Griffith.

Then followed the *Greenbacker*, by John M. London, in 1877, and was consolidated with the *Standard*.

The *Independent*, by C. H. Steele, in 1874.

The *Standard*, by F. T. Mayhew, in 18—; consolidated with the *Greenbacker* and called the *Greenback-Standard* in 1877.

Free Press, by Steele & Mayhew.

The *Enterprise*, by Steele & Mayhew.

The *Examiner*, by B. F. Stone, in 1875.

The *Journal*, by John M. London and J. T. Clements, in 1867, and consolidated with the *Examiner* in 1875.

The *Daily Pilot*, by J. T. Clements, in 1875.

The *Daily Examiner*, by London & Steele, in 1875.

The *Macon News*, in 1879, by J. M. Love.

[By J. A. Hudson.]

The *Times* was started at Fayette, Howard county, in about the year 1840, by Green & Benson, the late Col. Clark H. Green being the head of the firm, the paper then being called the *Boonslick Times*. Mr. Benson died shortly afterward, when Col. Green became sole proprietor. In the year 1844 or 1845, Col. Green moved the paper to Glasgow, and changed the name to *Glasgow Times*. Col. Green continued its publication until in 1862, when it was suppressed on account of its Union proclivities. In 1865, Col. Green removed to Macon and resumed the publication of the paper under the name of the *Macon Times*, and continued its publication until the time of his death, in the fall of 1871. The paper was then sold to the firm of Gillespie, Purdom & Howe, composed of W. C. B. Gillespie, Hez. Purdom and John N. Howe, who published the paper till the summer of 1872, when Gillespie purchased Purdom's interest. Gillespie & Howe published the paper a few months, when, in the winter of 1872-73, T. A. H. Smith associated himself with Mr. Howe, and they purchased the interest of Mr. Gillespie, and published the paper a short time, when the paper was consolidated with the *Macon Democrat*, under the name of the *Democratic Times*, and passed into the hands of James M. Love and Edward C. Shain, who published the paper until the fall of 1874, when it was sold at trustee's sale to B. F. Stone and Walter Brown. Soon afterward Mr. Stone purchased Mr. Brown's interest. In August, 1875, a wholesale consolidation of Macon newspapers occurred, in which the *Times* was a central figure,

but in which move it lost its name for a time. The *Democratic Times*, published by B. F. Stone, the *Macon Journal*, by John M. London, and the *Macon Daily Pilot* office, by Baxter & Green, three distinct establishments, were consolidated, the proprietors organizing the *Examiner* Printing Company, with a capital of \$10,000. In this combination Mr. Stone held a controlling interest, and a written contract that the paper should be continued as a Democratic journal. The company did business in the rooms now occupied by the *Times*. A daily and weekly were published, known as *The Examiner*. After a few months the publication of the daily was suspended. This combination gave the paper an immense local circulation and strong prestige. It was an early advocate of the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden, and after his nomination gave him ardent and effective support, the county giving a Democratic majority of over 1,000, the largest Democratic majority ever obtained in the county. Before the close of this canvass the entire stock passed into Mr. Stone's hands, who sold the establishment, in the summer of 1877, to Purdom & Hudson, the firm composed of Hez. Purdom and J. A. Hudson, the present proprietor. In February, 1878, Mr. Hudson sold his interest to I. J. Buster. Purdom & Buster then published *The Examiner* till the office was burned in the spring of 1879, about the first of April. Shortly afterward the business, good will, and what was saved of the material, were sold to W. C. B. Gillespie and C. H. Steele. Again the name was changed, this time to *North Missouri Register*. The first of February, 1883, Gillespie & Steele sold the paper to J. A. Hudson, the present proprietor. Mr. Hudson reorganized the office, put in steam presses, and restored the paper to its former name, the *Macon Times*. In May, 1883, the Missouri Press Association, at its annual convention, held at Carthage, Mo., awarded the *Times* a large, handsome gold medal, as being the best printed paper in the State of Missouri. The *Macon Times* has been, and is, a firm supporter of the Democratic party, its measures and its nominees. It has a circulation of 2,200.

In reference to the papers published in Macon in 1875, Mr. Abner L. Gilstrap in *The Illustrated Historical Atlas* mentions the following:—

The *Macon Democratic Times*, established in 1873, by James M. Love & Co.; now published by B. F. Stone & Co.

The *Macon Journal*, established by J. T. Clements, John M. London and R. W. Caswell in 1867; now published by John M. London.

The Macon *Republican*,¹ established by Gen. F. A. Jones, S. G. Brock and Dr. W. A. Wilson in 1870, and is still published.

The Missouri *Granger*, established in 1873, and now published by C. H. Steele & Co.

The Baptist monthly publication, *Messenger of Peace*, established in 1874, published by E. M. Baxter & Co.; Elder John E. Goodson, editor and proprietor.

Western Herald, a monthly publication of the colored Baptist Church, is edited by Rev. Amos Johnson, colored.

[Contributed.]

The Macon *Republican*, now the oldest newspaper in Macon county, was started by Gen. F. A. Jones and S. G. Brock, March 2, 1871. Previous to this time these gentlemen had been in the active practice of the law, and engaged in the newspaper enterprise because they believed that the community needed a paper of the true policy and politics which they assured the *Republican* would represent. At the same time they continued their law practice, giving their intervals of time to the newspaper work. Both being gentlemen of literary tastes, having graduated at one of our best Eastern institutions, the *Republican* won the esteem and warm support of the community regardless of political differences. While distinctly Republican in its political sentiments, it never allowed these sentiments to enter into any business relations or effect its earnest advocacy of every enterprise or all affairs that related to the progress, social reforms, county or state enterprises. It has always zealously advocated the interests of its town, county and state. It has endeavored to lead and educate public sentiment in all moral reforms, rather than go with public sentiment, and has been fearless and independent in advocating what they considered good public measures and worthy enterprises. Year after year it has obtained a stronger hold upon the esteem and respect of its readers by its straightforward consistent course. As an evidence of its standing we quote the remark often made: "We can always depend on the *Republican* and we always find it a clean sheet."

It would never suffer any slighting jest upon good morals, or inuendoes at Christianity to appear in its columns. Hence it has always been a safe and desirable paper for the family. Gen. F. A. Jones, the senior of the firm, died January 7, 1882, and since then it has been under the sole control and management of S. G. Brock, who is its

¹ Gen. Jones died in January, 1882; his interest was purchased by S. G. Brock, who is now the sole owner of the *Republican*.

present proprietor. The *Republican* has done a good work for Macon county in frequently publishing its resources, the inducements it offers to immigrants, in giving strong encouragement to its citizens in times of adversity and misfortune, and its earnest words of hope and strong arguments for a future of prosperity and good success.

The last paper started in Macon is the *True Democrat*. The first issue appeared October 26, 1883. James M. Love and Harry Howard are the proprietors.

The papers now published at Macon are the *Republican*, the *True Democrat*, the *Times* and the *Messenger of Peace*; the latter is a religious paper, and published in the interests of the Baptist Church.

New Cambria Enterprise, an independent paper, was started in 1876, by Martin Moore. In 1878, F. Theodore Mayhew published the *Standard*, a Greenback paper. The *Herald* was established in April, 1881, by R. P. Thompson. It is still in existence, and is independent in politics. The *Reflector* was published at Bevier by J. J. Smith in 1883. The *La Plata Free Press* was started May 4, 1871, by Frank H. Newton and T. B. Marmaduke. The *La Plata Globe* was published (first issue) July 20, 1871, by W. Y. Bruer, independent. The *Advocate* was started in 1873 by W. H. Howard and H. C. Caldwell. It lived about three years. The last year of its existence it was published by Joseph Park.

The *La Plata Home Press* was established August 18, 1876, by its present editor and proprietor, J. B. Thompson. From the first it has been and still is uncompromisingly Democratic in politics, yet courteous in its discussion of all questions. Its main feature is its local news, however, and in this regard it has always aimed at excellence. And to this fact may be attributed its success, as it has a circulation of over 1,000 copies. In 1882 its editor was honored by his brethren of the press of the State by being chosen as its chief officer. The paper was established at La Plata without a "bonus" being offered by the citizens, as is the custom in Western towns and villages, its publisher coming into the community an uninvited stranger, without the promise of a single subscriber or a line of advertising. It is now a well established, prosperous country newspaper, with a large and steadily increasing circulation and a liberal patronage otherwise.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools of the county were organized under the new law soon after the close of the Civil War. There was much prejudice existing in the minds of the people, generally, against the public school

system, but as time passed and the practical utility and great benefits arising therefrom were fairly demonstrated, this prejudice gradually wore away, and now the public schools are regarded with great favor by all. From a few, straggling, log-cabin school-houses, which were poorly supplied and equipped with conveniences for instruction, and poorly patronized, the number has increased to 130, many of which are first-class in appearance and appointments, and all are neat and comfortable, and during the year are filled with as bright and intelligent a class of pupils as can be found anywhere.

The location and number of school-houses in the county are as follows :—

Ten Mile township, 9, white; Lingo township, 7, white; Hudson township, 7, white; Narrows township, 8, white; Easley township, 6, white; Middle Fork township, 6 white, 1 colored; Liberty township, 6, white; Independence township, 6, white; Richland township, 6, white; White township, 5, white; Morrow township, 5, white; Callao township, 5 white, 1 colored; Chariton township, 5, white; Bevier township, 5, white; Lyda township, 5, white; Walnut township, 5, white; Jackson township, 4, white; Eagle township, 4 white, 1 colored; Round Grove township, 4, white; La Plata township, 4, white; Drake township, 4, white; Valley township, 4, white; Russell township, 4, white; Johnson township, 3. Total, 130.

To take charge of these schools, 172 teachers are employed, 77 of whom are males and 95 are females. These teachers are paid an average salary of \$31.33 per month—the males receive \$34.49 and the females \$28.18.

There are in the county, according to present enumeration, children of school age, white males 4,702; white females, 4,326; colored males, 198; colored females, 187—making a total of 9,413.

The county has a magnificent school fund which now reaches the sum of \$86,304.39, which is exceeded by only two or three other counties in the State.

The amount loaned from swamp-land funds is \$51,831.20; amount loaned from fund of sixteenth section, \$23,769.31; amount on hand not loaned, \$10,703.88.

For the year 1883, there was paid out to teachers \$24,892.46; for fuel, \$1,523.63; for repairs and rents, \$1,063.98.

The schools are under the superintendence of Prof. S. F. Trammel, who is the school commissioner of the county. Mr. Trammel is also principal of the public schools of the City of Macon, and although young in years, he brings to the work considerable experience, and

being energetic, ambitious and thoroughly qualified, the public schools, through his instrumentality, have attained a degree of excellence of which the people of the county may well feel proud.

There are two fine public school buildings in the county — one at Macon and the other at La Plata.

POST-OFFICES.

Atlanta, Beverly, Barnesville, Bloomington, Barryville, Callao, Tullvania, Excello, College Mound, Economy, Ettle, Goldsberry, Love Lake, Macon City, Lingo, Seney, Walnut, Maple, Mercyville, La Plata, Lyda, Narrows Creek, New Cambria, Nickellton, Kaseyville, Ten Mile, Woodville.



CHAPTER XII.

DIFFERENT WARS.

Mormon Difficulty — Mexican War — California Emigrants — The Civil War of 1861 — Resolutions — Extracts from the Macon *Legion* — Companies and Captains — Occupation of Macon City by Union Troops — Military Execution at Macon — Confederate Soldiers Review of Macon County Men — Confederate Officers Hanged.

MORMON DIFFICULTIES.

Two companies were raised in Macon county to aid in the suppression of the Mormon difficulties in the counties of Jackson, Caldwell, and Daviess. One of these companies was commanded by Captain Lewis Gilstrap and the other by Capt. John H. Rose.

MEXICAN WAR.

At the call of President Polk for volunteers for the Mexican War, quite a number responded from Macon county. No regular company, however, was organized; those who went united with Capt. Hancock Jackson's company, which was at that time forming in Randolph county.

The following comprises the names of two-thirds of the men who went from Macon county to the Mexican War: J. B. Clarkson, Robert Myers, T. A. H. Smith, O. P. Magee, Benjamin F. Heater, Pleasant Richardson, Samuel Love, Thomas Barnes, John Peyton, Daniel G. Sweeney, Hardin Butner, Wilson Fletcher, Dennis D. Wright, Ellis Wilson.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

No doubt the desire for gold has been the mainspring of all progress and enterprise in the county from the beginning till the present time, and will so continue to remote ages. Generally, however, this desire has been manifested in the usual avenues of thrift and industry. On one occasion it passed the bounds of reason and assumed the character of a mania. The gold fever first broke out in the fall of 1848, when stories began to spread about of the wonderful richness of the placer mines in California. The excitement grew daily, feeding on the marvelous reports that came from the Pacific slope, and nothing was talked

of but the achievements of gold diggers. The papers were replete with the most extravagant stories, and yet the excitement was so great that the gravest and most incredulous men were smitten with the contagion and hurriedly left their homes and all that was dear to them on earth to try the dangers, difficulties and uncertainties of hunting gold. Day after day and month after month were the papers filled with glowing accounts of California.

Instead of dying out, the fever rose higher and higher. It was too late in the fall of '48 to cross the plains, but thousands of people in Missouri began their preparations for starting in the following spring. The one great subject of discussion around the firesides that winter (1848) was the gold of California. It is said at one time the majority of the able-bodied men of the county were unsettled in mind, and were contemplating the trip to California. Even the most thoughtful and sober-minded found it most difficult to resist the infection.

Wonderful sights were seen when the emigrants passed through — sights that may never be seen again in Macon county. Some of the emigrant wagons were drawn by cows; other gold hunters went on foot and hauled their worldly goods in hand-carts. Early in the spring the rush began. It must have been a scene to beggar description. There was one continuous line of wagons from the Orient to the Occident, as far as the eye could reach, moving steadily westward, and, like a cyclone, drawing in its course on the right and left many of those along its path. The gold hunters of Macon crowded eagerly into the gaps in the wagon trains, bidding farewell to their nearest and dearest friends, many of them never to be seen again on earth. Sadder farewells were never spoken. Many who went left quiet and peaceful homes only to find in the "Far West" utter disappointment and death.

Just how many persons went to California in 1849-50 from Macon county cannot at this date be ascertained. It is supposed that the parties named below composed the majority of the emigrants from this county: —

Dr. Al. Ray, Daniel Cornelius, Jephtha Banta, S. S. Lingo, M. M. Turner, Aleck Sichols, Levi Cox, J. J. West, Col. Thos. Pool, Mat Halley, R. S. Halley, Lewis Cox, Hardin Butner, Hugh McCann, John Murphy, Jas. Landrum, Carter Landrum, James Banning, D. D. Fowler, J. B. Hutchinson, Burrell Griffin, Enoch Griffin, John Tilley, John Fisher, Nathaniel Brogles, Wm. Gates, Wm. Stanfield, Wm. Belmear, John Melone, John Midley, James M. Stone, Thos. Hale, Daniel C. Hubbard, Wilson Fletcher, Lewis Smith, Carter Wil-

kin, Thos. Bourk, Joseph Bourk, A. Mendenhall, S. Mendenhall, W. Surbur, Washington Surbur, Geo. W. Anderson, Benton Surbur.

THE CIVIL WAR OF 1861.

Were we to undertake to write the full history of what occurred in Macon county, either upon the eve of the Civil War or during its continuance, such a history would more than fill this volume. We shall, therefore, give only such facts as are most important, or rather the most salient features connected with the war history of Macon county.

The people of the county were warm in their attachment to the Union of the States until the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, and until the attack made at St. Louis by the Federal Government upon the State troops under Gen. D. M. Frost. The latter event precipitated their final decision, and caused them to take sides with their Southern brethren, and the excitement was of such a character that the citizens of the county met at Bloomington, the county seat, and passed resolutions expressive of their sentiments in regard to the political status of the country at that time.

[From the Macon Legion of May 17, 1861.]

Saturday, May 11, 1861, a very large number of persons met at the court-house at Bloomington for the purpose of indorsing the Governor's course in refusing to furnish troops to President Lincoln to make war on the South.

At an early hour the people began coming in by scores and hundreds, until the large crowd was estimated at from 2,000 to 2,500.

The Macon City delegation was headed by a brass band and a Southern flag of 15 stars.

Next in order were 15 young ladies on horseback, each bearing a flag representing a particular Southern State, the name of the State being in large letters. The banners were followed by a large number of horsemen in double file.

The marshals were Ben E. Harris and Thad Davis. The ladies and the flags were loudly and repeatedly cheered. About this time a large and splendid Southern flag with 15 stars was run up a pole 93 feet in height, on the public square, amidst loud huzzas and waving of hats. Ben R. Dysart made a neat and appropriate speech on the occasion, and welcomed the ladies bearing the Southern banners. Three loud cheers were given at the conclusion of his speech.

The meeting was organized by calling Capt. William Griffin to the chair and appointing Web. M. Rubey, secretary. Mr. E. C. McCabe, of Palmyra, was introduced to the meeting, and addressed the audience at length in an able advocacy of "Southern Rights," which was well received by the people. Hon. James S. Green addressed the people for two hours in an able and eloquent manner. He took extreme

Southern ground, and declared that a State had the constitutional right to secede; he denounced an "armed neutrality" as worse than nonsense, and that its advocates had "wooden heads and iron hearts."

"That neutrality was an impossibility; and that the people would be ready and willing to secede as soon as they were armed. Mr. Green's speech seemed to suit the crowd, for he was vociferously and constantly cheered. As nearly everybody in this section was present it is unnecessary for us to give the minute details, and to allude farther to the proceedings. The chairman appointed the following committee to report resolutions: T. G. Sharp, Thomas McCormick, A. J. Marmaduke, J. N. Brown, G. A. Shortridge, W. G. Griffin, James A. Terrell, R. T. Johnston, W. J. Morrow, P. M. Stacy, Jacob Loe, Robert T. Ellis, Benjamin E. Harris, W. W. Moore and Louis Robion, who made the following report, which was unanimously adopted: —

"Whereas, Civil War, with all of its horrors, is upon us, brought on by the Black Republican Abolition Administration (at the head of which is Abraham Lincoln), by using low, cunning and base treachery to deceive the people of what was lately the United States of America; and then in violation of solemn pledges, attempting to reinforce Fort Sumpter, at a time, too, when the border States, deceived by Lincoln's treachery, were hopeful of a peaceable settlement of our national troubles, and were using every patriotic means for that end. Therefore be it

"Resolved, That we loathe and abhor the rulers of a nation who can stoop to such base hypocrisy as has marked this Abe Lincoln Black Republican Abolition Administration.

"Resolved, That we regard the civil war into which the country is precipitated as being the result of the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine as preached and advocated by Beecher, Greeley, Lincoln, Seward & Co. for years past.

"Resolved, That the sites of Federal forts, arsenals, etc., within the limits of the States of this Union, were acquired by the Federal government, and jurisdiction over them ceded by the States, as trusts for common purposes of the Union during its continuance, and upon the separation of the States such jurisdiction reverts of right to the States respectively by which the jurisdiction was ceded; whilst a State remains in the Union the legitimate use of such forts, etc., are to protect the country against foreign force and to aid in suppressing domestic insurrection. To use or to prepare them to be used, to intimidate a State or constrain its free action, is a perversion of the purposes for which they were obtained. They were not intended to be used against the States in whose limits they are found in the event of Civil War.

"Resolved, That in our worthy and excellent Governor, C. F. Jackson, we have a true patriot, and one who will stand by the rights of Missouri and of Southern rights at all hazards. That in refusing 'aid and comfort to the enemy,' when called upon by Secretary

Cameron for troops to aid in subjugating our Southern brethren, he will receive the unanimous approbation of Missourians.

“Resolved, That in the language of Gov. Jackson, “Missouri has at this time no war to prosecute; it is not her policy to make aggressions on any State or people, but in the present state of the country, she would be faithless to her honor and recreant to her duty, were she to hesitate a moment in making the most ample preparation for the rights of her people against the aggressions of assailants.

“Resolved, That Missouri ought with all possible speed put herself upon a war footing, so as to be fully prepared for any emergency.

“Resolved, That Missouri ought to co-operate with the slave States in such measures as may be necessary for our mutual protection as slave States.”

We make further extracts from the same paper: —

Macon county is alive with excitement and military enthusiasm. Since the attack on the State troops at St. Louis, and the rumor that an army of Federal troops intended taking possession of Macon City, hundreds are volunteering for the defense of the State. The men are here by thousands, but they are poorly provided with arms.

On Monday last there were 300 men drilled the greater part of the day in this place. The men seemed anxious to learn military exercises, and having experienced leaders, learned very rapidly many of the evolutions.

“SILVER GRAYS.”

This company of “Home Guards” will parade here on next Saturday at 10 o’clock, for the purpose of drilling and electing officers.

“MACON RANGERS.”

This fine company, numbering 96 good and true men, met here on Monday and elected William D. Marmaduke, captain; G. M. Taylor, first lieutenant; James Lovern, second lieutenant; and C. M. Smith, third lieutenant.

COMPANIES AND CAPTAINS.

Two companies of volunteers were first raised, mostly in Macon county, Captains William Forbes and C. R. Haverly. About the same time Capt. Cupp raised a company of Home Guards.

In the winters of the years 1861 and 1862 six companies of Missouri State Militia Cavalry were recruited and organized at the City of Macon, four of which were from Macon county, commanded by Captains I. N. Burnes, G. W. Bearnese, Jacob Gilstrap and H. E. York. A. L. Gilstrap was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and a few days afterwards Henry S. Lipscomb brought in six additional companies, and formed the Eleventh Regiment of M. S. M., of which Lipscomb was appointed colonel. Lieut.-Col. Gilstrap remained in command un-

til the consolidation of his regiment with the Second Regiment M. S. M., about the 2d day of October, A. D. 1862, when he and Col. Lipscomb were mustered out as supernumerary.

Many companies of militia were in service during the war, and in 1864 three or four companies of Missouri volunteers were raised in Macon county for the Forty-Second regiment, commanded by Col. William Forbes. These troops were all in the service of the Federal Government.

On the side for the Confederate States, six companies were recruited, mostly from Macon county, commanded by Captains William D. Marmaduke, Robert Bevier, Ben Eli Guthrie, Carter M. Smith, Michael Griffin and Theodore Saunders.

The following are the names of the men who entered the Union army:—

Co. "K" Tenth Missouri Infantry.—Charles Anderson, Z. M. Atterberry, L. J. Atterberry, George W. Abeling, M. E. Buster, James Buster, L. G. Cook, Joseph Cook, Pinkney Cook, D. W. Chambers, John S. Davis, William K. Davis, William Forbes, John W. Farmer, Robert C. Gaines, Abner George, Bunel C. Hart, C. R. Haverly, J. P. Higginbottom, Robert Hubbard, William H. Johnson, Jonathan Kimmel, W. E. Kimmel, David Kimmel, Samuel Ketchum, William S. Lea, William Lea, William B. Lea, James R. Lea, Alphius Land, John L. London, J. A. McQuary, James O. McNamis, Welcome McNamis, Ellis R. Nichols, John B. Newmyer, Peter Peterson, James M. Patrick, J. H. Rubeson, James R. Ramsey, F. R. Ruckman, Benjamin F. Stone, Robert Seaton, Jonathan Scritchfield, John C. Scott, James M. Stacy, Jacob Walker, A. B. Youngblood, William C. Nichols, N. D. Nichols, John W. Whittaker and Thomas Pleasants of the Twenty-third Missouri; Walker Lucas, Isaac Lucas, John McDaniel, Silas Titus, John Titus, Marion Hines and Hezekiah Edwards of Co. E, Twenty-fourth Missouri; George Youngblood, William Vestal and Frank McGuire of the Sixteenth Illinois; Thomas Walters, George D. Walters, James Stitt, Timothy Terrill, Philip J. Atterbery of the Seventh cavalry; John M. London, W. W. Jennings, G. L. Green, James Trant, E. F. Baugh, G. M. Dexter, James M. Hewell, James E. Bridewell, Claiborn Vestal, William Hagg, O. P. Bramball, John Cummings, J. W. Butler, W. W. Wixon, Peter Richmore, James M. Thomas, Robert M. Verden, Thomas E. Painter, H. C. Woodson, James A. Painter, William Satterfield, Redmond Whitehead, William M. Brogles, Benjamin F. Clark, Wylie Harris, Samuel Boston, J. F.

Rodgers, Joel Cook, A. H. Means, Israel Jennings, Henry Buchanan, William J. Lawson, Frank G. Lester, Thomas J. McCall, H. G. Stephens, A. W. Porter, Terry Carter, John G. Carter, James W. Hitchcock, Nelson Lewellan, E. H. Lawson, A. L. Gray, Francis H. Berry, Samuel G. Davis, Herman Kemper, Levi D. Bradley, William H. Centers, A. E. Rockwood, Peyton Y. Hurt, John Vail, Thomas L. Nicherson, Thomas A. Smedley, Robert L. Turner, John C. White, John Witt, Peter M. Heaton, Isaac Whisenand, John L. Jones, Preston Helton, John Lane, William B. Shuffitt, George Burks, Charles Miller, C. R. Haverley, Thomas J. George, James D. Barnhart, Hayden A. Butler, Jackson Botts, Thomas J. Combs, William R. Coiner, Robert L. Craig, John T. Crawley, Andrew J. Call, Joshua Carney, A. N. Dunn, Rhodes Davis, John W. Ellis, William V. Evans, B. F. Everhart, James F. Evans, Benjamin F. Fields, John M. Fields, William Forcht, John Frye, Thomas J. Garrison, Thomas M. Groves, Robert Gardner, Joseph Hewlett, Lawrence Hewlett, Joseph M. Henry, Daniel J. Hoagland, James T. Hunt, Thomas P. Hunt, Hiram G. Hunt, William J. Hunt, Melvin B. Hogden, James Inman, Oscar L. Jennings, Alexander L. Kale, Hiram Lucas, Daniel E. Livermore, Thomas Milledge, Thomas H. McKay, William H. McKay, Nathaniel Minks, Richard R. Minks, William Moody, John W. Patton, H. N. Parberry, John Pates, David S. Roberts, George W. Rice, Peter F. Rowland, George H. Stover, R. H. Smith, George A. Shirley, Henry Sulhoof, Dabney Stevenson, Joseph Smith, Anthony Samuels, John W. Stevens, M. T. Shelton, J. B. Shoemaker, A. N. Shelton, Nathan M. Smith, Charles Turley, McDonald Turley, Isaac Underhill, William T. Van Meter, Robert Vass, Thomas Wingfield, Patrick Waddle, William H. Wright, Milton C. Wright, William H. Wilcher, James F. Wilson, John L. Wilson, Thomas P. Whiteaker, A. H. Williams, F. M. Stice, Hardin Cornelius, John T. Hudson, Lewis Campbell, James W. Davis, Edward Huchshorn, Elijah C. Harp, John P. Ramsey, D. A. Shoemaker, Jonathan Kimmel, H. C. Shoemaker, James Shoemaker, Milton Shoemaker, Richard Shoemaker, James E. Moorehead, Reuben Dowell, William Forbes, Temple F. Lundy, Richard West, William T. Shain, William S. Burk, Josiah Stanfield, Benjamin F. Arisman, Nicholas T. Green, John W. Lundy, George D. Walters, Thomas A. Vestal, John Dowell, William Holman, William T. Atwell, William Mendinghall, John S. White, William M. Fletcher, James W. Banning, Calvin Chopin, Harvey Richardson, John O. Lucas, Armistead Shain, John Sears, Isaac Murry, B. B. Richardson, Joseph Dennison, John A. Wilks, John Ballenger,

Tavender W. Wilks, Marvin Stanfield, John H. Smith, John B. Cook, Allen Penton, Martin Coulson, Charles A. Dunn, Elijah Dowell, George W. Kinney, William Adams, Alexander Mendinghall, James N. Fletcher, James H. Riley, James W. White, James K. Woodruff, William G. Sullivan, William F. Troutman, Aaron Liter, William J. Summers, Francis M. Rhodes, Isaiah E. Rhodes, Thomas W. Turner, William W. Turner, William Hardisty, Jacob Dixon, John A. Dale, David Bradley, Ed. G. Blankenship, John C. Love, Joseph Murphy, Lorenzo Medley, Mordecai McDonald, James W. Washburn, M. M. Underhill, A. Underhill, William Thompson, James W. Shoemaker, Andrew W. Taylor, George W. Johnson, R. H. Terrell, J. B. J. Phipps, H. N. Burk, William F. Haines, Ed. C. Shain, James H. Brudlove, Jacob Vestal, William H. White, Allen Vestal, John J. Corley, Henry Smith, Andrew Agee, Edward Swink, M. H. Abbott, John W. Bailey, Nathan T. Bailey, Joseph Bailey, Francis M. Bradley, Thomas B. Burk, John A. Brown, Isaac N. Burk, John S. Butler, William T. Buchanan, William H. Cantwell, James Darrell, Peter Fulton, Robert W. Green, John Greenstreet, Thomas J. Green, Jepe Hall, John H. Hill, Thomas Kerby, John Kerby, Joseph F. King, John L. King, John K. Luster, John L. McCandless, Jepe Mitchell. George W. Dougherty, William C. Hall, A. R. Graves, John M. Carter, Samuel Henderson, A. T. Armstrong, A. J. Dabney, Benjamin Attebery, Harrison Able, John P. Attebery, M. V. Attebery, Theodore Attebery, George H. Ashlock, James W. Barnes, W. D. Baity, B. P. Bernard, Robert Coiner, G. B. Cunningham, G. E. W. Cook, Thomas M. Cooley, William P. Clark, William H. Combs, John C. Cook, Hiram Conkling, D. S. Dauner, Jerry Dauner, Jacob Downey, William T. Dunington, O. P. Davis, J. B. Emmons, L. G. Emmons, Jonathan Ford, N. G. Farmer, Thomas L. Griffin, Howell Gee, B. F. Grisham, John H. Gilbreath, D. T. Galyer, William G. Hunt, William H. Hardgrove, George W. Johnson, Simon Kiper, James O. Lew, John S. Lew, Elijah Long, A. W. McDavitt, Basil McDavitt, William J. Milts, Burt Marten, John C. Mickells, James Meeks, Jonathan May, John S. Miles, A. J. Miller, A. J. Mathews, Henry A. Pulliam, Granville Pulliam, F. A. Patrick, W. R. Payne, R. E. Patrick, John M. Plummer, Hiram Robinson, George A. Redmon, David T. Robinson, Benjamin Roberts, Alfred Shares, William Shares, Henry Sanders, William Simmons, William J. Saltmarsh, James H. Saling, Elijah S. Tate, William P. Tiller, Cyrenus Thompson, James W. Truett, A. G. Wilson, J. P. R. Yoreny, Albert Easley, J. B. Williamson, W. T. Williamson, C. H. Malone, Joseph R. Sum-

mers, C. W. Watts, James W. Gunnells, S. H. Shuett, George Lee, Levi M. Gunnells, Robert Draper, Thomas J. Saunders, W. H. Palmer, A. C. Hayden, J. D. Thompson, George W. Gates, William Miller, Jacob C. Teter, John G. Dean.

OCCUPATION OF MACON CITY BY UNION TROOPS.

The first Union soldiers that reached Macon City were composed of Iowa and Illinois regiments, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut. They reached Macon City in June, 1861, on the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad trains. Among the first acts was the cutting down of the Secesh pole that stood near the Harris House. The camp was just south of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad depot.

A company of the sixteenth Illinois, under Lieut. Wilson was sent to take all the guns from the citizens of Bloomington. This was done early one Sunday morning, every citizen being arrested and placed under guard. They were all shortly released but the arms were taken to Macon City. Macon City was regarded by the Federal authorities as a good point for concentration of troops and as a strategic key to North Missouri from its railroad facilities. The arrival of Federal soldiers gave encouragement to the Unionists, and soon many companies and regiments were organized and stationed at that point. Breastworks were thrown up in the eastern part of the town and occupied by the State M. S. M. The greatest number of soldiers at one time stationed at this place was 7,000, all under the command of Brig.-Gen. Hurlbut. Their stay was brief. Other troops from Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and other North-western States took their places. The Generals in command at different times were Merrill, Fiske and Guitar. The Colonels in command at different times were Foster, Gilstrap, Williams, Forbes and Eberman.

The town presented at all times a military appearance. Soldiers were seen everywhere. The drum and fife and cavalry bugle kept the martial spirit in its proper bounds and discipline in good order. It was sometime after the surrender of Lee at Appomattox before Macon City was entirely relieved of troops.

MILITARY EXECUTION AT MACON.

On the 25th day of September, 1862, 10 Rebel prisoners were executed, on the triple charge of treason, perjury and murder. On the day previous 144 prisoners, who had been confined in the "Harris House," in Macon, were sent by railroad to St. Louis, for imprisonment during the war. The 10 retained had been condemned by

Gen. Lewis Merrill, or by a drum-head court-martial, to be "shot to death," because, as it was claimed, "each one of them had for the third time been captured while engaged in the robbing and the assassination of his own neighbors," and, therefore, were the most depraved and dangerous of the gang. It was also charged, that "all of them had twice, and some of them three, and others had four times made solemn oath to bear faithful allegiance to the Federal Government, to never take up arms in behalf of the Rebel cause, but in all respects to deport themselves as true and loyal citizens of the United States." And it was further charged that "every man of them had perjured himself as often as he had subscribed to this oath, and at the same time his hands were red with repeated murders."

The names of the condemned men were, Frank E. Drake, Dr. A. C. Rowe, Elbert Hamilton, William Searcy, J. A. Wysong, J. H. Fox, Edward Riggs, David Bell, John H. Oldham and James H. Hall.

The ceremonies attending their execution were exceedingly impressive. On the morning of the 25th the condemned men were separated from their comrades and confined in a freight car on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and were at the same time informed of the doom that awaited them. The next day the Rev. Dr. R. W. Landis, chaplain of the cavalry regiment known as "Merrill's Horse," was present to attend to the spiritual interests of the condemned. He called on them on the evening of the 25th and found them all deeply penitent and apparently making earnest preparations for death. They confessed they had wronged the Government, wronged the State, wronged their neighbors and themselves; yet they declared they were not wholly responsible for their own acts. They had been *led* into evil — so they pleaded — through the influence of others.

The prisoners spent most of the night in prayer. Next morning urgent appeals were made to Gen. Merrill, who was present in Macon, to spare their lives; to have them tried by civil courts; to imprison them till the end of the war; but he did not modify their sentence. One of these appeals came in the shape of a letter written by the youngest of the 10 — about 20 or 21 years of age — and simply claimed mercy for the writer. It was received early on the morning of the execution, and as the General was still in bed, the note was placed in the hands of his adjutant. The following is a verbatim copy:—

general for god sake spare my life for i am a boy i was perswaded to do what i have done and forse i will go in service and figt for you and stay with you douring the war i wood been figting for the union if it had bin for others.

J. A. WYSONG.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., the procession was formed and the silent multitude, civil and military, moved at the signal of the muffled drum toward the field of execution near the town. The executioners were detailed from the Twenty-third Missouri infantry, and numbered 66 men. They marched six abreast with a prisoner in the rear of each file. A hollow square, or rather parallelogram was formed on a slightly declining prairie, a half mile south of the town. The executioners formed the south line of this square; the balance of the Twenty-third Missouri, the east and west lines, and Merrill's Horse the north. The executioners were divided off into firing parties of six for each prisoner, leaving a reserve of six that was stationed a few paces in the rear. General Merrill and staff were stationed close within the north-east angle of the square. The firing parties formed a complete line, but were detached about two paces from each other. Each prisoner was marched out 10 paces in front and immediately south of his six executioners. This order having been completed, the prisoners were severally blinded with bandages of white cloth, and then required to kneel for the terrible doom that awaited them. At this time every tongue was silent and nothing was more audible than the heart-throbs of the deeply moved and sympathizing multitude. At a signal from the commanding officer, Rev. Dr. Landis stepped forward to address the Throne of Grace. His prayer was the utterance of a pitying heart, brief and impressive. It was an earnest appeal for pardoning mercy for those who were about to step into the presence of God and eternity. And then followed the closing scenes of this bloody drama. The prisoners remained kneeling while 60 muskets were pointed at their palpitating hearts. The signal is given and the fatal volleys discharged, and the 10 doomed men make a swift exit from time to eternity.

The bodies of five of the deceased were claimed by their respective friends; the balance were interred by military direction.¹

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

Capt. George W. Elliot, Capt. Isaac Gross, Lieut. B. T. Snodgrass, George Goddard, killed at Wilson creek; William Goddard, John Goddard, James F. Gross, Capt. Thurman, John B. Trammel, died; James P. Cook, Asa Combs, Andrew Higginbotham, Perry Gross, Thomas Howard, Dr. Dil. Howard, Jerry Huffman, Joseph Huffman, James A. Huffman, William Lester, Frank Lester, Jackson

¹ Switzler's History of Missouri, pp. 417, 418, 419.

Cosby, Robert Woods, D. Bunch, Perry Bunch, Thomas Bunch, Henry Faught, Amos Morris, Maj. James Lovern, Abram Riley, Jacob Dixon, Bluford Engart, Dr. James D. Sparrow, John Sunderland, Thomas Halstead, killed; Thomas Thurman, John H. Morgan, Zach. Miller, William Belmear, A. A. Shain, William Shain, Ben. B. White, Malin Hatfield, George Hatfield, James Hatfield, John Driver, Ed. Lindsey, Abram Lindsey, Jacob Downing, Thomas Payton, John T. Banning, May Burton, William Burton, Charles Leathers, John Edgar, Clark Meadows, Frederick Switzer, Martin Poe, R. J. Guthrie, Ben Eli Guthrie, Thomas Moore, M. M. Carter, John Dale, Walker Catterton, ————— Catterton, James Fletcher, James Palmer, Peter Heaton, Newton Switzer, Jr., Frederick Switzer, Eben Engart, Sr., Humphrey Engart, William Wilson, John Wilson, Green Bolman, James Bolman, Robert Bolman, John Reynolds, Eben Reynolds, James Reynolds, John Harris, Green Groves, Wesley Halliburton, Logan Daniels, Jacob Johnson, Cyrus Halderman, Alfred Roberts, George Roberts, J. C. Hutton, John Grimes, Richard Grimes, William Nunn, James Menefee, Logan Hardiston, Thomas Hardiston, Spuce Cox, Carter Landison, Thomas Clark, John Deiner, Amos Lewis, W. D. Marmaduke, Thad. Marmaduke, J. B. Trammel, Thomas Halstead, James Huffman, Joseph Huffman, B. B. White, William Laister, Frank Laister, George W. Elliott, J. H. Morgan, X. J. Pindall, Horace Miller, Dudley Tobin, Jerry Huffman, John C. Love, Theodore Saunders, W. W. Moore, Carter M. Smith, Perry M. Stacy, James Lovern, George L. Turner, Isaac Gross, George Goddard, Benjamin R. Dysart, Ed. Coal, James D. Sharron, W. W. Palmer, Shad Davis, Fairbanks Larrabee, W. H. Terrell, James Richardson, Edward Lindsey, Hiram Lindsey, John Holman, William Holman, James Holman, Richard Mott, William Mott.

About 700 men went into the Union army from Macon county, and about 600 into the Southern army. Many of those who entered the Southern army were enrolled in the militia after their return home. They did this for protection. The people of the county were largely Southern in their sentiments.

[By Capt. Ben Eli Guthrie.]

A brief review of the Macon county men who went out in the company of Capt. Ben Eli Guthrie, in the State Guard, which company afterward became Co. I, of the Fifth Missouri infantry, provisional army of the Confederate States of America: John T. Banning, May Burton, William Burton, Charles Leathers, John Edgar, Clark

Meadows, Frederick Switzer, Marion Poe, R. J. Guthrie, Thomas Moore, M. M. Carter, John Dale, Walker Catterton, James Fletcher, James Palmer, Peter Heaton and many others whose names have escaped the writer's memory, as well as others from the adjoining counties of Randolph, Monroe and Chariton.

This company left the county August 12, 1861, crossed the Missouri river at Brunswick in company with the company of Capt. William M. Neilson, of Chariton, and joined Col., afterwards Gen. Edward Price, at Marshall, and afterward was organized with the companies of Capts. James Lovern and Theodore Sanders into Bevier's battalion of Clark's division, M. S. G., and was engaged in the battle of Dry Wood, September, 1881, then with Gen. S. Price returned to Lexington, where, with the companies of Capt. William H. Johnson, Isaac Groves, J. B. Griffin and James Hamilton, was organized into the Fourth regiment, third Clark's division, with R. S. Bevier, colonel; F. X. Pindall, lieutenant-colonel; James Lovern, major; Capt. J. P. Leeper, assistant-adjutant; and Thad. Marmaduke, sergeant-major; Capt. Thomas Rider, commissary; Benjamin G. Dysart, surgeon; and Henry Rider, hospital steward. This regiment took part in Price's Missouri operations during the fall and winter of 1861-62. In December, 1861, Col. Bevier took such of this regiment as he could get and went into the Confederate camp on Sac river, where he continued to recruit until Price fell back to Springfield, where the recruiting continued, and large numbers of the Macon county men joined him until he had several companies, when the retreat from Springfield to Arkansas, in February, 1862, commenced, in which Bevier's battalion took part, being a part of the reserve to the rear guard. They also took a prominent part in the advance in March of that year, and the battle of Elk Horn Tavern. After the retreat from Elk Horn, these companies were consolidated with a battalion of Col. James McCowen, of Johnson county, into the Fifth Missouri infantry, provisional army, C. S. A. James McCowen, colonel; R. S. Bevier, lieutenant; Col. Waddell, major; Lieut. Suppen, assistant-adjutant; Thad. Marmaduke, sergeant-major; Capt. Mildell, quartermaster; Dr. B. G. Dysart, surgeon; Dr. Goodwin, assistant-surgeon; and Dr. Wolfe, hospital steward. This regiment was then taken, with the rest of Van Dorn's army, to Corinth, Miss., marching from Frog Bayou to Des Arc, and then transported by boat to Memphis, and then by rail to Corinth, and were in Gen. Little's division of Price's corps, Beauregard's army, and participated in the operations around Corinth, and were in several important skirmishes and covered the

retreating column on the east side of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad on the evacuation. They took part in the battle of Iuka in September, and the battle of Corinth in October, and covered Van Dorn's retreat down the Mississippi Central Railroad to Grenada, before Grant, in November and December. Spent the winter in Camp Rodgers, on the Yallahusha, 15 miles west of Grenada, and in January, 1863, were moved to Jackson, and in February to the Big Black, and afterwards to Port Gibson and Grand Gulf to meet Grant's advance on Vicksburg. Took part in all the operations around these places, even making a brilliant reconnoissance across and up the west side of the river, and when pressed to retreat, the Third and Fifth Missouri made a brilliant dash through a cane-brake through McPherson's corps, and that gave time to burn the bridges and move the train across the Bayou. It should be stated, after Gen. Little was killed at Iuka, Gen. Bowen (whose merits as a soldier, scarcely second to none, have been sadly overlooked) commanded the division. The command then took a prominent part in the battle of Baker's creek, cutting the Federal lines and saving Pemberton's army when they were falling back all along the line. An incident will serve to show the spirit of the Macon county boys. When Pemberton's lines began near its center to be pressed back, steadily and surely, he sent for Bowers' Missourians, who were to the right; they came marching in fours by the left flank, and arriving at the place where desired, so pressing was the necessity they were ordered to form by right into line in the midst of the flying Confederates, and under the fire of the advancing and triumphant enemy. This maneuver, as a matter of course, doubled them up, and the line being long, those first formed were for a long time much exposed and pressed, and had to fall slowly back while the others formed.

The Fifth regiment formed the center of the brigade, and Co. I was color company of the regiment, and just as it got on the line, the right gave way and fell back behind a fence, and the company was compelled to do likewise, and the whole line was in that tremulous condition when no one could tell whether it would stand or run, when John Dale, suddenly jumping back over the fence, sang out at the top of his voice, "Come on Company I, we can whip the — — Yankee of — —," and suiting the action to the word, advanced, the company following with a shout. The line to the right took it up, the left was given room and chance to form, and they cut their way through the enemy, and Pemberton got behind his works at Big Black. This is simply one of many instances of the daring of

Macon county boys. The command was in the engagement at Big Black next day. They also constituted the reserve during the siege of Vicksburg. After the surrender they were placed in the camp, at Demopolis, Ala., where they became lions in the social world for miles around. In the fall they had their arms restored to them and were reviewed in the streets of Demopolis by Jefferson Davis and Joseph E. Johnston. They spent the winters in quarters at Meridian, Miss., attached to the headquarters of Gen. Johnston.

It should be stated that Gen. Bowen died at Vicksburg, soon after the surrender, and few commanders have been more sincerely mourned than he. Gen. Cockrell became his successor. In January the command was ordered from Meridian to Mobile, to meet a threatened attack, when under the command of Gen. Dabney H. Maury, an old friend-adjutant of Gen. Van Dorn, who had often commanded us about Corinth when Gen. Little was sick. He received us warmly, treated us most courteously, and provided for us bountifully and took great delight in exhibiting our soldierly bearing and capacity in frequent reunions and parades on Government street, where we won the admiration of the beauty and chivalry of the city. The command remained in Mobile until the spring when Sherman commenced his movement eastward from Vicksburg; it proceeded to Brandon, Miss., to reinforce Gen. Johnston, and fell back with Johnston to Demopolis, Ala., from where it was ordered to Lauderdale, Miss.; thence in April to Tuscaloosa, Ala., whence it was in May ordered to join Gen. Johnston in Georgia, which it did at Rome on the evening of the night of the evacuation. In this grand campaign it was attached to Polk's (afterwards Stewart's corps) and took an active part in all the movements of Johnston's and Hood's army, to the close of the campaign at Jonesboro, Ga., in September, during which time it did not have a warm meal, all the provisions being cooked miles away and usually issued and sold to the men in the line of battle. The command was with Hood in his movement back through North Georgia and Tennessee to Nashville, and helped to tear up the railroad. Fought the battle of Altoona, Ga.; was in the attack on Columbia, Tenn., and the battle of Franklin and the investment of Nashville by Hood. After the investment, marched to the mouth of Duck river, and then up to Bainbridge on the Tennessee river to rejoin Hood on his retreat out of the State. The company then marched to West Point, Miss., thence was sent by rail to Mobile, where in the spring it was a part of a garrison of Fort Blakely, across the bay from the city, and was captured by Gen. Canby on the evening of the day

Gen. Lee surrendered. The men and line and field officers were sent to Ship Island; in the Gulf, and the general officers were kept in the forts in Mobile Bay. Afterwards they were taken to New Orleans and thence to Vicksburg to be exchanged, and were put across the Big Black into the lines of Gen. Dick Taylor, on the evening of May 4, 1865. Gen. Taylor had on that day surrendered his department to Gen. Canby. The command in a few days afterwards was regularly paroled at Jackson, Miss., and turned loose, ragged and penniless, in a country having only chimneys and a very few houses. But the Macon boys went to work with the same determination that characterized them as soldiers, and as a consequence they are all doing well and are good and upright citizens.

CONFEDERATE OFFICER HANGED.

[From the True Democrat.]

The first and only execution by hanging in Macon county by official authority was that of a Confederate officer executed in Macon City in the fall of 1864. The officer was tried by a military court on several charges; the only one now recollected was that of intercepting the United States mails within the Federal lines and examining the same. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hung at Macon City. The place of execution was in the south-western portion of the city. On the day of the execution thousands of citizens and soldiers assembled to witness the hanging, and to hear what the condemned officer had to say.

As the hour drew near, the prisoner, properly escorted, arrived in a wagon, sitting on his coffin. He got out and rapidly ascended the ladder to the platform. Major McKay, provost marshal, read the order of execution. The prisoner asked and obtained leave to make a short address.

He said: "I am a Confederate soldier, and have been tried and found guilty of intercepting the United States mails and have been sentenced to death by hanging. I think as an officer in the military service of the Confederate authorities, that in time of war I had the right to intercept anywhere any information that would be of service to me or my government. A soldier does not fear death. But a soldier prefers the bullet to the ignominious death of hanging." He then took the rope and put it around his neck and observed: "I die a true Confederate soldier."

The name of the Confederate officer is not recollected. He was a fine-looking young man and appeared to have no more fear of death than the greatest hero or Christian martyr recorded in history.

CHAPTER XIII.

REUNIONS.

There have been but two reunions of the old settlers of Macon county; the first occurred in July, 1879, and the latter in September, 1883.

OLD SETTLERS' REUNION AND PICNIC.

[From the North Missouri Register of June 6, 1879.]

The undersigned old settlers of Macon county, Mo., hereby call a meeting of the old settlers and the public, at Bloomington, on Friday the 4th day of July next. The object is a grand reunion of the old settlers of Macon county, and to organize an old settlers' society or association, and to hereafter to have annual reunions and talk of old things: Jacob Loe, Jeff Morrow, Sr., Robert Green, Lewis Green, William Blackwell, Robert M. Myers, Thomas Winn, Isaac Goodding, William Holman, Felix Baker, Moses Taylor, W. T. Gilman, Frederick Rowland, Robert Gibson, Sr., N. H. Tuttle, Sr., A. L. Gilstrap, Isaac Gross, William Gross, Abraham Gross, Joseph Griffin, Bird Posey, W. S. Fox, John R. Watson, N. Switzer, John P. Walker, N. E. Walker, D. G. Buster, William R. Brock, John C. Pierce, William H. Jones, James O. Siltum, E. S. Gipson, A. J. Marshall, William Brammer, Claiborn Wright, Perry M. Stacey, Charles Barnes, R. S. Goodson, D. G. Sweeney, J. M. Ston, Sr., James Sears, Jacob Bell, O. Hattler, George A. Lyda, F. D. Dougherty, L. D. Miller, B. G. Barrow, William A. Miles, R. Dunnington, B. F. Combs, Jesse Hall, William S. Crutchfield, Evans Wright, H. K. Smedley, A. J. Davis, Beverly Bradley, Thomas Bradley, Thomas G. White, John McDuffee, John Devold, John A. Dale, G. H. Hindle, A. Mendinghall, Moses Burnett, Haz Snead, J. D. Penland, Willis Blue, M. H. Terrel, William Easley, Sr., B. Landre, James Landre, M. H. Abbott, Joshua Sency, A. Landre, James Johnson, Arthur Borron, J. P. Powell, S. C. Hamilton, John B. Griffin, E. C. Still, James Dysart, James Lovern, David Freeman, William King, J. N. Brown, Walter Owens, James Mott, Sam Humphreys, George Truitt, Thomas G. Sharp, James W. Cook, Joseph Stone, Hiram Stone, Bues Milam, John E. Ellis, C. P. Ross, Wesley Seney, Sid Skinner, Joseph Claybrook, Sr., James K. Linn, W. W. Wiggins, Phil Trammel, S. Atteberry, Mark White, Thomas Moody, John Vansickle.

A committee consisting of the following old citizens will meet at Bloomington on Saturday, June 14, to select the ground and prepare

the same for the picnic, viz. : Judge Isaac Goodding, William Holman, A. Landre John McDuffee, Joseph Griffin, Green Posey, James K. Linn, W. Y. Seney and S. C. Hamilton.

[From the Times.]

At a meeting of a large number of citizens of Macon county, assembled at Bloomington on the 4th of July, 1879, to celebrate the National anniversary of Independence and for a reunion of the old settlers of Macon county, T. G. Sharp was elected chairman and J. H. Dameron, secretary. The chairman explained the object of the meeting. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. Talbot, after which the following speakers were introduced by the chairman: W. S. Fox, William Blackwell, Jeff. Morrow, John McDuffee and Thomas Pool, all of whom made short and appropriate speeches, at the conclusion of which an adjournment for dinner was had, at which was found bountiful supplies and invitations to all to partake. After an hour of social conversation and the reunion of old friends, the meeting was again called to order, when the following speakers were introduced: Isaac Goodding, G. H. Dameron, F. T. Mayhew, Rev. R. Dysart, G. H. Holderby, Felix Baker, W. T. Gilman and A. L. Gilman, and a few remarks were made by the chairman. The speeches were interesting, and the circumstances referred to filled many a heart with the recollection of the good old days past and gone. The reading of the Declaration of Independence, and the occasion being the anniversary of freedom, added to the enjoyment of the day. The reunion of the old friends was happy, indeed, to those who had not seen each other for years, and when reminded that some were there who would never meet again, many hearts were filled with sadness. This reunion at old Bloomington will long be remembered by many. The people are under many obligations to the good people of Bloomington and vicinity who so kindly made arrangements for their accommodation. There is a general desire that these reunion meetings may be kept up. At 4 o'clock, P. M., after benediction by Rev. E. Talbot, the meeting adjourned.

OLD SETTLERS.

[From Macon Times, July 20, 1883.]

At a meeting of the old settlers of Macon county held at the courthouse in Macon City, May 26, 1883, it was unanimously agreed to hold a general reunion of the old pioneers of Macon county at Steele's Park, Macon City, Mo., on Saturday, the first day of September next. It was the desire of said meeting that an invitation be extended to all citizens of Macon and adjoining counties to attend and participate in this reunion of old settlers, and the undersigned was directed to appoint a committee consisting of one old citizen from each township and ward as a general committee on arrangements and invitations. I have therefore selected the following named persons to act as said commit-

tee, and would request them to meet at the court-house in Macon on Saturday, August 4, to make arrangements for the reunion, to wit: Middle Fork township, Newton Switzer; Round Grove township, John D. Smith; Ten Mile township, John B. Griffin; Jackson township, Daniel J. Sweeney; Johnston township, James Johnson; Narrows township, William P. Chandler; Hudson township, James A. Terrell; Eagle township, S. F. Blackwell; Lyda township, William A. Miles; La Plata township, John Gilbreath; Chariton township, Lewis Green; Bevier township, Timothy Cooley; Liberty township, Joseph Griffin; Independence township, Jacob Low; Richland township, William Cross; Morrow township, D. J. Buster; Callao township, Samuel Humphreys; Valley township, William King; Walnut township, James R. Hull; Easley township, William Easley; Lingo township, Lee Lingo; Russell township, Alexander Mendenhall; White township, H. K. Smedley; Drake township, Thomas Ratliff; Macon — 1st ward, J. N. Brown; 2d ward, Walter Toole; 3d ward, William C. Smith.

[From the Times, August 10, 1883.]

The various township committeemen appointed to make arrangements for the meeting of the old settlers of Macon county assembled at the court-house on Saturday, August 4th, and were called to order by Hon. Jefferson Morrow at 2 o'clock p. m. On motion, Maj. Norton Brown was chosen chairman and J. G. Howe secretary. The invitation to hold the reunion at Steele's Park Saturday, September 1, 1883, was accepted. A general discussion of the nature of the exercises and a free interchange of views were had between the members, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee of arrangements and programme: J. A. Terrell, W. P. Chandler, Jefferson Morrow, Jacob Bell and Philip Trammel. This committee was duly instructed to make arrangements for the meeting of old settlers and prepare a programme, and also to secure a band of music if practicable.

Committee of Speakers. — J. G. Howe, G. W. Kinchloe and D. J. Swinney.

It was the sense of the meeting, however, that the speaking be confined mostly to the old settlers, who would give their recollections of early life in Macon county.

A motion was made and *carried* that every citizen of Macon and adjoining counties be cordially invited to come with baskets well stored with provisions, so that all might eat and be filled, and have a grand old reunion.

On motion Gen. William M. Vancleve, J. T. Jones and James G. Howe were appointed a committee to secure reduced fare on railroads, and make suitable arrangements for the care of visitors from abroad who may remain over night.

On motion the committee then adjourned. The greatest interest and enthusiasm were manifested by all to make the reunion a grand success.

After the general committee had adjourned, the committee of arrangements met and organized by electing J. A. Terrell, chairman, and Phillip Trammel, secretary. The committee then adjourned to meet on Wednesday, August 8th, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the park, to give directions for the preparation of the grounds, and prepare a programme to carry out the views of the general committee.

J. N. BROWN, Chairman.

J. G. HOWE, Secretary.

The committee of arrangements met at the appointed time and proceeded to arrange a programme.

A large number of citizens of Macon City having expressed a desire to the committee to be allowed to participate in the reunion and aid in its labors, the following gentlemen are hereby appointed a committee on behalf of Macon City to procure a band and make such other demonstrations of welcome and entertainment as in their discretion they may desire: John Seovern, William H. Sears, Ben Eli Guthrie, Frank Dessert and Eli J. Newton.

On motion the committee adjourned.

J. A. TERRELL, Chairman.

PHILIP TRAMMEL, Secretary.

[Taken from the Macon Times of September 17, 1883.]

The old settlers' reunion for 1883 is a thing of the past, but was an event in the history of Macon county and Macon City to be remembered down through years and years to come by thousands who were present. The day was beautiful — all that could have been desired, except that it was a little warm and dusty.

The business houses and many residences were profusely decked with flags and streamers, and the entire city and population put on their holiday attire to welcome the old settlers and make their visit to the capital city pleasant. By 10 o'clock the streets were thronged with people, many having arrived in the city the previous evening. About 10:30, Gen. Vancleve, chief marshal, and his assistants, W. H. Sears, Esq., and Dr. E. B. Clements, formed the procession, which began at once to move in the following order: Macon cornet band; carriage containing Mayor Richardson and Congressman Hatch; carriages containing old settlers; carriages containing city and county officers; citizens generally.

After going through the principal streets, the procession passed out Rollins street to Steele's park, where the meeting was called to order by Gen. Vancleve and prayer offered by Rev. Walter Toole. The old settlers were then welcomed to the capital in a happy and pleasing address by Mayor Richardson.

Rev. Walter Toole responded in behalf of the old settlers in very appropriate terms. Among those honored with seats upon the stage we noticed old Uncle Bobbie Gipson, 117 years old; Lewis Green and wife, both 77; W. T. Gilman, 73; John W. Lewis, 70; Jeff

Morrow, 70 ; Mrs. Jeff. Morrow, 64 ; James D. Richardson, 64 ; W. T. Holman, Col. Hatch, Rev. Walter Toole and Gen. Vancleve.

Noon having arrived, dinner was announced, which had been brought in baskets and found to be in abundance. Many of the people of the city spread tables upon the ground. The afternoon was taken up in speech-making by the old settlers and awarding the presents made by the citizens of the city of Macon.

The following letter was read by Ben E. Guthrie, which explains itself :—

“ August 31, 1883.

“ William S. Crutchfield was born March 3, 1820, in Howard county, six miles from Glasgow. His parents remained there until he was six years old. They then removed to Randolph county near Huntsville. I remained there till 1837, and then came to Macon county, near old Bloomington. In the year 1840 I went back to Randolph county, and was married the 17th of December ; thence, the 10th of January, I moved back to Macon. I then built a log shanty, split out puncheons and floored it with them. I had one two-year-old filly and a heifer to begin on. This was on the place William Holman lives on now. In the spring I cleared six acres, and it being in timber, I carried the most of the rails to fence it. We had no wagons here then. I went to the woods, cut a tree and sawed wheels and made a wagon to do my hauling on. That is what you call foggy ; you do better, but I thought it was foggy. There was plenty of game here then ; deer, turkeys and some panthers were killed after I came here. I now give you the names of my neighbors that were here when I came : Felix Baker, Eli Goodding, Nicholas Goodding, Isaac Goodding, Nathan Richardson, Johnny Walker, Jesse Walker, John Bell, Urban East, William Blackwell and old man Penick. The only house between here and Huntsville was Simeon Cannon's, three miles south of Macon. We lived easy here then ; we all kept plenty of deer and turkey in our smoke-houses. Our nearest mill was at Huntsville, kept by old Uncle Billy Goggin. When we got out of meal, and corn was hard enough to grit, we made gritters, and when it got too hard to grit, we burnt out the end of a log and made a mortar, put in what we called a pestle and made hominy. I guess some of the people here would call that old foggy, but I wish we could have such old foggy again. We killed deer, dressed their skins and made our pants and hunting shirts out of them. We lived easy, did not work much ; our hogs fattened on the mast, so there was no need to work much. Some had clapboard doors and some had none. When we went to a neighbor to borrow anything, if they were not at home, we went in and got it, and the next time we saw them it was all right. If a man went to another for money, if he had it he got it, without either giving mortgages or notes. All of these old neighbors that I have mentioned have passed away, except Felix Baker, Jake Bell and myself. I will close my remarks by saying that I wish we could have such times again.

“ WILLIAM S. CRUTCHFIELD.”

The citizens of Macon were prepared to make the following presents: A gold-headed cane to the oldest man present; a gold-headed cane to the oldest settler present; a silver cup to the oldest lady settler present.

The following committee was appointed to determine who were entitled to the presents: Capt. Wm. C. Smith, chairman; Judge J. H. Osborne, Maj. William A. Miles, Judge John McDuffee and Esq. J. R. Wine. The committee reported to the following effect: The oldest man present, Robert Gipson, 117 years of age; the oldest settler present, Lewis Green, 77 years old, settled in the county in the spring of 1830; oldest lady settler, Mrs. Lewis Green, who came to this county with her husband in the spring of 1830.

W. F. Anderson, the fashionable tailor of the city, having donated cloth for a suit of clothes to be awarded to the man who had lived longest in the county with his wife, excepting those who had received a premium, and there being a cane of rare wood to be presented to the second oldest settler, the same committee reported that Jefferson Morrow was entitled to the cloth, he having lived 47 years in this county with his wife; and that Wm. Phipps was entitled to the cane, he having settled here in 1832.

The presentations were made by Capt. Ben E. Guthrie, who delivered a short but eloquent and appropriate address in each instance. There were five generations of uncles in Robert Gipson's¹ family present, as follows: Robert Gipson and Smith Gipson, his son; Mrs. McGuire, Smith Gipson's daughter; Mrs. McPeters, Mrs. McGuire's daughter, and a daughter of Mrs. McPeters.

Another interesting feature of the meeting was the presence of Col. Isaac Gross and William Blankenship, who were members of the first grand jury in the county. This august body held its meetings on a log under a tree at old Bloomington. Uncle Jeff Morrow, our efficient county treasurer, was sheriff at the time, and attended this grand jury.

Among the old settlers we noticed present were Ab. Lewis, who is one of the pioneers; Wm. Patterson, Moses Taylor, E. S. Gipson, Mrs. E. S. Gipson, who came here among the first, having come with her father, Thomas Bannon — she is now 61 years of age and the mother of 19 children; John Foster, S. F. Blackwell and his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Blackwell, and also his sister, Mrs. S. C. Hamilton, which families settled at Moccasinville, in this county, in 1831 — Mrs. Blackwell is now 83 years old; William Blankenship, Logan Thompson, William Phipps, Jackson Hines, S. C. Hamilton, Judge Rowland, Howell Gee, Judge John Walker, Walter Gilman, J. M. Love, Lewis Green, W. A. Miles, Mr. Baker, Willam Holman, Mrs. Holman, Mrs. Cane, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Bean, Mrs. Moses Taylor, and many others with whom we are not acquainted and whose names we did not get.

Next to Mr. Gipson, the oldest person on the grounds, so far as we

¹ See Gipson's sketch in history of Chariton township.

could learn, was Mrs. Ann Barstow, who lives near Jacksonville, and is 89 years old, though she has been in the county only a little over two years.

Among prominent persons present from a distance were Sol Hatch, of Hannibal; Judge Ellison, of Kirksville, and Judge William Haywood, of Clark county. The occasion was truly enjoyable and pleasant throughout, and old friends met each other after a separation of many years in several instances.

In addition to the arrangements made by the old settlers' committee of one from each township, a committee was appointed in behalf of Macon city. This committee took up a subscription in the city, the band was employed, and carriages were provided to convey the old settlers from the city out to the park. It was this committee that procured the presents which were awarded. The people of the city desired to do all that was possible to make the old settlers feel at home and enjoy the day, and are highly gratified that the meeting was such a grand success and hope that we shall have many more such occasions.



CHAPTER XIV.

RAILROADS AND BONDED DEBT.

Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad—North Missouri Road—Alexander and Bloomington Road—Mississippi and Missouri Road—St. Louis, Macon and Omaha Air Line Road—M. and M. Bonds—Bonded Debt of Macon County.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was completed to Macon from Hannibal in 1858, and to St. Joseph in 1859. Along this railroad, for 12 miles each side of the road, the company was granted alternate sections of land by the United States Government in 1852.

As early as August 11, 1851, we find the following proceedings had by the county court in reference to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company:—

“Now, at this day, came R. Stewart, president, and makes a motion for the board of directors of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad that Macon county take as much as 100 shares of stock in said road by authorizing the judges of said court to subscribe the same.

“Whereupon, it is ordered by the court that the county of Macon take 100 shares of stock in said road, and that the president of said stock subscribe the same, provided said road runs through the county, and not prejudicial to the county seat of said Macon county.”

In our history of Buchanan county, we gave some facts in reference to the early history and completion of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to St. Joseph, and as they will not be out of place here we will reproduce them.

The people of St. Joseph early awoke to a sense of the importance and necessity of railroad communication with the East. About the first reference to this matter we find in the *Gazette* of Friday, November 6, 1846:—

“Our country is destined to suffer much, and is now suffering, from the difficulty of navigation and the extremely high rates the boats now charge. Our farmers may calculate that they will get much less for produce and will be compelled to pay much more for their goods than heretofore, and this will certainly always be the case when the Missouri river shall be as low as it now is. The chances

are fearfully against having any considerable work bestowed in improving the river, and until it is improved by artificial means, the navigation of it to this point must always be dangerous and very uncertain.

“The prospects for this fall and winter are well calculated to make the people look about to see if there is no way to remedy this inconvenience, if there can be any plan suggested whereby our people can be placed more nearly upon terms of equality with the good citizens of other parts of our land.

“We suggest the propriety of a railroad from St. Joseph to some point on the Mississippi — either St. Louis, Hannibal or Quincy. For ourselves, we like the idea of a railroad to one of the latter places suggested, for this course would place us nearer to the Eastern cities, and make our road thither a direct one; we like this road, too, because it would so much relieve the intermediate country which is now suffering and must always suffer so much for transporting facilities in the absence of such an enterprise.

“If this be the favorite route, we must expect opposition from the southern portion of the State, as well as all the river counties below this. For the present, we mean merely to throw out the suggestion with the view of awaking public opinion and eliciting a discussion of the subject. In some future number we propose presenting more advantages of such a road, and will likewise propose and enforce by argument the ways and means of accomplishing the object.”

The suggestions thus offered of the necessity of a railroad seemed to have been universally popular, and through the vigorous action of the friends of the enterprise, we find, thus early, a charter granted by the Legislature, as follows: —

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows: —

SECTION 1. That Joseph Robidoux, John Corby and Robert J. Boyd, of St. Joseph, in Buchanan county; Samuel J. Harrison, Zachariah G. Draper and Erasmus M. Moffett, of the City of Hannibal; Alexander McMurtry, of Shelby county; George A. Shortridge and Thomas Sharp, of Macon county; Wesley Halliburton, of Linn county; John Graves, of Livingston county; Robert Wilson, of Daviess county, and George W. Smith, of Caldwell county, and all such persons as may hereafter become stockholders in the said company, shall be and they are hereby created a body corporate and politic in fact and

in name, by the name and style of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and the same title, the stockholders shall be in perpetual succession, and be able to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in all courts of record and elsewhere, and to purchase, receive, have, hold and enjoy to them and their successors lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods, chattels, and all estates, real, personal and mixed of what kind or quality soever, and the same from time to time, to sell, mortgage, grant, alien and convey, and to make dividends of such portion of the profits as they may deem proper, and also to make and have a common seal, and the same to alter or renew at pleasure, and also to ordain, establish and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances and regulations as shall appear necessary and convenient for the government of such corporation, and not being contrary or repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of the State of Missouri, and generally to do all and singular the matters and things, which to them it shall lawfully appertain to do for the well being of the said corporation and the due management and ordering of the affairs of the same: *Provided, always*, that it shall not be lawful for the said corporation to deal, or use, or employ any part of the stock, funds or money, in buying or selling any wares or merchandise in the way of traffic, or in banking or broking operations.

SEC. 2. That the capital stock of said corporation shall be \$2,000,-000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$100 each, and it shall be lawful for said corporation, when and so soon as in the opinion of the individuals named in the foregoing section a sufficient amount of stock shall have been taken for that purpose, to commence and carry on their said proper business and railroad operations under the privileges and conditions herein granted.

SEC. 3. That the said company is hereby authorized and empowered to cause books for the subscription stock to be opened at such times and places as they may deem most conducive to the attainment of the stock required.

SEC. 4. The said company [shall] have power to view, lay out and construct a railroad from St. Joseph, in Buchanan county, to Palmyra, in Marion county, and thence to Hannibal in said county of Marion, and shall, in all things, be subject to the same restrictions and entitled to all the privileges, rights and immunities which were granted to the Louisiana and Columbia Railroad Company, by an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Louisiana and Columbia Railroad Company," passed at the session of the General Assembly in 1836 and 1837, and approved January 27, 1837, so far as the same are applicable to the company hereby created, as fully and completely as if the same were herein enacted.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this act, nor in that to which it refers, shall be construed so as to allow said company to hold or purchase any more real estate than may be necessary and proper for the use of the road and the business transacted thereon.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
Approved February 16, 1847.

The following were the

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RAILROAD CONVENTION,

held at Chillicothe, Mo., June 2, 1847.

Delegates from the various counties of North Missouri assembled at Chillicothe, Mo., on the 2d day of June, 1847, according to previous notice. The convention was organized in the court-house at 11 o'clock, by calling Judge A. A. King, of Ray county, to the chair, and electing Dr. John Craven, of Davies county, and Alexander McMurtry, of Shelby county, vice-presidents, and H. D. LaCossit, of Marion county, and Charles J. Hughes, of Caldwell county, secretaries.

It was moved that the delegates in attendance report themselves to the secretaries, whereupon the following gentlemen gave in their names and took their seats:—

B. F. Loan and Lawrence Archer, from Buchanan county, Absalom Kernes, from DeKalb; Robert Wilson, John B. Connor, Volney E. Bragg, William Peniston, James Turley, Thomas T. Frame, Jacob S. Rogers, M. F. Greene, John Mann, Woody Manson and John Craven, from Davies county; George Smith, Patrick Smith, Jesse Baxter, A. B. Davis and C. J. Hughes, from Caldwell county; A. A. King,¹ from Ray county; John Craven, Thomas B. Bryan, Elisha Manford, John Harper, F. Preston, F. L. Willard, John L. Johnson, S. Munser, John Bryan, B. F. Tarr, Thomas Jennings, William Hudgens, William Hicklin, William L. Black, James H. Darlington, Robert Mitchell, John Austin, James Austin and F. Preston, from Livingston county; Dr. Livingston, from Grundy county; W. B. Woodruff, James C. Moore, James Lintell, John J. Flora, Jeremiah Philips and W. Halliburton, Linn county; George Shortridge, A. L. Gilstrap and Benjamin Sharp, from Macon county; Alexander McMurtry, from Shelby county; Z. G. Draper, James Waugh, Henry Collins, H. D. Laossitt and William P. Samuel, from Marion county.

On motion of Col. Peniston, it was resolved that a committee consisting of one member from each county represented in the convention be appointed for the purpose of reporting upon what subjects this convention shall act. The president appointed Robert Wilson,

¹ Austin A. King, who presided over this convention, was Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, of which Ray county was a part, from 1837 to 1848, when he was elected Governor of Missouri.

L. Archer, A. Karns, G. Smith, F. L. Willard, Dr. Livingston, W. B. Woodruff, George Shortridge and Z. G. Draper.

On motion, it was resolved that a committee, consisting of one member from each county here represented, be appointed to report a basis upon which to vote in this convention. The president appointed A. L. Gilstrap, B. F. Loan, William P. Peniston, Thomas Butts, Thomas R. Bryan, Dr. Livingston, W. Halliburton and James Waugh.

George Smith of Caldwell presented the following propositions for the consideration of the convention, and moved to lay the same upon the table, which was done: —

WHEREAS, The people of Northern Missouri are in favor of the project of a railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph, therefore,

Resolved, By the delegates (their representatives) that we recommend the following as the best method to procure the means for the construction of the same: —

First. A liberal subscription by the citizens of the State to the capital stock of said company.

Second. That Congress be petitioned for a grant of alternate sections and parts of sections of all vacant lands 10 miles on each side of said road, when located.

Third. That the company procure a subscription to the stock by Eastern capitalists, and, should the foregoing means prove inadequate, we then recommend that the Legislature pass an act authorizing the company to issue bonds, to be indorsed by the Governor or Secretary of State, for the residue; the company to give a mortgage on the whole work to the State, for the liquidation of said bonds.

The convention then adjourned till afternoon.

At the opening of the afternoon session, it was resolved that the rules for the government of the House of Representatives, of Missouri, be adopted for the government of this convention.

A report was adopted, by which the basis of voting in the convention was fixed as follows: that each county represented in the convention be entitled to one vote for every 100 votes therein, by which rule the county of Marion was allowed 15 votes; Shelby, 7; Macon, 9; Linn, 7; Livingston, 8; Grundy, 6; Davis, 9; Caldwell, 4; Ray, 15; DeKalb, 3; and Buchanan, 22.

The committee, to whom was referred the duty of submitting subjects for action of this convention reported.

1. To appoint a committee of three members to draft an address in the name of this convention to the people of Western Missouri, setting forth the advantages to be derived from the contemplated railroad from St. Joseph to Hannibal.

2. To appoint a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to petition the Legislature of Missouri for such aid in the undertaking as can be afforded consistently with the rights of other sections of the State.

3. To appoint a committee of three to petition Congress for a donation of alternate sections of lands within six miles on each side of said road when located.

4. To appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to superintend the publication and distribution of the proceedings of this convention, together with the charter of the road, and the address to the people of Northern Missouri.

5. Said committees to be appointed by the president and the members of each committee as nearly contiguous as practicable.

The convention then adjourned till the following morning, when on reassembling, the five above mentioned resolutions were unanimously adopted, with the exception of the fifth, which was adopted with an amendment striking out all after the word president.

Among other resolutions offered at this session of the convention, the following by Judge King, of Ray, was unanimously adopted by way of amendment to a similar one offered by Dr. Grundy of Livingston :

Resolved, That whereas this convention has adopted a resolution authorizing a memorial to Congress for donation of alternate sections of land to aid in the construction of the contemplated railroad, also authorizing a memorial to the Legislature for such aid in the undertaking as can be afforded consistently with the rights of other portions of the State; therefore, we, the delegates, pledge ourselves to support no man for Congress who will not pledge himself to the support of the proposition aforesaid, nor will we support any man for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or member of the Legislature who will not pledge himself to give such aid in the construction of the said railroad consistent with the rights of other portions of the State as contemplated by the resolution aforesaid.

Mr. George Smith, of Caldwell, offered the following resolution, which was read and adopted:—

Resolved, That the committee appointed to petition the Legislature be instructed to ask for an amendment to the fourth section of the act incorporating the Louisiana and Columbia Railroad Company (being the law by which the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company are to be governed), so as to give the power to the president and directors of the last mentioned company to call in an amount not exceeding 10 per cent every 60 days, and change the notice from 60 to 30 days.

The following resolution by Mr. Sharp, of Macon, was adopted:—

WHEREAS, It is not only extremely important to the agricultural and commercial interests of the immediate country that a good wagon road be opened from St. Joseph to Hannibal, but the United States mail stages cannot be put in motion on said route until said road shall be opened. And

WHEREAS, It is of the utmost importance, as well to the whole intermediate country as to the two extremes, that mail facilities be speedily obtained in stages through said country. Therefore,

Resolved, by this Convention, That it be recommended to each county through which said road may pass, immediately to open, bridge, and put in good repair the said road, in order that mail stages may be immediately started, according to the act of Congress establishing said route.

Mr. Tarr, of Livingston, moved to reconsider the vote adopting the third proposition reported by the committee on business, which was agreed to.

He then offered the following amendment to said third proposition:—

Adding to third proposition by the committee on business, as follows, “Also to petition Congress that should any of the alternate sections on the road, or within six miles on either side thereof to be sold at any time subsequent to the 16th day of February, 1847, and before the action of Congress in relation to these lands, that other lands be granted as nearly contiguous as possible in lieu thereof.” Which was agreed to, and the third proposition as amended, was then adopted.

Dr. Livingston, of Grundy, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the president, vice-presidents and secretaries, and that the president be requested to transmit a copy thereof to each of our representatives in Congress, requesting them to use their utmost endeavors to obtain from Congress the grant of land contemplated by the proceedings of this convention.

The president then announced the following committees:—

1. To address the people of Northern Missouri — Archer, Bragg and Cossitt.

2. To petition Congress, in accordance with the resolution of the convention — Cravens, Halliburton and Shortridge.

3. To petition the Legislature — Tarr, George Smith, of Caldwell, and Dr. Livingston.

On motion, it was resolved that the thanks of the delegates and

their constituents are due the officers of this convention for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties in this convention.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The charter of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was secured mainly by the exertions of Robert M. Stewart, afterwards Governor of the State, and at the time of its issuance, a member of the State Senate, and of Gen. James Craig, and Judge J. B. Gardenhire, who represented Buchanan county in the Legislature. (Gen. Craig was afterwards president of this road, with two brief intervals, for the period of 11 years, from 1861).

With all the enthusiasm on the part of the people, material aid was lacking, as it was not until 1852 that the building of the road became a definite fact. At that period, Hon. Willard P. Hall represented a district of Missouri in Congress, and was chairman of the committee of public lands. By his efforts the passage of a bill was secured granting six hundred thousand acres of land to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and the success of that long cherished enterprise was finally assured. The preliminary survey had been made by Simeon Kemper and Col. M. F. Tiernan, accompanied by Robert M. Stewart, whose indefatigable efforts in behalf of the interests of the road, contributed as much if not more than those of any other man to their ultimate accomplishment. Stewart became afterwards the first president of the company. The building of the road commenced at the east end. About the spring of 1857, work was begun on the west end, and by March of that year, the track extended out from St. Joseph a distance of seven miles. The first fire under the first engine that started out of St. Joseph on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, was kindled by M. Jefferson Thompson. This was several years before the arrival of the first through train in February, 1859. (Sometime in the early part of 1857.)

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was completed February 13, 1859. On Monday, February 14, 1859, the first through passenger train ran out of St. Joseph. Of this train E. Sleppy, now (1881). master mechanic of the St. Joseph and Western machine shops, in Elwood, was engineer, and Benjamin H. Colt, conductor.

The first to run a train into St. Joseph was George Thompson, who ran first a construction and then a freight train.

The first master mechanic of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad shops in St. Joseph was C. F. Shivel. These shops were established in 1857. In the following year Mr. Shivel put up the first car ever built in the city.

On the 22d of February, 1859, occurred in St. Joseph the celebration of the completion of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road. This was, beyond doubt, the grandest display ever witnessed in the city up to that period.

M. Jefferson Thompson, at that time mayor of the city, presided over the ceremonies and festivities of this brilliant occasion. The city was wild with enthusiasm and the most profuse and unbounded hospitality prevailed.

A grand banquet was held in the spacious apartments of the Odd Fellows' Hall, which then stood on the corner of Fifth and Felix Streets. Not less than six hundred invited guests were feasted here; and it was estimated that several thousand ate during the day at this hospitable board.

Broadus Thompson, Esq., a brother of Gen. M. Jefferson Thompson, made the grand speech of the occasion, and performed the ceremony of mingling the waters of the two mighty streams thus linked by a double band of iron.

The completion of the road constituted an era in the history of St. Joseph, and from that period dawned the light of a new prosperity. In the five succeeding years the population of the city was quadrupled, and her name heralded to the remotest East as the rising emporium of the West.

In the summer of 1872 this road commenced the building of a branch southward from St. Joseph, 21 miles, to the city of Atchison. This was completed in October of the same year.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company has about 19,000 acres of land in Macon county.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD.

[We copy from the Macon News of 1879.]

The organization of the North Missouri Railroad Company was effected in 1853 or 1854. The road was built by city, county and private subscription, aided by bonds loaned by the State amounting to some \$6,000,000. The road never received any donation of land from the Federal Government. The city of St. Louis, by a vote, took a large amount of stock, and all the counties on the present line took stock, except Macon. The charter called for the location along the ridge dividing the waters of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, "or as near as may be." After the road was finished to Mexico, great efforts were made to get stock subscribed by Macon county. Randolph took \$175,000 stock, Adair voted stock, and it was thought under these circumstances that Macon would.

Public meetings were held in the eastern and south-eastern portions

of the county in favor of submitting the matter to a vote. Maj. James S. Rollins, of Boone, and Isaac Sturgeon, of St. Louis, addressed the citizens of Macon county at Bloomington, showing the advantages of the road. A public meeting was held at Bloomington, at which Dr. A. L. Knight, of Macon City, was chairman, and J. M. Love was secretary. The meeting passed resolutions asking the county court to submit a proposition subscribing \$100,000 to secure the location and building of said road through Macon county.

The resolutions of the meeting were presented to the county court. The county court ordered an election. There were several propositions, mostly conditional. One was that the line of the road should be located through Bloomington. The matter was pretty thoroughly canvassed. The words of the charter, "on the dividing ridge, or as near as may be," satisfied many that it could not be located by Bloomington, and the election resulted in the proposition being voted down. It was fruitlessly contended by the friends of the road that the words, "as near as may be," permitted the location of the road by Bloomington; that the line could leave the "Grand Divide," pass along the East fork, strike the ridge between the East and Middle fork to Bloomington, thence north, intersecting the "Grand Divide" at Kirksville. But the voters took a different view. In fact, a majority were not in favor of taking stock at all.

For some time after this, the managers of the road talked of running the road through Shelby and Monroe counties, leaving Macon out. Perhaps it would have been done had not the words of the charter prohibited it. The road was finished to Macon City in February, 1859. The track was laid up to what was then known as the Harris House, afterwards burned down. The completion of the North Missouri Railroad to Macon City caused the town to increase rapidly in population and business. There were not half houses enough for applicants, and rents were very high. The business men prospered to an extent not surpassed since the road was extended northward. Trade extended to Iowa, and our merchants and grocers had a wholesale trade that was large and profitable for a period of 10 years with Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa.

Old Bloomington had one more chance for a railroad in a charter for a road known as the Alexandria and Bloomington Railroad from the Mississippi to the Missouri river. The first survey was made in 1862 by John B. Lodge, afterwards chief engineer of the North Missouri Railroad. The survey was paid for by private subscription. The Civil War prevented any particular or special effort being made to build it, and in a short time the county seat was moved by an act of the Legislature from Bloomington to Macon, and the charter for the Macon and Missouri River Railroad effectually killed the Alexandria and Bloomington road. The history of the old roads has been given, and the two roads we have, the Hannibal and St. Joe and the North Missouri Railroad, the best in the West, have not cost us a cent. The natural location of the county gave them to us without a

dollar of county aid, except to the Hannibal and St. Joseph, which was afterwards released by the railroad company, and the money that had been paid refunded.

THE MISSOURI AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

The Missouri and Mississippi Railroad was projected north-easterly from Glasgow, Howard county, to Edina, Knox county, on to Clark county. The county court in 1868, without the vote of the people, granted \$350,000 in Macon county bonds to the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company and received stock to that amount, which has occasioned a course of constant litigation for many years. The road was graded and partially bridged to Edina in 1869, and then operations entirely ceased on account of injunction and subscription suits.

ST. LOUIS, MACON AND OMAHA AIR LINE RAILROAD.

In 1868 the St. Louis, Macon and Omaha Air Line Railroad was chartered. Liberty township took \$20,000 in stock and Hudson township \$40,000: also some private subscriptions were received. Very little work was done on this road; some grading being done from Macon, one terminal point to Duck creek one mile towards Omaha, when the courts decided that the subscriptions were null and void, the company having no legal existence.

MISSOURI AND MISSISSIPPI BONDS.

On February the 20th, 1865, the General Assembly of the State passed an act to incorporate the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company, to build a railroad from Macon City through Edina, Knox county, to or near the north-east corner of the State in the direction of Keokuk, in Iowa, or Alexandria, Mo., and said company was afterward authorized to extend said road south-west from Macon to some point on the Missouri river, and by said act it was made "lawful for the county court of any county desiring so to do, to subscribe to the capital stock of the company and issue bonds therefor and levy a tax to pay the same, not exceeding one-twentieth of one per cent upon the assessed value of the taxable property for each year."

On the 2d day of April, 1867, Macon county court subscribed \$175,000 to the stock of said road without first having submitted the matter to a vote of the people, and in the fall of that year were compelled by peremptory writ of *mandamus* of the State Supreme Court to issue bonds of the county in payment of subscription.

There was some considerable discontent on the part of tax-payers, which in those troublesome times when a majority of the tax-paying voters were disfranchised received but little official recognition.

The bonds were issued and taxes levied to pay the interest and principal of such of them as became due in a short time, notwithstanding the restriction on taxation in the State.

On May 2, 1870, the county court in the midst of much excitement and agitation over the question subscribed for another \$175,000 stock, to be expended on the south-west extension of the road, and on the same day issued bonds in the payment thereof, and this too without a vote of the people.

The excitement became intense. Mass meetings were held all over the county; loud protests went up; citizens brought suits to set aside the subscription and avoid the bonds and distinguished attorneys were employed.

But taxes were increased to pay the interest on the new bonds and meet the maturing principal of the first issue, amounting in 1871 to 70 cents on the \$100. In 1872 a new county court came in and the tax was reduced to one-twentieth of one per cent as restricted in the original charter. This tax produced about \$3,000. As a consequence there was a default on the bonds and coupons.

Litigation then began in earnest in both State and Federal courts. The State courts got the first opportunity at the question, and in 1874 decided that there was no power to levy a special tax to exceed the one-twentieth of one per cent, and in this feature of the case have been so far followed by the Federal Supreme Court.

But in 1876 the Federal Supreme Court decided in a case coming up from Clark county, on the same kind of bonds issued under the same law, and under like circumstances, that the bondholder who had reduced his bonds and coupons to judgment was entitled to a warrant on the ordinary revenues of the county for the usual expenses, and has reaffirmed the same doctrine in four or five different cases from Knox, Clark and Macon up to the case in November, 1883; notwithstanding the State Supreme Court in 1878, in a elaborate opinion, held that no such warrant could be issued; but the bondholder was confined to the levy of one-twentieth of one per cent for the payment of his judgment, and to apply the ordinary revenues to the payment of this extraordinary debt would bankrupt the county and subvert its judgment.

In the meantime Macon county had been defeated in both State

and Federal courts in all her attempts to set aside the subscription and to beat the bonds on the ground of fraud and notice.

The bonds, which some 10 years ago were selling at 15 to 20 cents, are now greatest at 60 to 70 cents, and the holders have lately made a proposition to compromise at 80 cents, which the county court have refused to entertain, and the litigation promises to go on; and the county court has been compelled under a peremptory *mandamus* from the Federal court to issue a warrant for \$35,000, and the rise on the general funds of the county and several other cases are now pending in that court, which will doubtless have the same issue.

The only remaining question that it appears can arise in the legal contest is, whether the Federal court, after it has compelled the issue of the warrant, will hold that such warrant is payable in preference to warrants issued for ordinary expenses of the county. All intimation in their former opinions would seem to indicate that such will be their decision.

A question of fact will then remain whether there will ever come into the county treasury money enough to pay these bond warrants.

BONDED DEBT OF MACON COUNTY.

Thirty-seven six per cent five year bonds of \$50 each, 10 do. of \$500 each and 10 do. of \$1,000 each, issued September 16, 1867, and 17 do. of \$1,000 each, issued November 1, 1867, interest payable annually at office of county treasurer, \$36,350.00; 101 six per cent 6 year bonds of \$50 each and 49 do. of \$500 each, issued November 1, 1867, interest payable annually at office of county treasurer, \$29,550.00; 2 seven per cent 10 year bonds of \$500 each and 13 do. of \$1,000 each, issued February 1, 1869, interest payable annually at Bank of Commerce, New York, \$14,000.00; 57 ten per cent 10 year bonds of \$1,000 each, issued January 1, 1870, interest payable semi-annually at Bank of Commerce, New York, \$57,000.00; 175 eight per cent 20 year bonds of \$1,000 each, issued May 2, 1870, interest payable semi-annually at Bank of Commerce, New York, \$175,000.00. Total, \$311,900.00.

These bonds were issued as a subscription to the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company, under section 13 of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Company," approved February 20, 1865; to pay said bonds the act provided that a tax not to exceed one-twentieth of one per cent should be levied each year. The county has never failed to levy this tax, but the revenue derived therefrom is insufficient to pay the interest. No other

provision is made for interest or sinking fund, consequently a large amount of interest is now due upon the bonds. Taxable wealth, \$5,647,740. *Hudson Township*—27 six per cent 5-20 bonds of \$500 each, and 26 do. of \$100 each and one of \$147.45, issued February 7, 1881, under act of May 16, 1879, in compromise and redemption of bonds issued to ——— Railroad, interest payable annually on 1st of February, at Third National Bank, St. Louis, \$16,247.45; interest promptly paid. Interest tax nine cents on \$100 valuation. Sinking fund tax 11 cents. Taxable wealth \$1,241,300. *Liberty Township*—27 six per cent 5-20 bonds of \$500 each, 32 do. of \$100 each and one for \$184.45, issued February 7, 1881, under act of May 16, 1879, in compromise and redemption of bonds issued to ———, interest payable annually, February 1st, at Third National Bank, St. Louis, \$16,884.45; interest promptly paid. Interest tax 28 cents, and sinking fund tax 32 cents on \$100 valuation. Taxable wealth \$306,916.



CHAPTER XV.

CYCLONE AND HURRICANE.

[From the Macon Times, May 14, 1883].

All day Sunday dark and ominous clouds overspread the city of Macon, bearing a threatening aspect, but very few contemplated the terrible work of destruction that was in store for them. Towards night, large, inky clouds gathered in the north and west and a slight shower fell, accompanied by a little wind, but soon passed away, and all for a short time was clear and people were in hopes that the weather would be clear and beautiful again.

But this was not to be.

Between eight and nine o'clock a dark, inky mass of clouds gathered in the south-west, which soon developed into a more dense and darker blackness as they approached the city to the west. They passed just west of the town and passed on to the north-west, where they seemed to stand as if to reinforce their spent fury.

They remained thus for a short time, gathering more in the west until the denser mass of clouds were stationed in a direct line in the north-west.

Meanwhile large clouds of a similar nature were gathering in the south-east, and like two enemies at battle, amid an incessant roar of thunder and flashing of lightning the two masses advanced on each other, and a terrible roar like an unremitting peal of thunder, told too truly the terrible story that the warring masses had met, and the battle of destruction had begun. The lightnings flashed, thunders pealed and the roarings of the winds made the night hideous. Crashing timbers could be heard as they flew through the air on the wings of the whirlwind, striking houses, fences, barns and other out-buildings. Houses rocked to and fro as a cradle. Some were lifted completely from their foundations and whirled a distance of from three to 15 feet. Some houses were completely twisted out of shape and unroofed; while the majority were injured slightly, a number were completely wrecked. Small out-houses stood no more chance in the fury of this storm than a feather would. Some of them were scattered a distance of miles over the fields and streets.

Fortunately for the city the path of the cyclone was across the south part of the town, or what is called South Africa, and while a few good houses were damaged, most of those destroyed were huts and cabins occupied by negroes and of but little value.

Early Monday morning we passed over a good portion of the path

of the storm to learn the facts as near as possible. In many places it was a scene of remarkable destruction, and many instances were plain of the terrific character of the disturbing element.

Though we could not obtain a very clear idea of the character or manner of creation, it seems that the cyclone formed in the Chariton bottom, about one mile west of A. B. Lewis', 14 or 15 miles south-west of Macon, and was accompanied by the usual funnel-shaped cloud.

No fences were left in any part of the storm, which was about one-quarter of a mile wide, and in many orchards and in the woods the trees were torn up by the roots or twisted into shreds. In many places trees were carried a considerable distance. In fact we saw some trees in the woods torn up by the roots, and could not see where they came from.

The first damage to buildings was the partial destruction of Mr. A. B. Lewis' barn 14 miles south-west of Macon. Damage perhaps \$300.

The place of Mr. C. E. Miller, about one mile north-east, was next in line, and not a thing of the fine house and barn and out-houses was left standing. Every building was literally riddled, and his orchard and trees generally were torn up by the roots. Part of the building was blown two and a half miles. R. Green's little boy was seriously hurt, having his thigh bone broken in two places. Mr. Miller's wife was seriously injured, and he also sustained some loss in stock killed, losing one fine mule and its mate broken down in the back. He also lost some cattle. Mr. Miller's improvements were good, and his loss is estimated at \$3,000 to \$4,000.

A mile still further this way the house of J. A. Summers was entirely destroyed, and his barn about half carried away and out-houses damaged. His apple trees were also ruined. Damage perhaps \$1,000.

West a quarter of a mile was the house of John Clarkson, but now there is nothing left on the place but ruins, and Mrs. Clarkson was instantly killed. At the time of the shock Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson were standing together on the floor. When Mr. Clarkson regained consciousness he heard his wife groan, and, on moving, felt her lying close to him, and discovered they were in a mass of debris, about 25 feet from where they had been standing. Attempting to pick Mrs. Clarkson up he found she was dead. He was greatly shocked, but not seriously hurt. The house seemed to have rolled over, and the sills were broke in two. Loss on property about \$2,000.

Three hundred yards west of Mr. Clarkson's the buildings and trees of Esq. Joe Burris were swept away, his family being saved in the cellar. Esq. Burris had a fine place, and it is thought \$4,000 will not replace his improvements.

Burris' school-house near by was razed to the ground and his wife seriously hurt.

A quarter of a mile this side of Mr. Burris' the place of Mr. Rigger, a German, was damaged, but no particulars learned.

Still further north-east a quarter of a mile, William Shunk's house was unroofed and a girl injured.

A half mile north, the buildings on the place of John Blankenship were riddled. Loss \$1,500 to \$2,000.

A half mile still further to the north-east is the place of Charley Buster, whose buildings were all destroyed. When the shock came the family ran into the smoke-house, but just as they entered it it was carried off. The house belonged to James Banta. Loss on buildings about \$500. Mr. Buster's loss is about \$150.

In the same neighborhood Mrs. John Miller's barn was unroofed and wrecked.

A half mile this side of Buster's the house belonging to Evans Wright and occupied by Evans Summers was blown down and burned catching fire from the stove. The house was not valuable—worth perhaps \$300. Mr. Summers lost everything in his house.

In the same neighborhood the buildings of Mrs. Jane Rower were unroofed, but could not get particulars.

The chimney on Allen Miller's house was torn down and his barn wrecked. Damage about \$400.

All the buildings on Allen Banta's place, still further north-east, were razed to the ground, but the family, fortunately, were not at home. The loss is put at \$2,500.

Three-fourths of a mile or so north-east the barn of Thomas Roberts was unroofed and his house wrecked. Damage about \$1,500.

Next north-east, less than a mile, the house of Wes Banta was razed to the ground, but the barn still stands, though wrecked. Damage about \$600.

In same neighborhood the house of Thomas Banta was lifted up, the end carried around 40 or 50 feet and set down entirely away from the foundation, the east front turned directly north. Part of the roof was torn off, but it did not look to be otherwise greatly damaged. Some of Mr. Banta's out-houses were razed to the ground. The above two gentlemen compose the firm of Banta Bros., grocers, on Rollins street, this city.

The next house in the line of the storm was that of Elijah Banta's, where quite a number of the relatives and friends had assembled to see Mrs. Banta and Mr. James, Mrs. Banta's father, both of whom were confined to their beds in the house with illness. There were in all 17 persons in the house, but one of whom escaped entirely unhurt, and not a stick of a single building on the place was left standing. Of those in the house, Mrs. Elijah Banta was fatally injured, living about half an hour, and Mr. Mordecai Harp and his son Alonzo were seriously and perhaps fatally injured. The old gentleman was bruised about the stomach, and the young man had a frightful hole—large enough to admit of three fingers,—torn into his side under the arm-pit, extending into the hollow of the body. The bedstead on which Mr. James was lying was carried away, and he left lying on the ticking on the floor where the bed

stood, and was not seriously hurt. Dr. Jackson, who was then attending him, was carried out with the debris and lodged under a part of the building, but was saved from perhaps fatal injuries by the wind under the timbers raising them up, and every time the timbers thus loosened he would straighten out. Twice the pile upon him was thus lifted, when the current carried it off, releasing him. As it was, his ankle was dislocated, and he was sorely bruised. He got up and inquired if any one was killed or seriously hurt. He was told there was not, and soon started for Mr. Thomas Miller's, accompanied by Alonzo Harp, who was wounded in the side, but he did not know he was so seriously hurt. At Miller's Dr. Jackson did what he could for Harp, and securing a horse, his own escaping unhurt from the stable at Banta's, rode home. It is remarkable how the Doctor got home, crippled as he was. In addition to those already mentioned as being in Mr. Banta's house were Mrs. Mordecai Harp, Elijah Banta, William Barnes and wife, Stephen Smith and wife, Arthur Cooley and wife and C. L. Barrow. We did not get names of the others. Some strange things were noticed at Mr. Banta's place, among others, two chickens and a turkey that came out of the storm minus many feathers, places on them being entirely bare. They seemed to be otherwise serene. Just how the storm tore the feathers from these fowls we do not attempt to explain, but it is certain it did it.

Next in the path of the cyclone was the splendid improvements of T. B. Miller, which were entirely destroyed and scattered through the woods. Fortunately his family were unhurt. Some of their barn was left standing. The trees about the place were torn up by the roots. The damage is perhaps \$2,500.

A quarter of a mile west William Burton's house was unroofed.

North-east half a mile Charles Ross had recently built a small box house, which he and his family occupied. Nothing was left standing on the place, and Mr. Ross was killed, though we could not learn details. In fact, in each case it was simply a shock, and all was laid in ruins, and the storm had practically subsided or passed on by the time those present recovered from the jar.

In the same neighborhood Mr. Smith's house and barn were destroyed and Mr. S. slightly hurt.

Along the path of the storm as it crossed East fork, great damage was done to timber, and where the hills were struck on this side the grass was peeled off. It was also plain that when the cyclone struck these hills it was at least partially scattered and turned up the little valley, or else it would have passed along the west or north-west side of town. This course was plainly indicated by a lot of flour scattered some distance in that direction from Elijah Banta's house, and was also indicated by the effect on the hills where the cyclone struck.

The next damage was to Mr. Jurgenson's barn, on the edge of the town, which was damaged about \$300.

Near by Mr. William Magnus' barn was destroyed, and two rooms to his house torn away. Damaged about \$1,300.

A strange incident in this locality is found in the fact that about three feet of water in Capt. Bill Smith's pond, on the old Lyle place, was taken out.

It is hard to tell where the storm first struck, or the direction it took, for boards were scattered in every direction. The wind first struck the large frame house of Charles Lawrence, east of town, tearing off a portion of the roof, scattering shingles and fragments of boards in every direction, tearing down fences, moving his stable about six feet and twisting large trees from their roots. It next struck the house of Joseph Guy, colored, injuring Lizzie Guy in the side, seriously. Next it struck the house of Shadrack Fray, colored, tearing down outhouses, fences, trees and partially unroofing his residence. Several little shanties in the track of the cyclone were demolished, and the debris scattered for miles across the country. The ice house and stable of Maurice O'Brien were partially torn down, both unroofed and house slightly damaged. It struck the residence of Jerry Allen, colored, in the eastern part of the city, tearing out windows, sending large timbers through the weather-boarding and plastering, moving the house eight or ten feet and demolishing everything within. The house of Walker Tidings, colored, next followed, the roof falling in on the inmates, who were in the act of retiring for the night. Here the great strength of the seething, whirling, destroying monster was fully portrayed. A large safe, or cupboard, filled with dishes, was carried a distance of 75 yards and dashed to the ground, demolishing everything. Mrs. Tidings and a little girl were injured by timbers falling on them. A large two-story house, owned by G. Steiger, Chicago, in the south-east part of the town, unoccupied, was crushed to the earth like an egg shell, and is a total wreck. In its track was the public school building for the colored people, a commodious brick structure, leveling it to the ground, the walls falling in every direction. The building is a total wreck. The house of Anthony Haley, colored, was next demolished, the inmates sustaining slight bruises and cuts. J. W. Riley's fences and out-buildings were blown down, a shed falling on his buggy and smashing it. Thomas Hanrahan, adjoining Riley's, had his house whirled around off the foundation and kitchen turned over. Charles Soldan's residence was partially unroofed, stable and fence blown, and large maple trees torn up by the roots. The house of George Houser suffered considerable damage by being partially unroofed, and the property of W. C. Belshe, adjoining, had all the outhouses and fences blown down. The house of a colored woman named Smith was moved about three feet. L. P. Woodridge's fence, two or three out-buildings blown down and shade and fruit trees torn up by the roots, and twisted off as one would twist a blade of grass. Shade trees ruined at the residence of Otto Habbermann, Mrs. Troester, William Trister and the porch of the residence of Mrs. C. Brown was carried away, as were all the fences and other appurtenances thereon.

The African M. E. Church was struck from the south-east and

toppled over, partly falling on the side of the house owned and occupied by Jesse McNutt, colored, moving the house about three feet. Luckily there is a tornado risk on the church for \$1,000.

Other and minor buildings were demolished, and to attempt to enumerate the extent of damage done to trees, fences and other smaller items would be too lengthy for our time and space. The devastater struck the two-story frame house of Willis Turner, a colored man, tearing it down, the timbers falling on George Turner, father of Willis, injuring him it is supposed fatally. The old agricultural works building was partially unroofed. The building on the south-east corner of Vine and Ruby streets, occupied by D. K. Hagy as a residence and place of business, also felt the power of the cyclonic destroyer; the upper portion of the east wall for 15 or 20 feet south of Vine was blown out. Joseph and J. H. Patton had their outbuildings and fences scattered, and the residences of Mr. N. Hunt and Dr. Still suffered in like manner.

Mrs. Jennie Barrow's fine residence, just beyond the southern limits of the city, was considerably damaged, but the loss is fully covered by a cyclone policy.

The residence of Mr. Hornback was partially unroofed, and Mr. C. Strong's property suffered somewhat also.

Although the damage to the eastern portion of the town was great, excepting the school-house and church, the damage done in the western part was equally as great. Everywhere one went the marks of the cyclone's terrible work were plainly visible.

Mr. Phil. Reichel's property sustained serious damage, outhouses and fences being blown away, and the roof of his residence being damaged greatly.

The residence of Mr. Chope was seriously injured, the fences were torn down, and his stable was lifted completely off the ground from over his horses, leaving them standing tied in their places, one of them receiving only a slight scratch on the side. The stable was carried a short distance and then dashed to the ground and demolished.

A house, unoccupied, owned by D. H. Payson, was partially blown away, the fences being blown down and the wind twisting up a huge silver-maple tree by the roots.

The house occupied by Mr. Ballou, near the old Catholic Church, was damaged, the large trees and outbuildings torn down and scattered. In some places the limbs of trees that were verdured with the richness of spring were stripped clean of their foliage, as if one had taken a knife and trimmed the leaves off.

The stable of Thomas Bledsoe blew down upon his horses, and he and his wife rushed out in the hail and wind and heroically threw the boards and heavy rafters off the poor brutes, thereby saving their lives.

The house of Fred. O'Neil, colored, was completely gutted, both ends being blown out, the wind sweeping through, taking everything out of the house and scattering them over the prairie and yards.

George Sherman had his stable, fences and other buildings torn down.

The residence of Benjamin Woodson suffered next, the roof being partially torn off, fences and outbuildings being torn down.

The house of William Forcht was damaged, outhouse and fence carried away, a small meat-house being lifted up and carried a distance of 50 feet or more, and thrown up against the house of Anthony Roan (colored), mashing in the end, and knocking it from its foundation.

Houses owned by Mrs. Smith, Wherley Patton, Phoebe Watts, Mahala Austin, Joe Allen, John Washington, Margaret Allen, were all damaged, Mrs. Patton being slightly injured by flying boards. The property of A. R. Lemon suffered extensive damage. Mrs. Vaughn, a colored woman, was in bed at the time the cyclone struck, and was picked up, bed and all, and was carried out into her garden, and was gently let down, receiving no injury. Her house, a two-story, was mashed into match-wood. Her escape can be regarded as miraculous, as well as providential.

There were quite a number of other buildings blown down and an immense lot of property destroyed, but the manner in which we escaped was simply wonderful. There is not a house that is standing in the track of the cyclone, but what is more or less damaged. The blacksmith shop of Ab. Bohannon was unroofed and the front end blown out, and the bill boards of both circuses smashed into pieces and distributed promiscuously over the common and street. Two freight cars on the Wabash Railroad were blown over, while the old hay press structure, standing within 25 or 30 feet, that three men could push over, was left standing. There were several very narrow escapes of individuals with their lives, which were marvelous. Henry Braggo, a colored boy, was struck by a flying tree and picked up and carried a distance of 75 yards into a yard, sustaining no further injury than a few bruises on the face and about the ribs.

Paul Walker, a colored man, was lifted by the wind and carried a distance of 100 feet over the railroad track, receiving severe injuries.

A large barrel half filled with mortar, was blown up into the air a distance of 100 feet, striking edgeways on the roof of a house, cutting a hole therein and knocking out the end of the barrel. In the business part of town but little damage was done, excepting to Hagy's building. A few window glass were blown out of the stores of J. W. Angus, J. T. Gellhaus and E. J. Newcomer & Co.; and a portion of the front of Jackson & Raines' livery stable and the fronts out of two small buildings on Weed street.

There are other incidents so wonderful that they are hardly creditable, that could be told but space forbids. We have endeavored to give as minute an account of the terrible work of the cyclone as could be obtained. The wind evidently came from every quarter, as fragments of buildings, etc., could be found in all directions.

Macon has had her long-looked-for cyclone, and the terrible work it has wrought will long be remembered by the people whom it visited.

The colored people suffered mostly, and some are in very distressed circumstances, as they have lost everything.

The scene of the wreck is a distressing one. Men with resolute faces are working faithfully, silently, to gather about them all that is left for them to gather. Women and children, some weeping, others more courageous are helping their husbands and friends to erect a place of shelter from the rain of another night. The work is a terrible work, but 'tis done.

[From Macon Times.]

In our extra we overlooked the misfortune visited upon our neighbor the *Republican*. The roof was blown from the building occupied by J. G. Vancleve, the upper story of which is occupied as a part of the Republican printing office. This part of the office was flooded with water making matters unpleasant and inconvenient for a time.

NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

Numbers of the citizens sought refuge in cellars, and thus escaped the fury of the wind. A large barn of Mr. F. Jurgenson was lifted from its foundation and carried over a smaller building and then torn to pieces. Household goods, wearing apparel, pieces of furniture, cooking utensils and other articles were found scattered for miles over the prairies and fields.

One old darkey, who lost heavily by the cyclone, remarked the next day, "That he wouldn't have cared much, but it blowed de finest chicken I had into de well."

A colored woman named Irving was hung up in a large oak sapling, where she remained for an hour, so badly frightened that she was unable to come down or help herself. A darkey named Tidings had his house lifted clear off of the ground and a portion of it carried over 20 feet with its occupants and then dropped to the ground, falling to pieces and injuring the inmates. Tuesday morning some gentlemen were trying to hire some negro men to go out into the country, and put up fence. One negro replied, "No, sah; my house was injured, and I'se lookin' fur de 'lief committee now."

Alonzo Harp, the young man who was injured in the cyclone last Sunday evening, was one of the most highly esteemed young men of the county, and his death, which occurred Wednesday morning, was sad indeed. He was to have been married the next day, Thursday. An infant, five months old, belonging to a negro woman named McKenny, was lifted by the wind, carried over 300 yards and dropped into a field owned by Charles Lawrence, where it was found in the morning uninjured, though drenched to the skin. When found the little one was laughing and contented.

A negro child, three years old named Murphy, was found near the Barrow house, south of town. How she got there, she cannot tell, and no one knows, but she was found in her night clothes, at a distance of nearly a half mile from the house in which her parents lived, which was totally wrecked.

The remarkable fact was demonstrated by the cyclone Sunday, that wearing apparel, bed clothing, etc., with which it came in contact, when found, were completely rotten, appearing to be nothing but a mass of ashes, but retaining their shape until handled, although the articles looked sound to eye, and did not have any of the marks of fire about them.

Another remarkable feature of the cyclone is, that through the forests where it passed, the leaves on the trees turned completely black as though a heavy frost had fallen upon them. These two features, taken in connection, strengthens and goes a long way towards proving the electrical theory of Prof. Tice, in regard to these phenomena, to be correct.

Mr. John Blankenship, who was seriously damaged by the cyclone, was standing looking directly at the storm as it approached. When the torrent was within 300 yards of his house, a large ball of fire shot down to the ground and at almost the same instant the house was riddled. Where the ball of fire struck the ground the earth is packed very hard, as though it had been beaten down with a maul.

Elijah Banta, whose buildings were swept away and wife killed by the cyclone Sunday evening, says the shock sounded like the discharge of a single cannon at a distance, and that for a moment after the shock he knew nothing except that a great torrent of mud and trash poured upon him. He could not see a particle, and when he attempted to rise it seemed he was submerged in steam from a boiling kettle. The kindness displayed by the citizens in turning out Tuesday and rebuilding the fences blown down, speaks volumes for the community. About 400 men were on the grounds, coming from the towns west as far as Chillicothe. The noble sons of Bevier turned out to the tune of near 100, with a liberal number from Summit. Several gangs went out from Macon, notwithstanding losses here which demanded attention. Although some objects to the spectators who witnessed the terrible work of the cyclone were pitiful and distressing, there were also some incidents which were ludicrous as well as amusing. Our paragrapher was amazed at the lightness of heart with which some people bore their losses. One old colored woman weighing over 250 pounds was somewhat amusing to the bystanders as she recounted her experience of the terrible situation. On being questioned, she told her story:—

“I was stan’in’ by de doah,” she said, “an’ I seed de sto’m comin’. It looked like two race hosses on de rampaige. I got in de house an’ got all de chillern an’ de ole man in de house. De ole man an’ fo’ ob de chillern got agin’ de back doah and I an’ five ob de chillern got agin’ de front doah. I was holdin’ Mary Ellen’s baby which is five months ole. Den de wind struck; de doah begin to gib way, an’ I sed to de ole man, ‘Lawdy, Joe, I dun tole you I kent hol’ dis yar doah no longer,’ an’ de doah busted in. Fo’ God, chile, you’d orter see de chillern an’ de res’ ob de firnitue fly!”

Another old colored lady, whose house had been swept away, and

who weighed over 300 pounds, was completely overcome by her situation. Although she was fat — not fair — and fifty, she wept.

“Chile,” she said, between her sobs, “I heerd it comin’ and I fought dat de shoutin’ time, an’ I begin to pray, chile; I prayed, an’ ebery time dat house shuk I yelled an’ prayed. Den I begin to sing, but w’en dat house, floo’ an’ all begin to crawl from under me I fought the kingdom had come, shuah; an’ ebery crawl dat house took I’d yell, Lawd, she’s a comin’. Den de house was lifted clean up, floo’ an’ all, ober dat little shed ober dar, an’ we’n I woke up I war layin’ ober dar, wid my head in de flou’ ches’; oh, honey, dis am terrible.”

HURRICANE, JULY 13, 1883.

[From Macon Times].

Never before, perhaps, in the history of Macon were her citizens in greater despair than during the hour in which the storm raged over the city with such frightful aspects.

It was a time when strong men were weak; it was a time when it were arrant cowardice to say one was not afraid. It was an hour of terror to every heart waiting, watching and fearing that every moment the worst would come. It was a time when they thought little of personal bickerings; but turned in vain to those nearest with appealing eyes, only to join each other in shuddering and scringing at each succeeding gust of wind that swayed and rocked everything in its path. It was a time when the heavens seemed filled with clouds that had no “silver lining;” but when they had cleared away all seemed grateful that the damages resulting were no worse.

The storm began, at a little past three o’clock, and made earth hideous for more than an hour. At one time it was so dark that one could scarcely see in a room, and during a great time of the storm it was difficult to tell whether houses were down or standing across the street, the water, which fell so fast, being blown in such blinding sheets.

The heaviest loss in the city was that of St. James’ Academy, prized by all as the pride of the city. After a hard struggle, a large and imposing three-story wing to the old building was nearing completion. It was to have been finished in five weeks, but the storm laid the new addition in ruins, leaving the original building standing. The walls of the academy fell upon a portion of the residence of the rector, Rev. Mr. Talbot, and crushed it to the ground; but, fortunately, no one was in the house at the time, the family being at Fayette.

CHAPTER XVI.

Agricultural Societies — Granges — Coal and Fruit Interests — Official Record.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The people of Macon county, feeling the need of a county fair, effected an organization in 1859. The benefits of such an organization, when rightly conducted, are varied and manifold. The society placed right ideals before the people, and by various incentives, called them to a higher plane of thought and action. The best thoughts of the world, the results of much study, experiment and investigation, are transferred from all lands and brought into the homes of the people. The premium list covers the whole circle of human industries, and every family in the county feels the benefits incident to emulation. The gathering of people in masses and the annual display of the best products for examination, comparison and study, carries higher ideals and new thoughts to every home. Farmers discuss these matters around the fireside and their farms begin to show improvements in every way. Improved breeds of stock are introduced, better seed is sown, and new cereals tried, improved implements are bought, farm-houses are constructed on better plans, and the home is furnished with many comforts and luxuries which would never have been thought of, without the fair. It may be conceded that conductors of fairs have fallen below the true ideals, and have not used all the forces placed in their hands by these organizations for human improvement, but the Macon county fairs have never fallen below the average.

The Macon County Agricultural and Mechanical Society was incorporated June 6, 1859, with the following members: Frederick Rowland, Thomas Pool, Joseph D. Butler, William Griffin, James Parker, J. H. Bean, William T. Griffin, B. T. Grafford, William Henry, Jesse Hall, William Holman, Samuel P. Brown, William Palmer, George S. Palmer, S. S. Winn, Thomas Winn, Sr., Franklin Hord, William S. Fox, W. D. Bean, J. W. Lamb, John Hoyne, B. F. Coulter, B. E. Harris, M. P. Haley, Thomas Winn, Jr., Thomas P. Rubey, W. C. Smith, S. Davis, R. S. Bevier, A. P. McCall, Albert Larrabee, E. A.

Matney, Charles Parker, B. F. Stokes, J. H. Petty, W. R. Brock, Thomas L. Gorham, H. B. Menfey, James A. Terrell, D. H. Caldwell, J. M. Burk, A. T. Turry, Ludwell Evans, J. B. Rodgers, Adin Atteberry, W. C. Phelps, R. S. Hally, Harry Taylor, J. S. Boice, Alfred Ray, N. H. Patton, W. P. Chandler, R. D. Summers, R. T. Johnson, W. D. Bartle, R. T. Ellis, W. M. Rubey and Isaac Goodding.

The second fair was organized in 1868, April 6th, with the following officers :—

Old stockholders in new organization, with others — Isaac Goodding, president; James A. Terrell, vice-president; Isaac Goodding, John P. Walker, Dermenas Banta, J. Hendershott, James A. Terrell, William C. Smith, A. P. McCall, N. H. Patton, William Holman, directors; R. E. Eggleston, secretary; J. M. Bourke, treasurer.

The last fair was held in 1874.

GRANGES.

There were 18 lodges of Patrons of Husbandry in the county, numbering fully 1,000 members.

COAL AND FRUIT INTERESTS.

It has been estimated that about two-thirds of Macon county is underlaid with coal of the best quality. The most important of the workable mines are those which are located at and near the town of Bevier, five miles west of Macon. At this point Loomis and Snively operate mines numbers one, three and four. The firm is composed of W. H. Loomis, L. J. Loomis and S. V. Snively. These mines were opened before the late Civil War by the Central Coal Mining Company. Loomis and Snively mine their coal by machinery without picking it into screenings. Their shafts are sunk from 60 to 70 feet below the surface of the earth. They own 2,000 acres of coal land. In the winter of 1883-84 they shipped from 800 to 900 car loads of coal per month, and employed from 300 to 400 men. In the summer they shipped from 600 to 700 cars per month. The coal veins average about four and one-half feet in thickness.

Thomas Wardell, of Macon, owns three mines at Summit in the vicinity of Bevier; only two of these are now worked. He employs about 200 men in the winter, and from 80 to 100 men in the summer. He ships upon an average about 257 cars of coal per month; the vein is four feet in thickness, and the shafts run to a depth of 100 feet. Mr. Wardell owns 2,800 acres of coal lands.

The Oak Dale Company, composed of J. W. Atwill and H. J. Seip, located at Bevier, employ about 75 men upon an average, and ship 200 cars of coal per month. This company works mine number two, which was opened during the late war. The coal is about four feet thick ; 60 foot shaft. This company owns 120 acres of coal land.

The Watson Coal Mining Company is also located at Bevier, and is operated by W. S. Watson & Sons. The mine was opened in 1882 ; four and one-half foot vein and 75 foot shaft. About 80 men are employed ; 300 cars of coal are shipped in winter per month and about 125 in the summer.

The Emmerson coal mines are in Narrows township and are owned and operated by William H. Jones & Co., the members of the company being William H. Jones, P. Y. Hurt, Jefferson Morrow, C. M. King, George King, William King, John King, Henry Vanskike. These mines work about 50 men, and ship about 75 cars of coal per month.

The richest coal fields in the county, so far as they have been developed, are in Bevier and Chariton townships. The fields occupy the country lying below the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad, between the Wabash Railroad and Middle fork of the Chariton river, and cover an area of about 70 square miles.

Coal is found in sections 21, 22, 4, 8 and 9 in Chariton township. In section 22 the vein is about seven feet in thickness. The mines in Chariton township have no railroad facilities ; they belong to J. G. Richmond, E. S. Gipson, P. M. Tuttle, J. M. Burris and others. Much of the coal in Chariton township crops out on the banks of the streams. The oldest coal mine in the county was opened at Carbon, east of Macon, in Hudson township ; this, however, has been abandoned for some time.

Thomas Jobson operates a mine at Lingo. He supplies coal to the local trade and also to the railroad. This mine has been opened about 12 years. From 40 to 75 men are employed and from two to four car loads of coal are taken from the mines per day.

The coal supplied by Macon county is most excellent in quality, and is classed as the very best of steam-making coal. There are but few counties, if any, in the State that are more highly favored in regard to coal—both as to quality and abundance—than Macon. From the foregoing it will be seen that nearly 2,000 car loads of coal are shipped from Macon county every month, or 24,000 car loads per annum, saying nothing of the quantity used for home consumption.

FRUIT.

Macon county is one of the best fruit growing counties in the State, and will in a few years equal if not surpass any other county in the production of apples. The apple crop for the winters of 1882-83 amounted to 105,000 barrels that were shipped to Chicago and the Northern markets, saying nothing of the thousands of bushels that were sold to the local trade and used at home. Edward and N. H. Green (brothers) cultivate the largest apple orchard in the county — they having an orchard of 80 acres of bearing trees. J. W. Patton is putting out an orchard of 40 acres, as are also H. S. Gordon and J. P. Moore. The apple crop for 1884 promises a greater yield than for any preceding year. The Ben Davis takes the lead; then comes the Genitan, Jonathan, Wine-sap, Baldwin, Willow Twig, Yellow and White Belle Flower, Parmain, Maiden's Blush, Milan, Newtown Pippin, the Northern Spy and a few other kinds. Small fruits, such as cherries, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, strawberries and raspberries do well, and are not only raised by the farmers, but these fruits are to be seen in the yards and gardens of those who live in the towns and villages throughout the county.

Grapes, especially the Concord, thrive well, and could be produced in great abundance if there were any market or demand for them away from the county. Pears hit occasionally — once every two or three years; peaches do well when they are not injured by cold weather; an ordinary hard winter, however, will kill the trees.

OFFICIAL RECORD.

State Senators — John H. Bean, 1846; Frederick Rowland, 1854; William S. Fox, 1858; Abner L. Gilstrap,¹ 1862; Web. M. Rubey, 1874; H. F. Caldwell, 1878. Representatives — Johnson Wright, 1838; William Griffin, 1840; R. S. Shackelford, 1844; W. E. Moberly, 1846; George A. Shortridge, 1848; Frederick Rowland, 1850; Abner L. Gilstrap, 1854; George M. Taylor, 1857; Thomas L. Gorham, 1858; B. H. Weatherford, 1860; Thomas Moody, 1862; Thomas A. Eagle, 1864; John Saylor, 1868; John E. Goodson, 1870; Amherst P. McCall, 1872; John E. Goodson, 1873; James D. Humphreys, 1874; John F. Williams and P. Y. Hurt, 1876; William M. Vancleve, *D.*, and W. D. Powell, *G.*, 1878; Walker S. Sears and L. A. Thompson, 1880; Walker S. Sears, 1882. Judges Circuit

¹ Served two years; others four years.

Court — Thomas Reynolds, James Clark, Burch Clark Leland, William A. Hall, George H. Burekhardt, John W. Henry, Andrew Ellison. Judges Common Pleas Court — At New Cambria, William A. Guyselman; at La Plata, William A. Guyselman; at Macon City, H. P. Vrooman. Judges Probate Court — A. L. Gilstrap, John T. Johnson, Benjamin Sharp, M. B. Eskridge, A. T. Harper, John M. Gilstrap, D. E. Wilson, H. P. Vrooman, E. W. Knott and R. S. Matthews. County Recorders — The recording was done by the circuit clerks, *ex officio*, until the year 1868, when the recorders have been William A. Guyselman, 1868, two years; B. F. Stone, 1870, four years; Thaddeus Marmaduke, 1874; Marmaduke in 1878, died in 1882; Hezekiah Purdom, 1882, appointed; Jno. H. Griffin,¹ 1882. County Treasurers — George W. Green, William Holman, Jabez N. Brown, Andrew J. Marmaduke, George W. Bearns, B. F. Stone, Strander Crum, Thomas G. Sharp, William H. Goodding, elected in 1876; Phillip Trammel, in 1878; Phillip Trammel, in 1880; Jefferson Morrow,¹ in 1882. Sheriffs — Thomas Jefferson Morrow, 1837; Archibald Shoemaker, 1842; Daniel C. Hubbard, 1844; Wilson L. Fletcher, 1848; William J. Morrow, 1850; Charles C. McKinney, 1854; Robert T. Ellis, 1858; Amherst P. McCall, 1860; William Holman, 1862; Jacob Gilstrap, 1864; William Forbes, 1866; Thomas A. Eagle, 1868; Ed. C. Shain, 1870; William H. Terrill, 1874; Terrill, re-elected, 1876; A. J. Davis, 1878; John S. Lyda, 1880; and John H. Morgan,¹ 1882. County Clerks — Daniel C. Hubbard, 1837; George M. Taylor, 1844; George A. Shortridge, 1856; James M. Love, 1862; John Farrar, 1866; Mathew Hockensmith, 1870; James M. Love, 1874; James G. Howe, 1878; James G. Howe, 1882. Circuit Clerks — Daniel C. Hubbard, 1837; George M. Taylor, 1844; George A. Shortridge, 1856; Walter T. Gilman, 1862; John M. London,¹ 1866; E. B. Van Vleet, 1870; Thomas A. Smedley, 1874; Thomas A. Smedley, 1878; J. L. Martin, 1882. County Court Judges — 1837 — John S. Morrow, Joseph Owenby, James C. Cochran. 1838 — Summers Wright, Philip Dale, Joseph Owenby. Elected in October, 1838 — Philip Dale, Elvan Allen, Tyre Dabney. 1840 — Wesley Halliburton, Lyre Dabney, Walker Austin. 1841 — Tyre Dabney, Archibald Shoemaker, Walker Austin. 1842 — Tyre Dabney, Walker Austin, F. Rowland. 1843 — F. Rowland, Jefferson Morrow, Walker Austin. 1844 — Walker Austin, Jefferson Morrow, J. H. Graves. 1845 — J. H. Graves, D. F. Myers, Jefferson Morrow. 1845-46 — William

¹ Present incumbent

Griffin, D. F. Myers, J. H. Graves. 1846 — D. F. Myers, William Griffin, S. B. Beebe. 1846-48 — P. M. Stacy, S. P. Beebe, D. F. Myers. 1848-50 — S. P. Beebe, P. M. Stacy, W. S. Fox. 1850-52 — Nathan Barrow, John Banta, W. S. Fox. 1852-55 — Nathan Barrow, William Easley, John Banta. 1855-57 — William Easley, Silas Barnes, Samuel S. Lingo. 1857-63 — Samuel S. Lingo, Isaac Goodding, John D. Smith. 1863-65 — John D. Smith, Andrew Dodson, Samuel S. Lingo. 1865-67 — Samuel S. Lingo, Andrew Dodson, A. C. Atterberry. 1867-70 — J. R. Alderman, William D. Roberts, Charles P. Hess. 1870-71 — Samuel S. Lingo, John M. Wilson, John Gilbreath. 1871 — James R. Alderman, Samuel S. Lingo, Charles P. Hess. 1872 — Charles P. Hess, T. C. Campbell, Samuel S. Lingo.

In 1872 the several municipal townships elected supervisors to act as a county court. The whole number of supervisors elected were 25. The names of the supervisors were E. W. Norton, Lingo township; James M. Randall, Callao township; Ezra Lamkin, Ten Mile township; P. Y. Hurt, Morrow township; C. E. Griffith, Eagle township; George Sherman, Hudson township; E. J. Demeter, assistant superintendent, Hudson township; A. B. Vincent, White township; Andrew Dodson, Lyda township; William M. Neilson, Chariton township; E. Banta, Bevier township; S. C. Powell, Narrows township; F. M. Cox, Middle Fork township; John P. Walker, Round Grove township; A. E. Stephens, Jackson township; G. W. Nagle, Drake township; John A. Brown, Walnut Creek township; Daniel Murly, La Plata township; Thomas W. McDavitt, Easley township; George W. Elliott, Independence township; J. P. Powell, Johnston township; John Gross, Valley township; Solomon Melam, Liberty township; A. Mendenhall, Russell township; W. J. Saltmarsh, Richland township. William M. Neilson was chosen president; A. L. Shortridge was made president in 1873. 1875-76 — John P. Walker, Isaac Goodding, P. M. Stacy and Theodore Krauss. 1876-77 — John P. Walker, Isaac Goodding, George W. Elliott, P. M. Stacy and Theodore Krauss. 1877-79 — J. P. Walker, G. L. Towner and Lee Lingo. 1879-81 — John H. Osborn, Evans Wright and Charles R. Perry. 1881-82 — John H. Osborn, Charles R. Perry and James W. Paine. 1882-84 — Lee Lingo, Charles R. Perry and R. J. Owens.

Macon county was Democratic until 1865, when it became Republican under the Drake constitution, and remained so until 1872 when B. Gratz Brown was elected Governor, and when the disfranchised were permitted to vote. Since that time the county has been Democratic; the majority for that party at the present time is about 800.

CHAPTER XVII.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

"You raised these hallowed walls, the desert smiled,
And Paradise was opened in the wild."

The settlement of the county and the organization of the first churches were almost contemporaneous. The plow had scarcely begun to turn the sod when the pioneer preachers commenced to labor in the new field. In the western country, as well as in the Orient and the isles of the sea, marched the representatives of the Christian religion in the front ranks of civilization. Throughout the centuries which comprise this era have the Christian missionaries been taught and trained to accompany the first advance of civilization, and such was their advent in Audrain county. In the rude cabins and huts of the pioneers they proclaimed the same gospel that is preached in the gorgeous palaces that, under the name of churches, decorate the great cities. It was the same gospel, but the surroundings made it appear different, in the effect it produced at least. The Christian religion had its rise and the days of its purest practice among an humble-minded people; and it is among similar surroundings in modern times that it seems to approach the purity of its source. This is the best shown in the days of pioneer life. It is true, indeed, that in succeeding times the church has attained greater wealth and practices a wider benevolence. Further, it may be admitted that it has gained a firmer discipline, and wields a more genial influence on society; but it remains true, in pioneer times we find a manifestation of Christianity that we seek in vain at a later period, and under contrasted circumstances. The meek and lowly spirit of the Christian faith—the placing of spiritual things above vain pomp and show—appears more earnest amid the simple life and toil of a pioneer people than it can when surrounded with the splendors of wealth and fashion.

But we may take a comparison less wide, and instead of contrasting the Christian appearances of a great city with the Christian appearances of the pioneers, we may compare the appearances of 40 years ago, here in the West, with those in the present time of moder-

ately developed wealth and taste for display, and we find much of the same result. The comparison is perhaps superficial to some extent, and does not fully weigh the elements involved, nor analyze them properly. We simply take the broad fact, not to decry the present, but to illustrate the past. So looking back to the early religious meetings in the log cabins we may say: "Here was a faith earnest and simple, like that of the early Christians."

German Lutherans at Macon. — The first and original house of worship erected by this denomination was put up in 1865 — a frame building and cost \$1,000. The church divided in 1882, and the members withdrawing erected a new church edifice called Zion's Church, a frame building which cost about \$2,000. The membership numbered originally 125. Among the early members were Henry Magnus, William Magnus, Charles Magnus, Sr., Charles Magnus, Jr., William Gille, Frank Sweikhaus, Charles Essler, Ferdinand Jurgensen, John Myer, Henry Ruhrap, Pete Lesser, John Koecher. The first minister who officiated in the old church was B. Meissler; succeeding him were M. Gross, L. Pfeiffer, A. Claus, C. Jaeckel. The new church was dedicated April 27, 1884, by Rev. P. W. Myer.

Catholic Church at Macon. — The Catholic Church building was purchased from the Presbyterians (Old School) in 1875, it having been built in 1864, and is a large and substantial brick structure, which cost \$6,000. The first services were held on Easter, 1875, by Rev. P. B. Cahill, who has officiated for the church ever since. About 200 families attend the church services. There are five Catholic churches in the county, located as follows: Macon, Bevier, La Plata, New Cambria and in Richland township.

First Congregational Church at Macon — Was organized June 16, 1866, by Rev. S. R. Rasborro, John Smith, Jr., Ruth Smith, Thomas Proctor, Lydia Proctor, S. R. Rosborro, M. C. Rosborro, Viola Rosborro, Sarah Vrooman, Arminda Moore, Maria Fry. There have been no regular services in the church (a good brick building which cost \$6,000) for seven years. Rev. Albert Bowers and A. S. McConnell have been the ministers in charge.

[By Rev. G. W. Gaines].

The African Methodist Episcopal Church — Was organized in Macon, Mo., January 20, 1866, by the Rev. William A. Dove, missionary. The following named members composed the organization, viz.: Reuben Barbour, Jordan House, Nancy Maxwell, Mary Jackson, Angeline Coleman, Milla Fullington, Jane Smith, Caroline Barbour,

Lucinda Collier, Rachel Martin, Harriet Humphry, Lewis Martin, Richard Goodridge, Margaret Jones, Kitty Snell. The membership now numbers 150. Reuben Barbour was appointed leader and Lewis Martin was appointed steward. The church was organized in the house of Mr. Lewis Martin, in the town of Macon. The society erected a temporary board structure for a place of worship. In 1874 the society erected a brick house for worship on lots nine (9) and ten (10), block fifty-one (51), in that part of the city of Macon formerly called Hudson. The dimension of this house was 36x64, cost \$3,000 (three thousand dollars). This building was razed to the ground by a terrible cyclone on the 13th day of May, 1883. The congregation barely escaped dire destruction, having quit the house only about one hour before it fell. The building was insured against storms for \$1,000 (one thousand dollars). The willing workers at once resolved to clear away the *debris* and rebuild. The pastor called out the Sabbath-school help of all ages, from three years old up to 50 years old, and went to work with a will. The brick was cleaned and hacked, so that in August, 1883, the third house was erected. It exceeds by far the former house in strength, beauty and convenience; its cost is \$4,000 (four thousand dollars).

There is a prosperous Sunday-school, which has existed ever since the church was organized, with membership of 150. The present superintendent is J. C. Brown, and he is assisted by Mrs. M. W. Coleman. The secretary is J. O. McNutt; treasurer, Miss M. A. Angell. The value of the property is \$4,000.00. The present indebtedness is \$400.00. The pastors who have served as such are: T. W. Henderson, 1865-1868, three years; I. N. Triplett, 1868-1870, two years; Schuyler Washington, 1870-1871, one year; J. H. Hubbard, 1871-1873, two years; J. P. Alexander, 1873-1876, three years; W. B. Ousley, 1876, six months; B. F. Watson, 1877, six months; J. C. C. Owens, 1877-1879, two years; W. A. Dove, 1879-1881, two years; G. W. Gaines, 1881-1884, three years.

Macon Association. — The constitution and articles of faith of the old Cumberland River Association of Kentucky, were adopted, and the association took the name of "Mt. Tabor Association of United Baptists." Michael Buster was elected moderator and Walker Austin was chosen clerk. Correspondence was solicited from the Bethel and Mt. Pleasant Associations.

In 1844 James Moody was added to the list of ministers as a licentiate. The session this year was cheered by the presence of William

Duncan, Benjamin and Jesse Terrill from Mt. Pleasant Association, and P. N. Haycraft and James F. Smith from Bethel Association.

In the fall of this year Euphrates Stringer, the leading minister of the association, moved to Texas. His loss was very much felt by the feeble churches of this new interest, among whom he was held in high estimation. Being a man of fine exhortational powers, he was regarded as a revivalist in that day. Not meeting with his expected success in Texas, he moved back to Pulaski county, Ky. (where he was born and grew up), and died not long afterwards.

Messengers from only three churches, Big Spring, Ten Mile and Mt. Tabor, were present at the meeting in 1848.

Joseph Oliver appears in the list of preachers.

Licentiates: James N. Griffin, Colby Miller and William May.

William H. Vardeman, from Salt River, Jesse Terrill, of Mt. Pleasant, and William Barbee, of North Grand River Association, were present as corresponding messengers.

Mt. Salem Church, from Mt. Pleasant Association, was received into the association this year. This, too, was the beginning of a new era in what is now the Macon Association. For the first time, pursuant to a resolution of the body, a public demonstration was made in behalf of missions, by making a collection therefor on the Lord's day, amounting to \$12.50. On Monday following the work was continued by the appointment of an executive board of missions, the raising by special pledges from individuals and from churches of \$87, and the election of J. G. Swinney to itinerate in the destitute parts of the Association, at a salary of \$12.50 per month. At this session also the name of the association was changed from Mt. Tabor to "Middle Fork," under which title it continued until the present name, "Macon," was adopted in 1866.

In 1849 Elder William Ratliff preached the introductory sermon. Says Elder J. G. Swinney, "My recollection is that this is the last meeting this eccentric minister ever attended. He died some few years after, very suddenly, from apoplexy, having become very fleshy and helpless. He was a man of a good mind and of some doctrinal ability, but somewhat speculative, which, doubtless, in a measure impaired his usefulness."

Blanket Grove Church, now, La Plata, was admitted into the association this year on a letter from North Union Association.

The aggressive policy, which characterized the meeting in 1848, continued, and by 1852 the number of churches had grown to 10, with 327 members.

J. G. Swinney, James Moody and Joseph Oliver performed missionary labor during this period.

Revivals were not unfrequent. From the close of session in 1849, at Mt. Salem, the meeting was continued by James Moody and J. G. Swinney, resulting in a large accession to the church, doubling its membership. A case of open communion interrupted the harmony of the association at its meeting in 1855. James Moody, an elder and a member in Blanket Grove Church, avowed open communion sentiments. The church considered his case and called in his credentials; but he refusing to give them up went and united with the Bethlehem Church. In 1854 the association appointed a committee to visit and look into the action of said Bethlehem Church, but she refused to give them any satisfaction whatever.

In 1855 the committee reported the facts in the case, and the Bethlehem Church was excluded for "violating the principles on which the association was organized (Minutes, 1855). This action of the association settled the communion question which had been agitating the churches and creating a division. During this discussion, however, brethren had said hard things of one another, and this session of the association closed with very considerable excitement, the minority claiming that the association had treated the church and Brother Moody badly.

The Bethlehem Church never afterward enjoyed any prosperity, and in a few years became extinct. Elder Moody studied the communion question, saw his error, abandoned his position, and subsequently became a landmark Baptist; and the churches generally became more firmly settled on doctrines of the primitive churches than ever before. This restored quiet in the Macon Association. The business of this session (1855) was considerably increased by the appointment of committees on periodicals, colleges, temperance, Bible societies and Sunday-schools. The entire strength of the association at this time was nine churches and 427 members. Seventy-seven baptisms during the year indicated a good degree of interest. In 1860, at Mt. Tabor, letters and messengers were present from all the churches, now increased to 14 in number.

Ministers—James Moody, Joseph Oliver, J. A. Clark, G. C. Sparrow, John Roan, John Estes, J. G. Swinney, S. K. Kellum—who afterwards became a wreck, and G. W. Simmons, five of whom only were in any measure active in the ministry. The missionary reported 49 days' labor and \$68.95 collected. At this session some discussion arose on the motion to strike out the sixth article in the constitution

as follows: "Giving or refusing to give money for missionary purposes shall be no bar to fellowship."

The motion was lost by a large majority. The association (it took the name of "Macon" this year) met in 1866 at Rock Creek Church, Knox county, September 8. It consisted of 13.

Churches—Novelty, 15; Bethlehem, 19; Blanket Grove, 86; Mt. Tabor, 109; Rock Creek, —; Chariton Grove, 51; North Fork, 75; New Salem, 41; Union Grove, 16; Macon, 26; Mt. Salem, 167; Chariton Valley, 25; Dover, —; total membership, 630; baptisms, 84. The following additions had been made to the ministerial force: J. B. Johnson, B. F. Powers, William Johnson and T. M. Colwell. The latter, an active and efficient preacher, was pastor at Macon City, a railroad junction and the principal town in the bounds of the association.

By way of promoting education, the association pledged its support to the Mt. Pleasant Baptist College at Huntsville. The year preceding the session at Mt. Tabor in 1867 was one of prosperity. Four churches—Pleasant Grove, Richland, Ebenezer and Bear Creek—formerly belonging to the North Union Association, were on application added to the list this year. The association was now somewhat in debt to its missionary, and had to appeal to the churches to contribute to pay off the old claim. This is an uncommon occurrence in the State, and is, we feel confident, a bad method of doing business. It very generally happens that while a church or an association is raising funds to pay off old debts, but little is accomplished for anything else. We have known church work clogged for years, simply with a debt of a few hundred dollars. This fact of itself indicates very clearly the evil of church debts. We have, however, known glorious exceptions to this rule.

Ministers in 1870—James Moody, Joseph Oliver, James Morris, G. C. Sparrow, J. A. Clark, A. R. T. Brown, T. M. Colwell, M. H. Abbott, J. Wood Sanders, G. D. Brock, J. W. Cook, W. Johnson, J. Roan, E. W. Wisdom, R. K. Basket and L. D. Lamkin. Whole number of churches, 26; total members, 1,602.

The proposition of Mt. Pleasant Association to consolidate on Mt. Pleasant College—Macon to have half the trustees of said institution—was discussed at this meeting, and finally referred to the churches.

The following year (1871) the proposition was accepted, whereby Mt. Pleasant College became the school of Macon Association as well as of Mt. Pleasant. The following were nominated trustees

to fill vacancies as they might occur: Stephen Connor, G. W. Sanders, R. H. Larkin, James Moody, Sr., John Vansickle, G. D. Brock, John A. Brown, Andrew Baker and G. C. Sparrow, and Rev. T. M. Colwell became financial agent of the college. The churches of Macon Association, 27 in all, are located in Macon, Adair and Shelby counties. Macon City, the county seat of Macon, and Kirksville, the county seat of Adair, and seat of one of the State Normal schools, are in this association, both of which are important centers. The largest church in the association, in 1879, was Friendship, with 226 members; the next was Mount Salem, with 215; then Union Grove, Shelby county, 178, and Macon City, 115. No others exceed 100. At that session nearly one-half (21) the churches reporting had enjoyed revivals, and 179 converts had been added to the churches by baptism. The numerical strength was 1,568. Ministers in 1879 — Allen Parks, J. C. Eckle, D. R. Evans, G. C. Sparrow, W. R. Skinner, J. F. McClellan, R. J. Mansfield, J. C. Shipp, William Johnson, John Roan, G. W. Jones, E. H. Sawyer, D. D., C. N. Ray and J. G. Swinney.

In 1881 the association was held at Union Grove, Shelby county. John H. Thompson, pastor at Macon, had been added to the ministerial corps. The 23 churches reported an aggregate membership of 1,401, and a moderate degree of prosperity for the preceding year. L. P. Wooldridge was moderator and R. N. Lyde, clerk.

Big Spring Church.—The first settlement in what is now Macon county was made in 1831, located 4 miles north of Macon City, and was called Moccasinville. The first Baptist Church organized in the county was Big Spring, in July, 1839, by Thomas Fristoe, aided by A. T. Hite, a licentiate. It was composed of 8 or 9 members, and located in a neighborhood near the northern limits of the county, westward from the present town of La Plata. A. T. Hite was the first minister, having been ordained at the church immediately after its foundation by Elder Friscoe. This church first joined the Mt. Pleasant Association, and afterwards (in 1843) became a constituent of the Northern Association.

Blanket Grove Church.—The second church organized in Macon county was not far from the present town of La Plata, in December, 1840, of 11 members, by A. T. Hite, called "Blanket Grove." In 1868 this church built a new house of worship in La Plata, since which time it has been called by the name of the town. A. T. Hite was pastor for the first 10 months, and was succeeded by William T. Barnes, and he by O. P. Davis, for about two years, when he joined

the "Current Reformation." Davis was ordained by this church in 1843.

Mount Salem Church — Bears date from November 13, 1841. It has been a prolific vine. Elders William Duncan and Benjamin Terrill were present and aided in its organization with 11 members. For a number of years the church met from house to house and in groves, until in 1854 it built a frame structure 30x50 feet, which has been replaced by a very neat frame building, well proportioned, finished and comfortable, within the last 10 years.

In all, from the beginning, there have been 394 names on the church roll. In 1882 the church numbered 210 members, with M. F. Williams as pastor. Benjamin Terrill was the first minister. This church has sent forth by ordination two ministers — Samuel Mays and G. D. Brock.

Bethlehem (now Sue City) Church. — This church was first organized March 3, 1850, of 12 members, and located in the edge of Knox county, near the present town of Sue City. For two years it seemed to prosper. Then heresies crept in, much wrangling ensued, many left the church, and the rest went into open communion, first abolishing of the leading articles of Baptist faith, then restored it and finally dissolved. Some time after this a new organization was effected by the same name, which was dissolved in 1869 and organized as the Sue City Baptist Church, of 23 members, and in 1882 had 52 members on the list.

Rock Creek Church — Once a member of Macon Association, is in Knox county, five miles west of Edina. It originated May, 1857, with 24 members. J. W. Roe was their minister.

Chariton Ridge Church. — On the fifth Saturday in January, 1864, 16 persons covenanted together, formed this church and chose William Caldwell as their minister. Its present numerical strength is 75, worshiping in a house 25x40 feet, one-half only of which it owns, the other belonging to the Methodists. W. R. Skinner was pastor in 1882. The former name of this community was Chariton Valley, from the Chariton river, near which it was organized, and met for one or more years.

Macon City Baptist Church — Though neither the oldest nor the largest in the association, is one of the most efficient. In 1882 J. H. Thompson was pastor, the church numbering 103 members. This church contributes steadily to home and foreign missions and to Bible and Sunday-school work.

Kirksville Church — Situated in Adair county, numbering 65 mem-

bers in 1879, has struggled for many years and is in a decidedly improved condition. In 1881 J. C. Shipp was pastor, and it has been gradually gaining in numbers and efficiency. The time of organization of neither of these last named churches was furnished us.

Second Baptist Church, Bevier.—This church was organized April 10, 1870, with five members. The same meeting continued 15 days, resulting in 48 additions to the church. In 1882 it had 64 members.

Friendship Church—Once the largest in the association, was organized September 28, 1867, by T. M. Colwell and Joseph Oliver, with 55 members, and is located seven miles south-east from Macon. W. P. Elliot was pastor in 1879; Joseph Oliver was the first pastor.

Joseph Oliver was born in Clark county, Ky., April 14, 1804. He professed religion and joined the Baptist Church called Cave Spring in May, 1823. William Oliver, his father, and all the family moved to Missouri and settled in Howard county in 1825, and united (five members of the family) with Mount Moriah Church, some four miles from Fayette. In 1828 young Oliver moved to Randolph county and became a member of Dover Church, soon after which he was elected writing clerk and also singing clerk. When the trouble on missions was agitating the churches of Mt. Pleasant Association Mr. Oliver found himself alone at Dover Church, it having declared non-fellowship for "missions and the institutions" of the day. He finally got a letter from and moved his membership to the Huntsville Church. Here, too, he was a church clerk, and was generally sent as a messenger to his association. On the third Saturday in September, 1843, upon the call of Huntsville Baptist Church, he was ordained to preach the gospel by Elders William Duncan and William Mansfield. The first meeting he held was one in his own neighborhood. A revival followed and 25 converts were baptized. He continued in the field of his early labors for five or six years, Elders W. Duncan, Jesse, Benjamin and J. W. Terrill and William Mansfield being his co-laborers. In 1849 he moved to Macon county, identified himself with the interests of Macon Association, and continued in this field as long as he lived. Here he labored as pastor of churches, as missionary in protracted meetings, etc. His gift was mainly exhortational, which classed him among what we sometimes call revivalists. During his ministry he baptized over 300 persons and married 90 couples. He died on the 4th of August, 1877, being 73 years 3 months and 20 days old. His remains were interred in the graveyard at Mount

Tabor Church, near Atlanta, Macon county, on Sunday, the 5th of the same month.

Little Zion Baptist Church — Formed itself into an organization on the second Saturday in July, 1836. The following constituted the original membership: Elder William Sears and Jane Sears, his wife, Abraham Dale, Eveletta Dale, Philip Dale, Nancy Dale, John Smoot, Elizabeth Smoot, Charles Hatfield, Sarah Hatfield, William Sham, Catherine Sham, James Riley, Susan Riley, Thomas Williams, James Cauchhorn and Annie Cauchhorn. Among those who have served the church as pastors are Elders William Sears, James Ratliff, William Skaggs, Maston Doty, J. E. Goodson, Silas W. Sears. The structure in which services are now held was erected at a cost of about \$700. The land upon which it stands was originally purchased from James Meeks. It comprises five acres. During the war no services were held in the church.

Hopewell Baptist Church — Was organized with William Tate, John R. Graves, William T. Gilmore, Melvina Tate, George W. Gates, Mary A. Gates, McDonald Lyda, Syrene Trammel, Lora O. Gilmore, Nancy Halsted, Mary R. Tate and Sarah M. Tate as constituting the original membership. Revs. S. C. Davidson, R. H. Wills, James Dysart, David Walker, Jesse Wilson, W. H. Johnson, N. A. Langston, D. Armstrong and R. Whitehead have served the congregation as pastors. The present frame church building, which was erected in 1861 at a cost of \$1,500, was dedicated in 1866. The ground upon which it is located was donated (one-half acre) by Philetus May.

Mt. Tabor Baptist Church — Located on section 26, township 59, range 14, was organized December 4, 1840, with J. L. Arthur and wife, Logan Thompson and wife and John Silvers and wife as the original members. The church was built of hewed logs in about 1848, and the present church, built of brick, 35x55, cost about \$1,700 in 1867. The first preacher was Rev. James Oliver, followed by Rev. James J. M. Johnson, Rev. Colwell, John A. Clark, J. Wood Saunders, James Oliver, Rev. Baskett, John A. Clark and William R. Skinner. The membership at present is about 100.

The First Baptist Church of Atlanta — Was organized in June, 1876. The church house, a frame structure, was built the same year in Atlanta at the cost of about \$2,000. It was dedicated by Rev. C. N. Ray. The first pastor was John A. Clark, he being succeeded by C. N. Ray, M. F. Williams, Robert J. M. Sansfield and J. L. Cole. The original members were Robert Myers, Woodward Saunders and

wife, D. P. Doggett and wife, J. F. L. Branham and wife and two daughters, George Goodding and wife, R. P. Goodding, J. Lyda and wife, E. L. Lyda, wife and two daughters, Perry Armstrong, William Clarkson and wife and Seman Atterberry. The present membership is 62.

Second Baptist Church of Macon City, Mo. — Was organized October 27, 1866. The first deacons were Harry Higby and Jacob Baset, and the first trustees were Isaac Burton, Charles Tolson and James Smith. The present church (brick), 64x50 feet (the third structure built), cost \$6,000, the first being valued at \$800 and the second at \$2,950. It was dedicated in the spring of 1872 by Rev. Amos Johnson, pastor, and Rev. W. W. Steward. The first pastor after organization was Rev. Thomas Clark, the second Rev. J. B. Hawkins, followed in succession by Rev. Amos Johnson, Rev. D. S. Sawyers, Rev. H. H. White and Rev. William Gray, the present pastor. The number of present membership is 253. The first building was not large enough and it was torn down and rebuilt with the material of the old building and with what was added cost \$2,950, and that building was burned down, being all paid for except \$25. The present church, which is the third one, cost \$6,000.

Second Missionary Baptist Church — Was organized April 10, 1870. The names of the original members were John C. Skinner, Reuben Simpson, Ann Abbot, Sarah Abbot and Caroline D. Buchanan. This church was organized by Revs. Joseph Oliver and J. Roan, in Miner's hall, just west of the village of Bevier. The present church was built in 1879 (a frame building) at the cost of \$800. It was dedicated in 1879 or 1880. The names of the pastors who have served the church are: Joseph Oliver, who served two years; William R. Skinner, three years; John Roan, three years; Daniel R. Evans, one year; J. E. Eckel, nearly two and a half years, and Charles Dodson, who is now the pastor. The number of the present membership is 63.

First Baptist Church. — The original members of this church (which was organized in 1872) were James Hier and wife, George Harris and wife, G. G. Watts and wife, D. J. Evans and wife, Lewis Williams and wife, William Lewis and wife, Levi James and wife, Caleb Edwards and wife, Roland Thomas and wife, John Thomas and wife, Mrs. Hannah Evans, Mrs. Hopkin Evans, J. C. Williams and wife. This church was built in 1872 (a frame structure) at a cost of \$800, and was dedicated in the same year.

Sue City Baptist Church. — The original members of this church

were Burton Salling, wife, two daughters and one son, Logan Thompson and wife, William Kelly, wife and daughter, John Thompson, Albert Norris and wife, Samuel Wares and wife, William Wares and wife. The present frame church building was erected in about 1870, and cost in the neighborhood of \$800. Those who have served as pastors of the congregation have been Rev. William Johnson, John A. Clark, G. C. Sarron and W. R. Skinner, the present pastor. At this time the membership numbers 52. The names of the pastors who have been in charge are Shadrack James, Samuel C. Pierce, John W. Thomas and H. C. Parry. G. G. Watts presented the church with a baptistry at a cost of \$25.

First Baptist Church at La Plata — Was organized on the first Saturday in December, 1840, Robert T. Ellis, Virgin M. Ellis, Stephen Attebery, Martha J. Attebery, James H. Morris, Elizabeth W. Morris, Oliver P. Davis, Eliza J. Morris, Jeremiah Davis and William L. Morris being its original members. The church was built in 1867-68, and is a brick structure, being erected at a cost of \$2,782.72. The names of the pastors are A. T. Hite, William T. Barnes, O. P. Davis, James Moody, J. G. Sweney, Joseph Oliver, John A. Clark, John M. Johnston, J. A. Pool, William Johnston, John R. Terrill, J. Wood Saunders, G. C. Sparrow and Aura Smith. The present number of membership is 93. The Sabbath-school was organized as a Union school in 1869 with an attendance of about 120. The present superintendent is W. N. Rutherford.

New Harmony Cumberland Presbyterian Church — Was first organized in September, 1860, by Rev. R. H. Willis. Some of the original members are as follows: G. W. Daugherty and wife, Elijah Turner and wife, Velinda J. Collins, Elizabeth Collins and M. G. Standeford and wife. The present membership is about 40. The house of worship was built in the fall of 1867 on section 9, township 60, range 13, at a cost of about \$1,000, it being frame. The names of the different preachers who have had charge are Revs. R. H. Wills, at different periods about 15 years; Jesse Wilson, D. Walker, Jesse Wilson again, Lorance, George Burns, G. W. Sharp, John Neff and Clayton Kelso.

Shiloh Cumberland Presbyterian Church. — This church was organized in 1843 by Rev. S. B. Colwell, the original members being Reuben Dunnington and Tabitha C., his wife; Joseph Daugherty and wife; James Mills and wife, and Hendley Dunnington and wife. The church house was built in the summer of 1865, it being a frame structure, and its cost was \$1,200, located on section 5, township 59,

range 14. The names of the pastors who have had charge are Revs. S. F. Colwell, S. C. Davidson, R. H. Wills, Franklin Manning, Matthew Patton, David Walker, David Lorange and William H. Johnson, who is the present pastor. The church was dedicated by S. F. Colwell. The present membership is about 106. John M. Ketcham is superintendent of the Sunday-school, assisted by Jackson Trobridge, with about 60 pupils in attendance.

Ewing Cumberland Presbyterian Church.— This church was organized August 21, 1855, by Rev. S. C. Davidson. The original members were B. F. Grafford and wife, Alfred Ray, Thomas Winn and wife, S. S. Winn, William Grafford, John Grafford and wife, Leah Richardson and Adeline Winn. The present frame church building was erected in 1860, costing about \$1,000. The present membership numbers about 30. The preachers who have presided since its organization are Revs. R. H. Wills, William C. Patton, Nicholas Langston, Jesse Wilson, W. H. Johnson, David Armstrong and R. Whitehead, the present pastor being Rev. John Winn. This church is located on section 8, township 57, range 13 (Round Grove township).

Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Macon.— The original members of this church were N. H. Patton and wife; Rev. M. C. Patton and wife; J. B. Melone, R. A. Melone, and Rev. J. S. A. Henderson and wife, it being organized in 1865. The original church was built in 1867–68, a frame, and the new structure was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$4,000. The old church was dedicated soon after its completion, and the new one in 1875, by Rev. J. B. Mitchell, D.D. Revs. M. C. Patton, J. S. A. Henderson, S. F. Colwell, W. H. Eagan, W. Benton Farr, D.D., Walker Schneck, D. H. Ouyett and H. R. Crockett are the names of the pastors who have presided in this church. The present membership numbers 90, and the church is entirely out of debt.

Liberty Cumberland Presbyterian Church — Was organized July 19, 1841, by Rev. Matthew Patton. The names of the original members are William R. Calfee, Athelie Calfee, Anderson Scrutchfield, Nancy Scrutchfield, William Scrutchfield, Barbara Scrutchfield, Nicholas Goodding, Nancy Goodding, William Brachen, Harriet Brachen, Eliza Belsher, Nathaniel Richardson and Lyda Richerson; the Revs. Samuel B. F. Colwell, Samuel Davis, Nathan Patton and James Dysart being instrumental in its organization. The present church was erected in 1860, a frame structure, its cost being \$1,200, and was dedicated in October, 1881, by Rev. James E. Sharp. Those who have

served the congregation as pastors have been Revs. Matthew Patton, James Dysart, S. C. Davidson, S. B. F. Colwell, R. H. Wills, Jesse Wilson, W. H. Eagen, Prof. Nason, J. B. Lawrence, T. G. Poole, W. H. Johnson, David Armstrong and T. J. Pool. The present pastor of the church is G. H. Duty. At this time the membership numbers 36.

Salem Presbyterian Church — Is a branch of the New Cambria Church, its original members being John T. Davis and wife, John P. Powells, William D. Williams and family, W. W. Lloyd and wife, John J. Williams and wife, William Howells and wife, Peter McKinney and wife, and Mrs. Hugh Lloyd. The present frame church building was erected in about 1878 and cost in the neighborhood of \$320. Rev. Thomas H. Jones has served the congregation as pastor. There was a Sabbath-school organized in 1869, and prayer meeting and preaching were held once a month.

La Plata Cumberland Presbyterian Church. — This congregation was organized by Rev. David Walker in about 1876. The names of the original members are Mrs. Dr. Gates, Dr. G. N. Sharp and wife, John Chapman and wife, Rev. S. C. Davidson and wife, Mrs. W. J. Suttmarsh, R. T. Davidson and wife and William Patton and wife. The present house of worship was built in the summer of 1880, a frame structure, at a cost of \$2,000, and was dedicated by Rev. Dr. J. B. Mitchell. Rev. W. H. Johnston is now serving the church as pastor. At this time the membership numbers 100. The Sunday-school is superintended by W. W. Rutherford, the number of scholars being 125.

Atlanta M. E. Church. — The original members of this church were J. D. Parks and wife, J. A. Croy and wife, Angeline Croy, Sarah McManamy, S. D. Ayers, Susana Craig, Rebecca R. Parks, Verina G. Parks, J. Buchanan, Emeline Dixon and Sarah Parks. It was organized in 1866. The present frame church building was erected in 1881, costing in the neighborhood of \$1,500. The present membership is 50. The pastors who have had charge since its organization are Rev. Chapman, who followed Rev. Martindale, Revs. J. C. Myers, H. White, S. Enyart, L. H. Shumate, A. H. Ketrow, Rev. Olp, William Stammer and Z. S. Weller.

Fair View M. E. Church. — This church organized a class before the war, but was broken up, and reorganized in 1876. The house of worship was built in the fall of the same year, it being a frame structure, located on section 2, township 59, range 14, Lyda township. Its cost was about \$800. It was dedicated by Rev. Mumpower, of Macon City, in the fall of 1877. The first preacher was Rev. William

Warren, the others being Revs. Cleveland, A. L. Brewer, L. Rush and J. N. B. Hepler, who is the present pastor. The original members were G. A. Redmon and wife, Elijah Thompson and wife, Joseph Harrison and wife, Mrs. Mary E. Harrison, Jerusha Farmer, Susan Farmer, John R. Morrow and wife, Maria Anderson, John Hutchison and wife, John Martz and wife, and Charles Martz and others.

Bethlehem M. E. Church, South. — This church was built at a cost of \$1,500, it being a frame structure, and was organized in an old log school-house in about 1843, by Rev. Dr. Still. Some of the original members were Mrs. Crane, C. H. Liston and wife, John D. Smith and wife, Amy Harris and John Lister and wife. Some of the preachers who have presided here are Revs. Aldbridge, Hawkins, Tool, Ellis, Saxton, Henry Turner, Dockery, Blackwell, Wood, Hatton, Shackelford, Jordan and Rev. Linn, he being the last pastor. The present church consists of about 125 members. There are no regular services held in this church. The first church building was built in 1853, and the present house of worship in about 1874. It is located on section 28, township 57, range 13.

Macon City M. E. Church, South. — This church was organized in the summer of 1866, with William Thompson, Sarah Thompson, C. G. Epperson, George Wells, Amanda Shortridge, T. W. Reed, Sarah A. Reed, A. Tinsley, Mrs. H. Tinsley, J. T. Reister, Dr. J. J. Lyle and wife, Mrs. D. C. Benedict, Miss Annie Lyle and others, as its original members. The house of worship was built in 1867, a brick structure, at a cost of \$6,000; and was dedicated in September, of the same year, by Bishop E. M. Marvin. The names of the pastors who have served this congregation are Revs. John D. Vincil, E. R. Hendrix, G. W. Horn, W. A. Tarwater, J. R. A. Vaughn, H. D. Groves, J. A. Mumpower and M. M. Hawkins. At this time the membership numbers 108. The church has been recently repaired at an expense of nearly \$700, and is now neat and comfortable, with an interesting and growing Sunday-school.

Woodville M. E. Church, South — Was organized in 1870, by Rev. Walter Toole. The names of the original members are Maleeney Wood, Benjamin F. Wright, Elias Sanner, Elizabeth Sanner, J. W. Foster, Martha F. Foster, Albert M. Wedding, Rilda Wilds, Ellen Wilds, Angeline Albright, James M. Albright, Samuel R. Wilds, Perry Wilds, Martha Wilds, Sarah Albright, Mary Myers, Sarah Wilds, Lucy A. Sumpter, Samuel Wilds, Susan J. Lilley, Amanda Sumpter, Matilda Reynolds. The names of the pastors who have served are Revs. L. Rush, Shackelford, Baldwin, Carney, Brewer,

Quinby and Rev. Todd, who is the present pastor. This congregation now consists of 10 active members, many having become connected with the Holiness Association.

Antioch Christian Church.—This church was organized on the third Lord's day in May, 1850, with the following as its original members: Jefferson Morrow, Mr. England and wife, Thomas B. Harris, D. H. Cornelius and wife, Huffman Tuttle, Evan C. Wright and wife, Pleasant Wright and wife, Miss Jane Tuttle, Mayton Burham, Clayborn Wright, E. H. Lawson and wife, Patience Lawson, Joseph Summers, Martin Wright and wife, Martha Terrell, Marion Terrell and wife, Barbara Terrell and Johnson Summers and wife. The house for worship was built in 1858 and rebuilt in 1879, a frame building, the first at a cost of \$800, it being dedicated by Elder J. C. McCune, now of Chariton county. The dedication of the second church was by Elder Joseph Penton, assisted by Theodore Franklin. The preachers who have served this congregation are Elder E. H. Lawson, Elder J. C. McCune, T. F. McHue and Joseph P. Penton, who is its present pastor. The present membership is 83. There is a burying ground in the church-yard, where there are many of the old settlers of Bevier township and Macon county buried.

The Church of Christ at La Plata—Was organized in the fall of 1868, the house of worship being built the same year, a frame building, at a cost of \$1,600; and was dedicated after its completion by Elder Perry Davis. The names of the ministers who have served this church are Elders Browning, J. N. Wright, C. P. Evans, Hartly, C. P. Hollis, H. A. Northcut, C. P. Evans and J. W. Davis. At this time the membership numbers 45. Since the formation of this church, 142 persons have been connected with it.

Ebenezer Welsh Congregational Church.—This church was organized September 9, 1864, with David Humphreys, Thomas D. Evans, Daniel Rowland, John H. Jones, David Richards and Hopkin Evans as its original members. The present frame structure was built the same year of its organization, costing in the neighborhood of \$1,500, and was dedicated in May, 1866, by George M. Jones. The preachers who have served this congregation are as follows: Revs. George M. Jones, Griffith Jones, R. Matthews, Hughes and J. O. Jones. Eighty-five persons form the membership of this church. Rev. George M. Jones preached the first sermon in this church June 20, 1864. The present officers are David Humphreys, Thomas S. Jones and Robert J. Davis, deacons; Daniel Rowland, treasurer;

David William, secretary ; Hopkin Evans, Daniel Rowland and Richard Davis, trustees.

St. James Protestant Episcopal Church — Was organized in 1865, the 4th of September. The original members were Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Knight, Mrs. Giles Cooke, Mrs. Mary Hubbs, Mrs. G. C. Sandvindt and Mrs. Gage. The present frame structure was built in 1871, costing \$2,300, and was dedicated April 23, 1871. The names of the pastors who have served this congregation are Revs. Dr. George Worthington, L. H. Strycker, F. B. Schutz, William H. Charles and Ethelbert Talbot. The present membership consists of 77 communicants. The parish has been frequently depleted by removals, but it is at present in a flourishing condition and with a fair promise of usefulness and growth.



CHAPTER XVIII.

MACON COUNTY OF 1884.

FAUNA AND FLORA OF MACON COUNTY.

The names and a carefully prepared list of the animals of a country, State or county are always of interest to the inhabitants, especially so to the scientist and student of natural history. After inquiring into the political and civil history of a country, we then turn with pleasure to the investigation of its natural history, and of the animals which inhabited it prior to the advent of man; their habits and the means of their subsistence become a study. Some were animals of prey, others harmless, and subsisted upon vegetable matter. The early animals of this portion of the State ranged over a wide field, and those which inhabited the prairie and timbered regions of the Missouri river, and its tributaries, differ but little materially as to species. Of the ruminating animals that were indigenous in this territory, we had the American elk and deer of two kinds; the more common, the well known American deer, and the white-tailed deer. And at a period not very remote, the American buffalo found pastures near the alluvial and shaded banks of the Missouri river, and the plains and prairies of this portion of the State. The heads, horns and bones of the slain animals were still numerous in 1820. The black bear was quite numerous, even in the memory of the older settlers. Bears have been seen in the country within the last 30 years. The gray wolf and prairie wolf are not unfrequently found, as is also the gray fox, which still exists by its superior cunning. The panther was occasionally met with in the earlier times, and still later and more common, the wild cat, the weasel, one or more species; the mink, American otter, the skunk, the badger, the raccoon and the opossum. The two latter species of animals are met with in every portion of the United States and the greater part of North America. The coon skin among the early settlers was regarded as a legal tender. The bear and otter are extinct in the counties, and were valuable for their furs. Of the squirrel family, we have the fox, gray, flying, ground and prairie

squirrel. The woodchuck and the common muskrat were numerous here. The bats, shrews and moles are common. Of the muridae, we have the introductory species of rats and mice, as also the native meadow mouse, and the long-tailed jumping mouse, frequently met with in the clearings. Hares, commonly called rabbits, are very plentiful. Several species of the native animals have perished, being unable to endure the presence of civilization, or finding the food congenial to their tastes appropriated by stronger races. Many of the pleasures, dangers and excitements of the chase are only known and enjoyed by most of us of the present day through the talk and traditions of the past. The buffalo and the elk have passed the Rocky mountains to the westward, never more to return. Of birds may be mentioned the following: Among the game birds most sought after are the wild turkey and prairie hen, which afford excellent sport for the hunter, and have been quite plentiful; primated grouse, ruffed grouse, quail, woodcock, English snipe, red breasted snipe, telltale snipe, yellow legs, marbled godwin, long-bitted curlew, short-bitted curlew, Virginia rail, American swan, trumpeter swan, snow goose, Canada goose, brant, mallard, black duck, pintail duck, green-winged teal, blue-winged teal, shoveler, American pigeon, summer or wood duck, red-headed duck, canvas back duck, butter ball, hooded mugaanser, rough billed pelican, the lorn, kildeer, plover, ball head, yellow legged and upland plover, white heron, great blue heron, bittern, sandhill crane, wild pigeon, common dove, American raven, common crow, blue jay, bobolink, red-winged blackbird, meadow lark, golden oriole, yellow bird, snow bird, chipping sparrow, field sparrow, swamp sparrow, indigo bird, cardinal red bird, cheewink, white-billed nuthatch, mocking bird, cat bird, brown thrush, house wren, barn swallow, bank swallow, blue martin, cedar bird, scarlet tanager, summer red bird (robin came less than 40 years ago), blue bird, king bird, perver, belted kingfisher, whippoorwill, night hawk, chimney swallow, ruby throated humming bird, hairy woodpecker, downy woodpecker, red headed woodpecker, golden winged woodpecker, Carolina parrot, great horned owl, barred owl, snowy owl, turkey buzzard, pigeon hawk, swallow-tailed hawk, Mississippi kite, red-tailed hawk, bald eagle and ring-tailed eagle.

Many of the above-named animals and birds are no longer to be found within the limits of these counties,—we may say within the limits of the State. Some of them are now extinct, and some disappeared with the Indian, upon the advance of civilization. The bald eagle was often seen by the early settlers on the Chariton river,

along the banks of which, in the tallest timber, it built its nest, and brooded its young for many years after the first settlements were made, and even of late years, eagles have been killed in the county.

FLORA.

God might have bade the earth bring forth
Enough for great and small,
The oak tree and the cedar tree,
Without a flower at all.
He might have made enough, enough
For every want of ours:
For luxury, medicine and toil,
And yet have made no flowers.
Our outward life requires them not —
Then whyfore have they birth?
To minister delight to man,
To beautify the earth;
To comfort man — to whisper hope,
Whene'er his faith is dim;
For whoso careth for the flower,
Will much more care for Him.

In speaking of the flora it is not our purpose to treat exhaustively on the plants of this county, but rather to give a list of the native trees and grasses found within its limits. "Mere catalogues of plants growing in any locality," says a learned writer, "might, without a little reflection, be supposed to possess but little value," a supposition which would be far from the truth. The intelligent farmer looks at once to the native vegetation as a sure indication of the value of new lands. The kind of timber grown in a given locality will decide the qualities of the soil for agricultural purposes. The cabinet-maker and the wheelwright, and all other workmen in wood, will find what materials are at hand to answer their purpose. Upon the flora of these counties, civilization has produced its inevitable effect. As the Indian and buffalo have disappeared before the white man, so have some of the native grasses been vanquished by the white clover and the blue grass.

We have treated particularly of the more valuable woods used in the mechanic arts, and the grasses, plants and vegetables and flowers most beneficial to man, and particularly those which are natives of this county. The plants are many and rare, some for beauty and some for medicine. The pink root, the columbo, the ginseng, bone-set, pennyroyal and others are used as herbs for medicine. Plants

of beauty are phlox, the lily, the asclepias, the mints, golden rod, the eyebright, gerardia and hundreds more that adorn the meadows and brooksides ; besides are climbing vines, the trumpet creeper, the bitter sweet, the woodbine, the clematis and the grape, which fill the woods with gay festoons and add grace to many a decaying monarch of the forest. Here are found the oak with at least its 20 varieties, the hickory with as many more species, the 30 kinds of elm, from the sort that bears leaves as large as a man's hands to the kinds which bear a leaf scarcely larger than a man's thumb nail ; the black oak, so tall and straight and beautiful, is here ; the hackberry, gum tree (black and sweet), the tulip, the giant cottonwoods, and 100 more attest the fertility of the soil and mildness of the climate. The white oak is much used in making furniture and agricultural implements, as are also the panel oak, burr oak and pin oak. The blue ash is excellent for flooring. The honey locust is a very durable wood, and skrinkles less than any other in seasoning. In the above list some plants may be omitted, but we think the list quite complete.

GRASSES.

In speaking of these we purposely exclude the grain plants, those grasses that furnish food for man, and confine ourselves to those valuable grasses which are adapted to the subsistence of the inferior animals. Timothy grass, or cat's tail, naturalized ; red-top, or herbs grass, nimble will, blue joint (this is a native, and grew upon prairies to the height of a man's head on horseback), orchard grass, Kentucky blue grass, true blue grass, meadow fescue, cheat chess, the reed, the cane, perennial ray grass, sweet scented vernal grass, bud canary grass, canary grass, crab grass, smooth panicum, witch grass, barnyard grass, fox-tail, bottle-grass, millet and broom-beard grass.

Macon county is one of the most favored localities in the State for the successful growing of forest trees, evergreen trees, apple trees of all varieties, together with peaches, plums, pears, apricots, grapes and small fruits. All kinds of ornamental and shade trees, flowers and hedges grow and flourish, with only reasonable care and with a certainty that is not known east or west, north or south. If we go much further south the apple will not flourish, if further north the peach is liable to blight ; but here, all are almost sure to do well although the peach crop does not hit more than once every two or three years.

HEALTH.

As to healthfulness, Macon county may claim to be highly favored. In the first place it has but a few of those great natural sources of disease, such as low lands, swamp, stagnant pools, etc.

It has a number of streams of medium size, together with smaller branches, affording abundant drainage; whilst its population is industrious, thrifty and intelligently watchful against local causes of disease; still, it is not free from those "ills which flesh is heir to." Ordinary diseases, such as fevers, pneumonia, bronchitis, diarrhea, flux, etc., prevail to some extent.

At an early day the prevailing disease was chills and fever. The patient, after shaking for an hour or two with the chill, then blazing for an hour or two with the fever, could often get up and attend to business as usual, and perhaps repeat the process for days or even for weeks; but with increasing population and advancing development of the country, the chill, or congestive feature of the disease, has nearly subsided, whilst the fever element has increased in intensity and duration. We now have chiefly intermittent, remittent and continued fevers, with an increasing tendency to the latter type. We are beginning to have frequent cases of what we call typho-malarial fever; a fever having all the regular periodicity and other symptoms of malarial, or remitting and intermitting fevers, with the obstinate persistence of typhoid fever. This change is probably due to the fact that at an early date in the history of the county the grass, weeds and underbrush grew thick and undisturbed, and, falling down, covered the ground with a thick matting which held the moisture and furnished an immense amount of decaying vegetation, which produced malaria. Now, a larger amount of land being cleared up and cultivated, and a larger amount of stock being grazed on the lands, this source of malarial poison is in a great degree removed, whilst those local and endemic influences, consequent upon increasing population, tend to the production of enteric or continued fevers. Even these, however, are not very prevalent. There has never been an epidemic of cholera or small-pox in the county.

Occasionally, flux, diphtheria and scarlet fever prevail in some town or neighborhood, in an endemic form, an event common to any long-settled community; and there is probably no county in the State, of anything like equal population, which can claim any advantage over it in the way of health.

AGRICULTURAL.

A magnificent country, with a great destiny, is this beautiful central Missouri, whose fortunate location, charming landscape, equable climate, versatile and generous soils, fruitful orchards and vineyards, matchless grasses, broad grain fields, rich coal measures, noble forests, abundant waters and cheap lands, present to the capitalist and immigrant one of the most inviting fields for investment and settlement to be found between the two oceans. During the unexampled Western migratory movement of the last six years, which has peopled Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska and other regions with an intelligent and enterprising population, this remarkably rich and productive country has, until recently, remained a *terra incognita* to the average immigrant, the new States above named getting accessions of brain, heart, muscle, experience and capital that have given them a commanding position in the Union. And yet it cannot be denied that Missouri offers to intelligent, enterprising and ambitious men of fair capital more of the elements of substantial and enjoyable living than any country now open to settlement. In one of the fairest and most fertile districts of this division of Missouri is Macon county. Macon county is admirably located within the productive middle belt of the continent, a strip of country not exceeding 450 miles wide, lying between the latitudes of Minneapolis and Richmond, reaching from ocean to ocean, and within which will be found every great commercial, financial and railway city, 90 per cent of the manufacturing industries, the great dairy and fruit interests, the strongest agriculture, the densest, strongest and most cosmopolitan population, all the great universities, the most advanced school systems, and the highest average of health known to the continent. Scarcely less significant is the location of the county in the more wealthy and productive portions of the great central State of the Union, which, by virtue of its position and splendid aggregation of resources, is bound to the commercial, political and material life of the country by the strongest ties, and must forever feel the quickening of its best energies from every throb of the national heart.

Macon county is in the right latitude, which is a matter of primary interest to the immigrant. Lying squarely in the path of empire and transcontinental travel, in the latitude of Washington and Cincinnati, it has the climatic influence that has given to Northern Kentucky and North Virginia an enviable reputation for equable temperature. The

climate is a benediction. A mean altitude of about 800 feet above the tides gives tone and rarity to the atmosphere and the equable mean of temperature. Most of the typical short winter is mild, dry and genial enough to pass for a Minnesota Indian summer. The snowfall is generally light, infrequent and transient. The long, genial summer days are tempered by inspiriting breezes from the south-western plains, and followed generally by cool, restful nights.

The annual rainfall is from 28 to 40 inches, and is generally so well distributed over the growing season that less than a fair crop of grains, vegetables and grasses is rarely known.

The annual drainage of the county is excellent, the deep-set streams readily carrying off the surplus water from the generally undulating surface, only a limited area being too flat to quickly shed the surplus rains.

The water supply of this county is alike ample and admirable. More than a score of deep-set streams traverse almost every portion of the county, and with numerous springs, hundreds of artificial ponds, and many living wells and cisterns, furnish pure water for all domestic uses. The markets are well supplied with hard and soft woods at \$2 to \$3.50 per cord, and there is a good supply of building and fencing timber. A good portion of the county is underlaid with coal, whose frequent outcroppings along the streams and ravines expose veins which are easily worked by "stripping" and "drifting." Explorations made by shafts disclose well-defined veins, and there is not a doubt of very extensive deposits of the best bituminous coal. The supply of good building stone, too, is equal to all present and prospective needs, massive deposits of well-stratified limestone being found frequently outcropping along the streams and ravines.

The cost of fencing is materially lower here than in most of the new or old prairie States. In the wooded districts the fences are cheaply made of common posts or stakes and rails. In the prairie districts the older and abler farmers do a large amount of fencing with the osage orange hedge, which is an unqualified success in this county. There are miles and miles of fine hedge in this country, and with proper care a farmer can grow a mile of stock-proof hedge in four years, at a cost of \$1.25 in labor. The newer farms are being universally fenced with barbed wire, which is esteemed the quickest, most reliable, durable and cheapest fencing now in use here. The stock farmers are especially friendly to barbed wire fencing, some of them having put up as many as five and six miles in the last three years.

The soils of Macon county are developing elements of productive wealth as cultivation advances. The prairie soil is a dark, friable alluvial, from one to three feet deep, rich in *humus*, very easily handled, and produces fine crops of corn, oats, flax, rye, broom corn, sorghum, vegetables and grasses. The oak and hickory soil of the principal woodlands is a shade lighter in color; is rather more consistent; holds a good per cent of lime and magnesia, carbonate of lime, phosphate, silica, alumina, organic matter, etc., and produces fine crops of wheat, clover and fruits, and, with a deep rotative culture, gives splendid returns for the labor bestowed.

The valleys are covered with a deposit of black, imperishable alluvial, from three to eight feet in depth, and as loose and friable as a heap of compost, grow from 60 to 80 bushels of corn to the acre, and give an enormous yield to anything grown in this latitude. While these soils present a splendid array of productive forces, they are supplemented by sub-soils equal to any known to husbandry. The entire superficial soils of the county are underlaid by strong, consistent, silicious clays and marls, so rich in lime, magnesia, alumina, organic matter, and other valuable constituents, that centuries of deep cultivation will prove them like the kindred *loess* of the Rhine and Nile valleys, absolutely indestructible. Everywhere, about the railway cuts, ponds, cisterns, cellars and other excavations, where these clays and marls have had one or two years' exposure to frost and air, they have slacked to the consistency of an ash heap, and bear such a rank growth of weeds, grass, grain, vegetables and young trees, that in the older and less fertile States they might readily be taken for deposits of the richest compost.

After three years' observation in Central and North-western Missouri, we are prepared to believe that a hundred years hence, when the older Eastern and Southern States shall have been hopelessly given over to the artificial fertilizers of man, and a new race of farmers are carrying systematic and deep cultivation down into this wonderful alien deposit of silicious matter, the whole of North and Central Missouri will have become the classic ground in American agriculture, and these imperishable soils in the hands of small farmers will have become a very garden of beauty and bounty, and these Macon county lands will command splendid prices on a strong market.

The lands of Macon county are nearly all available, because they are nearly all good. The lowest bottoms are free from swamps and lagoons, and the highest elevations are comparatively free of rocks and impediments to cultivation. It is safe to say that these soils, to-

gether, give the broadest range of production known to American husbandry. It is the pride and boast of the Macon county farmer that he can grow in perfection every grain, vegetable, grass, plant and fruit that flourishes between the northern limits of the cotton fields and the Red river of the North. Both the surface indications of the soil and its native and domestic productions indicate its remarkable versatility and bounty.

But a few years ago much of the outlying commons was covered with a luxuriant growth of wild prairie grass, of which there were more than 50 varieties, all of more or less value for pasturage and hay. Nearly all the natural ranges are now enclosed and under tribute to the herdsmen, and it is safe to say that their native herbage will put more flesh on cattle from the beginning of April to early autumn than any of the domestic grasses. With the progress of settlement and cultivation, however, they are steadily disappearing before the tenacious and all-conquering blue grass, which is surely making the conquest of every rod of the county not under tribute to the plow. Blue grass is an indigenous growth here — many of the older and open woodland pastures rivaling the famous blue grass ranges of Kentucky, both in the luxuriance of their growth and the high quality of the herbage. Now and then one meets a Kentuckian so provincial in his attachments and conceits that he can see nothing quite equal to the blue grass of old Bourbon county; but the mass of impartial Kentuckians, who constitute a large per centum of the population here, admit that the same care bestowed upon the blue grass fields of Kentucky gives equally fine results in Macon county, whose blue grass ranges are certainly superior to any in Illinois. This splendid “king of grasses,” which, in this mild climate, makes a luxuriant early spring and autumn growth, is appropriately supplemented here by white clover, which is also “to the manor born;” and on this mixture of alluvial, with the underlying silicious marls and clays, makes a fine growth, especially in years of full moisture, and is a strong factor in the sum of local grazing wealth. With these two grasses, followed by orchard grass for winter grazing (orchard grass makes a very heavy growth here), the herdsmen of fortunate Macon county have the most desirable of all stock-growing conditions — perennial grazing — which, with the fine grades of stock kept here, means wealth for all classes of stock-growers. There is another essential element of grazing resource here, and it is found in the splendid timothy meadows, which are equal to any in the Western Reserve or the Canadas. These meadows give a heavy growth of hay

and seed, both of which are largely and profitably grown for export. Red clover is quite as much at home here as timothy, and its cultivation is being very successfully extended by all the better farmers for mixed meadow pasturage and seed. Here, too, is found a luxuriant growth of herds' grass (red top), which, during the past summer, has made fine showing, the low "swale" lands and ravines presenting grand, waving billows of herds' grass, almost as rich and rank of growth as the "blue stem" of the wild Western prairie bottoms. With this showing for the native and domestic grasses, it is almost needless to pronounce Macon county a superb stock country.

With hundreds of thousands of bushels of corn grown at a cost of 16 to 18 cents per bushel; an abundance of pure stock water and these matchless grasses; the fine natural shelter afforded by the wooded valleys and ravines; the superior facilities for cheap transportation to the great stock markets; the mildness and healthfulness of the climate, and the cheapness of the grazing lands, nothing pays so well or is so perfectly adapted to the country as stock husbandry. Cattle, sheep, swine, horse and mule raising and feeding are all pursued with profit in this county, the business, in good hands, paying net yearly returns of 20 to 40 per cent on the investment, many sheep-growers realizing a much greater net profit.

Cattle growing and feeding, in connection with swine raising and feeding, is the leading industry of the county. High grade short horns of model types, bred from the best beef-getting stock, are kept by many of the growers and feeders, the steers being grazed during the warm months, after which they are "full-fed" and turned off during the winter and spring, weighing from 1,200 to 1,700 pounds gross at 2 and 3 years old, the heavier animals going to European buyers. The steers are fed in conjunction with model Berkshire and Poland China pigs, which fatten perfectly on the droppings and litter of the feed yard, and go into market weighing from 250 to 400 pounds at 10 to 14 months old. These steers and pigs are bred and grazed by the feeders of their grass and corn-growing neighbors, and will average in quality and weight with the best grades fed in any of the older States.

Horse and mule raising is a favorite industry with many of the farmers, and has been pursued with profit for years, a large surplus of well-bred work horses and mules going mainly to Southern markets each year.

Sheep raising has for several years been a favorite and highly profitable branch of stock husbandry here, many growers realizing a

net profit of 40 to 60 per cent on the money invested in the business. The wool produced in 1880 amounted to 62,348 pounds. This county is remarkably well suited to sheep growing, the flocks increasing rapidly and being generally free from disease. There are many small flocks that give a higher per cent of profit than the figures above given, but even the larger herds make a splendid showing. Merinos are mainly kept by the larger flockmasters, but the hundreds of smaller flocks, ranging from 40 to 300 each, are mainly Cotswolds and Downs, the former predominating, and the wool clips running from 5 to 9 pounds per capita of unwashed wool.

Sheep feeding is conducted with unusual profit here, the mild winters, cheap feed and the very cheap transportation to the great mutton markets especially favoring the business.

The extent of the industry in this county is only measurably indicated by the table at the end of this chapter, which gives the number of cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, mules, and the value of each class. This statement, which is unquestionably 15 or 20 per cent below the real number of animals kept in the county, shows a large increase over the report of 1870. The live stock exports of the county last year exceeded 1,500 car loads of fat cattle, sheep, swine, horses and mules, worth in the home market at present prices considerably more than \$2,000,000, and yet the business is comparatively in its infancy, not more than half the stock growing resources of the county being yet developed.

Dairy farming might be very profitably pursued here, the grasses, water and near market for first-class dairy products all favoring the business in high degree. In 1880, there were 567,502 pounds of butter made.

Macon county could be made a stock breeder's paradise, as the demand for all classes of well-bred stock is always in excess of the supply. In former years the local growers have mostly depended on the breeders of the older neighboring counties for their thoroughbred stock animals, but of late many fine short horns have been brought in, and superior stock horses have been introduced, and there are a dozen of good breeders of sheep and swine, whose stock will rank with the best in the country.

Stock breeding, grazing, and feeding under the favoring local conditions, is the surest and most profitable business that can be pursued in the West, or, for that matter, anywhere in "the wide, wide world."

Not a single man of ordinary sense and business capacity in this

county, that has followed the one work of raising and feeding his own stock, abjuring speculation, and sticking closely to the business, has (or ever will) failed to make money. It beats wheat growing two to one, though the latter calling be pursued under the most favorable conditions in the best wheat regions. It beats speculation of every sort, for it is as sure as the rains and sunshine. What are stocks, bonds, "options," mining shares, merchandise, or traffic of any character besides those matchless and magnificent grasses that come of their own volition and are fed through all the ages by the eternal God, upon the rains and dews and imperishable soils of such a land as this? If the writer were questioned as to the noblest calling among men, outside of the ministry of "peace and good will," he would unhesitatingly point to the quiet and honorable pastoral life of these Western herdsmen. Stock growing in Macon county, as everywhere, develops a race of royal men, and is the one absorbing, entertaining occupation of the day and location. If it be eminently practical and profitable, so, too, it is invested with a poetic charm. To grow the green, succulent, luxuriant grass, develop the finest lines of grace and beauty in animal conformation, tend one's herds and flocks on the green, fragrant range, live in the atmosphere of delicate sympathy with the higher forms and impulses of the animal life in one's care, and to be inspired by the higher sentiments and traditions of honorable breeding, is a life to be coveted by the best men of all lands. By the side of the herds and grasses and herdsmen of such a country as this, the men of the grain fields are nowhere. These men of the herds are leading a far more satisfactory life than the Hebrew shepherds led on the Assyrian hills in the old, dead centuries; they tend their flocks and raise honest children in the sweet atmosphere of content. They are in peace with their neighbors, and look out upon a pastoral landscape as fair as ever graced the canvas of Turner. The skies above them are as radiant as those above the Arno, and if the finer arts of the old land are little cultivated by the herdsmen of these peaceful valleys, they are yet devoted to the higher art of patient and honorable human living.

The lands are cheap, the location exceptionally fine, and the other advantages over the older States so great that the question of competition is all in favor of this country. This country is admirably suited to "mixed farming." The versatility and bounty of the soil, wide range of production, the competition between the railways and great rivers for the carrying trade, and the nearness of the great markets all favor the variety farmer. With a surplus of capital, sheep, pigs,

mules, horses, wool, wheat, eggs, poultry, fruit, dairy products, etc., he is master of the situation. The farmers of Macon county live easier and cheaper than those of the older States. The labor bestowed upon 40 acres in Ohio, New York or New England, will thoroughly cultivate 100 acres of these richer, cleaner and more flexible soils. Animals require less care and feed and mature earlier; the home requires less fuel; the fields are finely suited to improved machinery, and it is safe to say that the average Macon county farmer gets through the real farm work of the year in 150 days.

Nature is so prodigal in her gifts to man, that the tendency is to go slow and take the world easy. Nor is this at all wonderful in a country where generous Mother Nature does 70 per cent of the productive work, charitably leaving only 30 per cent for the brain and muscle of her sons. It is only natural that this condition of things tends to loose and unthrifty methods of farming, and that the consequent waste of a half section of land here, would give a comfortable support to a Connecticut or Canadian farmer. It is in evidence, however, from the experience of all thorough and systematic farmers here, that no region in America gives grander sections to good farming than this county. There is not one of all the thorough, systematic, rotative and deep cultivators of the country who has not and does not make money. No soils give a better account of themselves in skilled and thrifty hands than these, and it is greatly to their honor that they have yielded so much wealth under such indifferent treatment. These Macon county lands will every time pay for themselves under anything like decent treatment. They are near the center of the great corn and blue grass area of the country, where agriculture has stood the test of half a century of unfailing production, where civilization is surely and firmly founded on intellectual and refined society, schools, churches and railways, markets, mills and elegant homes. The lands of the county will nearly double in value during the next decade. Nothing short of material desolation can prevent such a result. Everywhere in the older States there is more or less inquiry about Missouri lands, and all the indications point to a strong inflow of intelligent and well-to-do people from the older States. Does the reader ask why lands are so cheap under such favorable, material conditions? Well, the question is easily answered. Up to a recent date, little or nothing has been done by the people of the State to advertise to the world its manifold and magnificent resources. Still worse, Missouri has, for two decades, been under the ban of public prejudice throughout the North and East, the people of

those sections believing Missourians to be a race of ignorant, inhospitable, proscriptive and intolerant bulldozers, who were inimical to Northern immigration, enterprise and progress. Under this impression, half a million immigrants have annually passed by this beautiful country, bound for the immigrants' Utopia, which is generally laid in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Texas. This mighty army of resolute men and women, with their wealth of gold, experience and courage, have been lost to a State of which they unfortunately knew little and cared to know less. Under such conditions there has, of course, been a dearth of land buyers. Happily Macon county has been advertised by her local newspapers, her enterprising real estate men and other agencies, and has, perhaps, suffered less at the hands of ill-founded prejudice than many other sections.

The people of Macon county — 28,000 strong — are as intelligent, refined and hospitable as those of Ohio or Michigan; and a more tolerant, appreciative, chivalrous community never undertook the subjugation of a beautiful wilderness to noble human uses. We have passed a number of years in Northern and Central Missouri, visiting the towns, looking into the industrial life of the people, inspecting the farms and herds, reviewing the schools and carefully watching the drift of popular feeling, and are pleased to affirm that there is nowhere in the Union a more order-loving and law-respecting population than that of Macon county.

“The life they live” here is quite as refined and rational as any phase of the social and political life at the North. Whatever they did in the exciting and perilous years of the war, they are to-day as frank, liberal and cordial in their treatment of Northern people, and as ready to appreciate and honor every good quality in them, as if they were “to the manor born.”

A strong Union sentiment is everywhere apparent. Many persons were strong Union Democrats during the war, never swerving in their fealty to the Union, and the old flag floats as proudly in Central and North Missouri as in the shadows of Independence Hall. All parties are agreed that slavery is dead, and that its demise was a blessing to every prime interest of the country. There is not a man of character in the county who would restore the institution if he could. A good majority of the first settlers of this county hail from Kentucky and Virginia, or are descended from Kentucky or Virginia families, and have the deliberation, frankness, good sense, admiration of fair play, reverence for woman and home, boundless home hospitality and strong self-respect, for which the average Kentuckian and Virginian is pro-

verbial. They have a habit of minding their own business that is refreshing to see. The new-comer is not catechised as to social antecedents or politics, but is estimated for what he is and does. They don't care where a man hails from, if he be sensible and honest. They take care of their credit as if it were their only stock in trade. When a man's word ceases to be as good as his bond, his credit, business and standing are gone, and the loss of honorable prestige is not at all easy of recovery. About half of the present population of the county is from the Northern and Eastern States.

Sterling character finds as high appreciation here as in any country of our knowledge. The visitor is impressed with the number of strong men — men who would take rank in the social, professional and business relations of any community in civilization. Macon county has evidently drawn largely upon the best blood, brain and experience of the older States. In every department of life may be found men of fine culture and large experience in the best ways of the world, and the stranger who comes here expecting to place the good people of this county in his shadow, will get the conceit effectually taken out of him in about 90 days. They are not a race of barbarians, living a precarious sort of life in the bush, but a brave, magnanimous, intelligent people, who, if their average daily life be sternly realistic in the practical ways of home-building and bread-getting, have yet within and about them so much of the ideal that he is indeed a dull observer who sees not in their relations to the wealth of the grain-fields and herds, and the poetry of the sweet natural landscape, a union of the real and ideal that is yet to make for them the perfect human life. They find ample time for the founding and fostering of schools, the love of books and flowers and art, a cultivation of the social graces, and the building of temples to the spiritual and ideal. Macon county raises horses and mules and swine, fat steers, and the grain to feed the million, but is none the less a generous almoner of good gifts for her children. She has 127 free schools for white and colored children.

Public morals are guarded and fostered by the presence and influence of churches, representing nearly all the denominations, and are nowhere displayed to better advantage than in the general observance of the Sabbath, and in the honest financial administration of county affairs. There are no repudiators of the public credit and obligation here. They have in a high measure that singular and inestimable virtue called popular conscience, and make it the inexorable rule of judgment and action in all public administration. It is as unchangeable

as the law of the Medes and Persians, and though public enterprise has impelled the expenditure of a great deal of money, large sums have also been voted for the building of railways, for county buildings and appointments, and for bridges, with a liberal expenditure for incidental uses, all within little more than a decade; nobody has had the hardihood to even talk repudiation, and Macon will, we hope, soon be out of debt and the last dollar of her bonded indebtedness be paid.

It is clearly no injustice to other portions of Missouri to pronounce Macon one of the model counties. She has an untarnished and enviable credit, excellent schools, light taxes, a brave, intelligent population, and presents a picture of material thrift which challenges the admiration of all. There are a score of men in the county worth from \$30,000 to \$50,000. Half a hundred more represent from \$20,000 to \$50,000, and a large number from \$15,000 to \$20,000, while after these come a good-sized army whose lands and personal estate will range from \$10,000 to \$15,000. This wealth is not in any sense speculative, for it has been mainly dug out of the soil, and, in a modest degree, represents the half-developed capacity of the grasses and grain fields. It is not in the hands of any speculative or privileged class, but is well distributed over the county in lands, homes and herds. It is one of the pleasures of a lifetime to ride for days over this charming region of fine old homes, thrifty orchards, green pastures and royal herds, and remember that the fortunate owners of these noble estates have liberal bank balances to their credit, and are well on the road to honorable opulence.

Many of our readers will be inclined to wonder if it is an over-colored sketch of the country and people, and ask for the shady side of the picture. "Are there no poor lands, poor farmers, or poor farming in Macon county—nothing to criticise, grumble about or find fault with in the ways of the 28,000 people within the range of the latter?" Yes, there is a "shady side" to the picture, and it is easily and quickly sketched from life. The scarcity of farm labor is apparent to the most superficial observer. The negroes, who did most of the farm labor under the old compulsory system, have gone almost solidly to the towns, and are no longer a factor in the farm labor problem. The average farm hand has acquired the easy, slipshod habits of the slave labor system, and is at best a poor substitute. Four-fifths of the farmers undertake too much, expending in the most superficial way upon 200 or 400 acres the labor which would only well cultivate 100 acres, and the result is seen in

shallow ploughing, hurried seeding, slight cultivation, careless harvesting, loose stacking, wasteful threshing and reckless waste in feeding. The equally reckless exposure of farm machinery in this county would bankrupt the entire farm population of half-a-dozen New England counties in three seasons. The visitor in the country is always in sight of splendid reapers, mowers, seeders, cultivators, wagons and smaller implements,* standing in the swarth, furrow, fence-corner or yard where last used, and exposed to the storms and sunshine until the improvident owner needs them for further use.

The exposure of flocks and herds to the cold, wet storms of the winter, without a thought of shelter, in a country where Nature has bountifully provided the material for, and only trifling labor is required to give ample protection, is a violation of the simplest rule of economy and that kindly human impulse that never fails to be moved by the sight of animal suffering. The astonishing waste of manures by the villainous habit of burning great stacks of straw and leaving rich half-century accumulations of manure to the caprice of the elements, may be all right in bountiful old Missouri, but in the older Eastern country would be *prima facie* evidence of the insanity of the land-owner who permitted the waste.

The waste of valuable timber is equally unaccountable, if not really appalling. While economists in the older lands are startled at the rapid approach of the timber famine, and are wondering where the timber supply is to come from a dozen years hence, the farmers of Macon county and all north Missouri have until recently been splitting elegant young walnut and cherry trees into common rails to enclose lands worth \$10 to \$25 per acre; cutting them into logs for cabins, pig troughs and sluiceways, and even putting them on the wood market in competition with cheap coals, complaining the while of the cost of walnut furniture brought from factories a thousand miles away.

There are too many big farms here for the good of the overtasked owners or the country. No man can thoroughly cultivate 600, 1,000 or 1,500 acres of land, any more than a country of homeless and landless tenants can be permanently prosperous; and the sooner these broad, unwieldy estates are broken into small farms, and thoroughly cultivated by owners of the soil in fee simple, the better it will be for land values, schools, highways, society, agriculture, trade and every vital interest of the country. Such a consummation would vastly add to the wealth and attractions of this beautiful and fertile region, giving it the graces of art, manifold fruits of production, and univer-

sal thrift that attend every country of proprietary small farmers. There is too much speculation and too little work for the benefit of farming or economic living. Everybody is trading with his neighbor in live stock, grain, lands, town lots, options, or anything that promises money without work, forgetting that the country is not a dime the richer for the traffic. Nothing surprises the Eastern visitor as much as the want of appreciation for their country, expressed by so many of the old and substantial farmers of this region. They get the Texas, Kansas or Colorado fever, and talk about selling beautiful farms in this fair and fertile county for the chances of fortune in one of these regions of the immigrant's Utopia, as if they were unconscious of living in one of the most favored lands upon the green earth. A six weeks' tour of some of the older and less favored States, followed by a trip of critical observation into some of the newer ones, might give these uneasy and unsettled men a spirit of happy content with their present homes and surroundings.

Macon county has productive capacity great enough to feed a fourth of the population of Missouri, but before its wonderful native resources are developed to the maximum, it must have 20,000 more men to aid in the work. Men for the thorough cultivation of 40, 80 and 120 acre farms; for the modern butter and cheese dairy; skilled fruit growers to plant orchards and vineyards and wine presses; hundreds of sterling young men from the Northern States, the Canadas and Europe to solve the farm labor problem in a country where reliable labor is scarce and wages high, and skilled artisans to found a hundred new mechanical industries. All these are wanted, nor can they come a day too soon for cordial greeting from the good people of Macon county, or the precious realization of a great destiny for one of the most inviting regions on the green earth.

Horses, 10,644; mules, 2,505; cattle, 32,207; sheep, 24,123; hogs, 34,280; acres of land, 518,150,050, valued at \$2,744,802; town lots, 5,249, valued at \$638,394; personal, \$2,147,058; real, \$3,382,196. Total taxable wealth, \$5,530,254.

La Plata township leads off in the production of horses, the number being 770; Liberty being next, 668; Liberty produces more mules, 233; Lingo more cattle, 2,325; Drake following with 1,979; Lyda more sheep, 2,206; Narrows following with 1,772; Jackson more hogs, 2,010; Liberty next, 1,923. There are in the county 3,202 dogs, Hudson township having 372, or 121 more dogs than any other township; this of course includes the City of Macon. These dogs are taxed, male, \$1; female, \$2.

Macon county produced in 1880, 3,222,875 bushels of corn ; oats, 272,902 bushels ; wheat, 64,270 bushels ; Irish potatoes, 79,508 bushels ; buckwheat, 3,548 bushels ; rye, 13,702 bushels ; hay, 27,000 tons ; tobacco crop, 1884, 728,584 pounds. Chariton is the only county that raised more tobacco than Macon.

In 1884 there were in cultivation 3,465 farms in the county, or 268,375 acres.

There was a wool clip of 123,048 pounds ; butter produced, 567,502 pounds ; cheese, 13,298 pounds. Only 14 counties in the State raise more corn than Macon. Six counties produce a greater number of sheep.



BIOGRAPHICAL.

LA PLATA TOWNSHIP.

ZEPHEMIAH E. ATTEBERY

(Retired Farmer and Stock-raiser; Post-Office, La Plata).

No worthy history of La Plata township can ever be written which fails to include among the names of those of its citizens who have contributed a leading and honorable part to the improvement and development of the township and to the high character and personal worth of its people, the name that heads this sketch, a name borne by one of the best men of the township, a man who has lived within its borders for nearly 40 years, and one whose life has been an unbroken chain of usefulness to his family, his church and the community, and who, by industry and the sterling qualities of his own character, accumulated a comfortable fortune, which, with the liberality of his generous nature, he has distributed among his children. So far as unassumed and unassuming worth is concerned, that quality which prompts one to go plainly and modestly forward in the performance of his duty through life, turning neither to the right nor to the left, but living faithfully to family, society and to the laws of God—so far as this is concerned no name in the history of this township or of any community deserves a more respectful consideration than the name of Z. E. Attebery. Let us then present a brief sketch of this good and worthy man's life. He came down from two old and respected Virginia families, the Atteberys and the Clemons. His father, Thomas Attebery, came out to Barren county, Ky., after his marriage to Susanna Clemons, where the parents made their permanent home. They were among the first settlers of Barren county. Zephemiah E. was born there June 14, 1817, and was reared on the farm. In 1840 he came to Missouri, and located in Monroe county, having prior to this made two trips from Kentucky to Illinois. After living in Monroe county two years he went again to Illinois and resided in Woodford county until 1847. While there, September 4, 1845, he was married to Miss Eliza J. Moore, a daughter of John and Prudence Moore, formerly of Virginia. Returning to Missouri, Mr. Attebery settled in Macon county, in which he has since resided. Here he bought a small tract of land and began making himself a home. He worked with untiring

industry from that time forward and was quite successful. In time he became the owner of nearly 1,000 acres of land. This, however, he has divided up among his children, and now owns no real estate at all, except a residence and some lots in La Plata. Until recent years, however, he was regarded as one of the most thorough-going, energetic farmers of the township and was esteemed to a high degree by all who knew him, as he still is so far as the estimation of his neighbors and acquaintances is concerned, but as to farming he has retired from that in order to spend the remaining years of his life in comparative ease and comfort. His good wife, after having stood by his side through sunshine and shadow for nearly 40 years, is still spared to accompany him on down the long and happy journey of life. They have reared a family of four children, namely: Susanna P., widow of John M. Plemons; Benjamin F., of La Plata; Sarah F., wife of James Moody; and Josephine A., wife of George W. Brook. Mr. Attebery has long been an elder in the Christian Church, but has always avoided making himself officious or conspicuous either in church or politics, preferring to be considered what he really is, a plain, honest man, striving to do only his duty as he sees it as best he can and in a modest, unassuming way.

AMBROSE M. BARNHARDT

(Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Horses, P. O. La Plata).

Mr. Barnhardt, who is a representative of an old and respected family of Randolph county, and is a man of college education, and who prior to engaging in the breeding of fine horses had given his attention to teaching for several years and then to merchandising, was born and reared in Randolph county, and was a son of George W. Barnhardt, a well known citizen of that county. Mr. Barnhardt's mother was a Miss Rebecca Phipps before her marriage, but is now deceased. Ambrose M. was born February 4, 1848, and after taking a course in the common schools concluded his education at Mount Pleasant College, in which he spent two years. He then taught school in Chariton, Randolph and Macon counties for about four years. Following this he engaged in merchandising. In 1873 he was in business at La Plata in partnership with T. J. Phipps, where he continued for about three years. In the spring of 1876 Mr. Barnhardt located on his present farm, about half a mile east of La Plata, a neat little place well improved, and engaged in farming, but more particularly in breeding fine horses. He has had excellent success in his business, and has some of the finest stock in his line to be seen in this section of the State. In 1881 he bought a fine, pure-blood Clydesdale horse, and since that he has added two more fine horses to his stud. These are horses well worth a day's journey to see, and they have the name of being the best stock throughout the country. April 29, 1875, Mr. Barnhardt was married to Miss Ella Caldwell, a daughter of Hon. H. F. Caldwell, whose sketch appears on another page of this work. They have two children: Wilfred and Madge. Mr. Barnhardt is a member of the

Cumberland Presbyterian Church and of the A. O. U. W. lodge at La Plata. Personally he is a gentleman of pleasant address and is highly esteemed by his neighbors and friends.

WILLIAM J. BIGGS

(Cashier of the Savings Bank at La Plata).

Mr. Biggs, who has been connected with the above named bank since its first organization and whose business tact and personal popularity have contributed no inconsiderable part to its success, is a native of Ohio, born near Newark, in Licking county, January 23, 1846. His parents came originally from Maryland and New Hampshire respectively. They met for the first time in Ohio, where they were married. The father, John Biggs, died in the latter State in 1861, and the mother, whose maiden name was Louisa Atwood, in 1865. William J. was reared in his native county, or rather in Seneca county, to which his parents removed from Licking county in 1854. His youth was spent principally at school, and in 1860 he entered the Wesleyan University of Ohio, which he attended for three years, confining his studies principally to the higher English branches and advanced mathematics. Subsequently he took a commercial course at Cleveland, where he graduated in 1864. Two years after the war Mr. Biggs came West and located in the vicinity of La Plata, where he was engaged in farming for about four years. He then obtained a position as clerk in a store. He continued clerking for some five years, at which time the La Plata Savings Bank was organized and he was offered a position as clerk in the bank, which he accepted. It was at first a private bank, but later along was incorporated under the laws of the State. This was in the spring of 1882. The bank was organized with a capital of \$15,000. Since then a surplus has been accumulated of about \$3,500. In the meantime, after a year's service as clerk, Mr. Biggs was appointed assistant cashier, and in 1880 he was made cashier of the bank, since which he has continued to hold that position. A thorough business man and well acquainted with the people with whom he has to do business in the territory tributary to La Plata, he is peculiarly well qualified to discharge the duties of cashier. Urbane of manners and polite to all, he is a gentleman with whom the community takes a pleasure in transacting business. February 28, 1878, Mr. Biggs was married to Miss Rosa Miller, a daughter of L. D. Miller, of this county. Mrs. Biggs was educated at Kirksville. They have two children: Anna L. and Bennie. Mr. Biggs is a member of La Plata Lodge No. 237, A. F. and A. M., and also of the Macon Chapter and Kirksville Commandery.

EDWIN L. BROWN

(Assistant Cashier of the Savings Bank of La Plata).

Mr. Brown, who has held the position of assistant cashier of the bank with which he is at present connected since it was incorporated

under the laws of the State, in the spring of 1882, at which time he was elected to this position, is a native of Illinois, born in Mercer county, February 5, 1862. His father, Norman P. Brown, was originally from Vermont, but his mother, whose maiden name was Mary P. Biggs, was from Ohio. The father was a prominent citizen of Mercer county and filled various local offices, including that of circuit clerk. However, in 1871, he removed to Missouri and located at Pleasant Hill, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. There he resided for about four years and until his death. He was quite successful in business and accumulated a comfortable estate. After his death the mother with her three children, Edwin L., Louie D. and Walter J., went to Kansas City, where they resided for two years. They then removed to Toledo, Ohio, where the mother still resides. Edwin L. remained at Toledo until the winter of 1880-81, when he returned to Missouri. He received a good education as he grew up and became well qualified for business pursuits. He makes a most efficient assistant bank cashier, and is highly popular with all who know him. He is a young man of sterling character, untiring industry and unquestioned personal worth, and according to all indications has a most promising future in the banking business. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., at La Plata.

GEORGE W. BRAMMER.

(Of Brammer & Reed, Grocers, La Plata).

Mr. Brammer, who was born and reared in Virginia, and has traveled over the country considerably, considering that he is still comparatively a young man, believes that when one leaves Macon county to look for a better country he is pursuing an *ignis fatuus*, and being a man of intelligence and close observation, his opinion is entitled to no inconsiderable weight. He thinks that we have here all the conditions for a thrifty and prosperous country, and that while our agricultural resources are unsurpassed, our business opportunities are not less favorable. His own experience seems to fully justify this opinion. He came to Macon county in 1868 and clerked at La Plata until 1874. He then traveled in the far West, but came back in a few years afterwards and resumed clerking. He soon became able to engage in business for himself and is now one of the stirring, substantial business men of La Plata. He commenced in 1879 in the grocery business in the firm of C. Owsley & Brammer, but finally bought out Mr. Owsley and afterwards Mr. Reed became his partner. They have a first-class stock of groceries and everything ordinarily found in a grocery store. Their trade already large is increasing with rapidity, and Mr. Brammer feels that he has every reason to look to the future with hope by no means unflattering. February 2, 1881, he was married to Miss Beatrice Sears, a daughter of Rev. William Sears, of this county, whose sketch appears in this volume. Mr. Brammer was a son of Capt. Jonathan Brammer and wife (Maria Layman), both of Virginia, and was born in Patrick county of that State. He was reared

and educated in West Virginia to which State the parents removed. Mr. and Mrs. Brammer have one child, Walter S.

HON. HENRY F. CALDWELL

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, La Plata).

Mr. Caldwell, who served four years in the State Senate from this district, his term expiring in 1882, and who was one of the prominent leaders and organizers of the Grange movement in North Missouri, has long been regarded as one of the most enterprising and business-like farmers and stock-raisers in this part of the county, and is a man who stands as high in general esteem as the best in his community. On his father's side he is of Irish parentage, but his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret I. Fesler, was a native of Pennsylvania. His father, Alexander Caldwell, came to America with his parents when he was a mere boy, and was reared in Pennsylvania and Ohio. He was married in Ohio, and Henry F., the subject of this sketch, was born in Athens county, of that State, July 1, 1825. He received a good general English education, having a course in the common schools and one at Guysville Seminary. He remained on the farm with the family until about the time of his marriage, which was in the winter of 1846-47. He then engaged in farming in his native county and continued it there with success until his removal to Missouri in the spring of 1866. During all this time he was on the old family homestead and carried on the farm for his parents. On coming to Missouri Mr. Caldwell bought some 400 acres of land in Richland township, of Macon county, where he engaged in farming until 1868, when he sold out and removed to La Plata. In connection with Mr. Irving he built a warehouse here and engaged in the grain and lumber business. He was identified with this business at La Plata for about five years. In the spring of 1873 he resumed farming, however, and has since followed it, combining with that handling stock, in which he has had good success. Mr. Caldwell early took an active interest in the Grange movement and became an active organizer of lodges in this part of the State. He organized nearly all the Granges in Macon county and a large number in other counties. He also helped to organize the State Grange and served for some time as Grange deputy. In 1878 Mr. Caldwell was nominated on the National-Greenback-Labor-Reform ticket for State Senator, from the district composed of the counties of Macon, Adair and Schuyler, and was triumphantly elected. He served his constituents with marked honor and ability in the upper branch of the State Legislature, and was recognized as one of the most influential members of that body, a body distinguished for the ability of its members. Mr. Caldwell is a man of great public spirit, and takes an active interest in all movements designed for the general good, and particularly the agricultural classes with whom he is identified both by sympathy and interest. A man of wide general information and well posted in the political and economic affairs of the times, he is able to form clear and just and well defined

views of the policies and tendencies of parties, so that he naturally takes the position of a leader among those around him. Feeling that organized capital and monopolies were too influential in both the old parties for the people and the agricultural classes to obtain justice from either of them, he believed in meeting organization with counter-organization, and consolidating the votes of the farmers and all laboring elements in one solid body, so that the people could demand and extort such legislation and remedial measures as were necessary, which, before, had only been petitioned for and treated as petitions usually are — with silent contempt. So believing, he went into the Grange movement with all earnestness and honesty, and with a noble zeal to do all in his power for the best interests of the people. And although prosperous times may stay for a time the day of reckoning with capitalists and monopolists by the people, it is bound to come sooner or later, and delay will only make it more thorough when it does come. The people's rights and interests are bound to triumph — no power in this free country can keep them down. The philosophy of modern civilization teaches that individuals will ultimately resume all power, of which they were for a long time deprived by despots and other oppressors, except such as is absolutely necessary to be possessed by Government for the common good. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell have a family of two children: Amanda, wife of M. H. Howard, of La Plata, and Ella, wife of A. M. Barnhardt. They have lost two, Henry and Bertha E., both of whom died in childhood. Mrs. Caldwell, whose maiden name was Lavinna Pierce, was a daughter of Nathaniel Pierce, of Adams county, Ill., but formerly of Athens county, Ohio. Mrs. C. is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. C. is a member of the La Plata Masonic lodge and the I. O. G. T. — the latter since he was 19 years of age. Mr. Caldwell has filled several local offices.

ANDREW M. CARPENTER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, La Plata).

Mr. Carpenter's father, Samuel Carpenter, was one of the pioneer settlers of Missouri. He came to Cooper county from Kentucky as early as 1819, and in the winter of 1821-23 was married there to Miss Sarah Langly, whose parents were from Tennessee and were among the first settlers of that county. They made their permanent home in Cooper county, and the father died there in 1868, one of the respected citizens of the county. In 1849 he went to California, making the trip there overland and returning the following year by the Isthmus and New Orleans. Except during that absence and one year in Benton county, he lived in Cooper continuously until his death. Andrew M. was born on the farm in Cooper county, December 20, 1822. He was reared to habits of industry on the farm and received a common school education. After reaching his majority he carried the mail between Jefferson City and Versailles for about 10 months. October 28, 1847, he was married to Miss Mary A. Gilbreath, a daughter of

Hugh Gilbreath, of Cooper county. He then moved to his present farm, the land of which he had previously bought. Here he went to work to make himself a home and establish himself in life. Industry and good management have prospered him. He bought and entered land from time to time until he now has nearly 400 acres, over half of which is under fence. His place is comfortably and substantially improved, and he is otherwise well situated in life. On the 26th of September, 1866, Mr. Carpenter had the misfortune to lose his wife. At her death she left him six children: Flora A., wife of Daniel Coates; James C., Samuel C., George A., John H. and William L. To his present wife Mr. Carpenter was married February 28, 1867. Mrs. Carpenter, whose maiden name was Leah D. White, was a daughter of Jesse White, of this county, but formerly of Kentucky. They have six children: Jesse W., Oscar S., Mattie B., Hattie E., Gabriel B., Lucy C. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Baptist Church at La Plata, and he is a member of the A. F. and A. M. at that place. Mr. Carpenter has served for nearly five years as justice of the peace.

JAMES CHRISTIE

(Farmer, Post-office, La Plata.)

Mr. Christie, who has resided in Macon county since 1869, and is a neat and thrifty farmer of La Plata township, was born in North Carolina, May 14, 1837, and was a son of David D. and Rachel (Westville) Christie, both also natives of that State. James, who was reared a farmer, and received a good common school education as he grew up, came West when he was 16 years of age with his parents, who located in Lee county, Ill. There the father bought a farm of 300 acres, on which he lived until his death, and the mother still resides on the old homestead. July 3, 1860, James Christie was married to Miss Melvina Swarthout, a daughter of Joshua Swarthout, formerly of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Christie is a lady of excellent education and taught two terms of school in Illinois prior to her marriage. Mr. Christie continued farming in Illinois until 1869, when he came to Missouri, settling in Macon county. Here he has a neat farm of over 100 acres and a fine orchard of several hundred trees. His place is otherwise well improved. Mrs. C. is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. and Mrs. C. have six children: Frank B., a popular teacher of the county; Ira D., Eva May, David S., and Gertie and Bertie, twins.

JESSE DAVIS

(Public Weigher, La Plata.)

Mr. Davis comes of an old Kentucky family. His grandfather, Col. Henry Davis, was a gallant officer under Gen. Jackson in the War of 1812, and took part in the battle of New Orleans. His (Jesse's) father, George W. Davis, was born and reared in Kentucky, and still resides in that State, a well-to-do and respected citizen of Owen county. Jesse Davis' mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Pris-

cilla Caldwell, also a native of Owen county. Jesse, the subject of this sketch, was the second son in their family of seven children, and was born in Owen county, February 28, 1847. He received a good common-school education as he grew up, and having been reared on a farm, he naturally turned his attention to that as his regular occupation on reaching manhood. He came to Missouri in 1868, when 21 years of age, and located in Adair county, where he followed farming and shipping stock for some time. In March, 1879, Mr. Davis removed to La Plata and engaged in the hotel business, buying the La Plata House, to which he made addition, and conducted that house with success until the fall of 1883, and is said to have carried on an excellent cosmopolitan hostlery. In 1881 he was elected city marshal, and filled the office one year, when he resigned the position. Mr. Davis now has two good public scales, and does the principal part of the weighing of La Plata and this vicinity. March 16, 1869, he was married to Miss Tempie Chadwell, a daughter of Daniel Chadwell, of Adair county. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have two children: Allen A. and Frankie P. Mr. D. is a member of the Masonic lodge.

DUDLEY W. DEMPSEY, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon, La Plata).

Dr. Dempsey was born and reared in Ohio, and comes of a respected family of Athens county. His opportunities for the improvement of his mind being good as he grew up, he availed himself of them with commendable spirit, and secured an excellent education. It is an aphorism that what one thinks of himself has much to do in shaping the opinions of others concerning him. Without one has some self-appreciation and an ambition to accomplish something in life, he can never amount to much. Indeed, Mill says that the varying fortunes of men are not so much due to great differences in their natural powers of mind, aside from ambition, as to their differences of ambition. The aspirations of one lead him to higher efforts, and, therefore, to higher achievements than to those to which another is led by his less exalted purposes. Young Dempsey to-day might have been a journeyman artisan, or a lease-holding tiller of the soil, if he had set his mark in life no higher. But, determined to accomplish something in the world at least above that of the common substratum of men, he has already risen to a position of consideration, and the path on which he has entered leads up higher and to a still more advanced place, if he but follow it faithfully, untiringly and resolutely — in the same spirit that he has pursued it thus far.

He was born in Nelsonville, near Athens, Ohio, September 4, 1852, and was a son of Joseph and Eliza (Sampton) Dempsey, both natives of this State. Young Dempsey was reared on the farm in his native county, and, being of studious habits, by the age of 17 he had acquired a good, common English education in the schools of the county. He then began to teach school, and for the next six years alternated between teaching and attending school. During this time

he took a course in the High School of Athens, and also in the University of Ohio. Long previously decided to become a physician, he had educated himself with that object in view, and in 1874 began the study of medicine under Dr. A. B. Frame, a leading physician of Athens. Continuing his studies, he took a course of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, in Cincinnati, during the session of 1878-79. Following his course at Cincinnati, he went to Kansas, and located at Bennington, where he practiced during the remainder of the year 1879, and most of the year 1880. He then entered upon a second course of lectures in the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, from which he graduated in 1881. Returning to Bennington, Kan., he continued there until the spring of 1882, when he came to La Plata, Mo., where he has since resided and pursued the practice of his profession. A gentleman of fine intelligence, thorough general and medical training, and urbane and popular in manners, he has accumulated a practice with unusual rapidity, and has already taken a prominent position as a capable physician and useful citizen. In December, 1881, he returned to Ohio, and was married at Guysville, to Miss Addie C. Pickett, daughter of Dr. John Pickett, a leading physician of Athens county. Mrs. Dempsey is a lady of superior culture and refinement, and was an accomplished teacher of Athens county before her marriage. She has taught one year at La Plata since their marriage, and with great satisfaction to the public. Dr. and Mrs. Dempsey have one son, Leroy. She is a member of the M. E. Church. Dr. Dempsey is a member of the Macon County Medical Society.

JOHN M. DERR

(Dealer in Furniture, Etc., and Undertaker, La Plata).

Mr. Derr, who has made his way up in life by his own industry and good management, and is now one of the responsible business men and respectable citizens of La Plata, is of sterling old Pennsylvania German stock, a class of people who rarely ever fail to succeed in life. He was born in Lycoming county, March 15, 1826. His father was George Derr, also a native of the Keystone State, and his mother's maiden name was Jane, *nee* Sweeny, likewise born and reared in Pennsylvania. Her father was a gallant old soldier of the Revolution. John M. commenced labor in his father's saw mill, and at the age of 14 took charge of the mill himself, which he ran with success 6 years, until his father's death, after which he engaged in the mercantile business until a few months before his marriage. In 1850 he was married to Miss Rachel, a daughter of Ben F. Atkinson, of Harrisburg, Pa., and the following year removed to Illinois, locating in Lee county, about 75 miles west of Chicago, where he followed the business of making and repairing wagons, etc., for about 7 years, and was justice of the peace 5 years. He also farmed and did carpentering work there for a number of years. In 1868, however, he removed to Missouri and located at La Plata, where he has since resided. Here he engaged in the furniture business, and has con-

tinued it with increasing success. He carries a neat stock of furniture, carpets, window shades, oil cloths, etc., and also a complete line of undertaker's goods. He has a good trade and is considered an upright business man and a valuable citizen in the community. Mr. and Mrs. Derr have two children, Hannah M., wife of J. P. Phipps, and Frank C., a jeweler at Harper, Kansas. Mr. Derr and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he is member of the Masonic order. He has served two terms as mayor of La Plata.

CAPT. CHARLES S. EDWARDS

(Post-office, La Plata).

This retired farmer of La Plata township, who was one of the gallant soldiers in the ranks of the Union during the late war, and who is now commander of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, whence he received his honorary pronomen, "Captain," for he was a brave private in the war — one of the million whose gleaming bayonets opened the way for the old flag to float in triumph from the Ohio to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the fountain-waters of the Rio Grande or wherever treason attempted to bar the way — is a native of the Blue Grass State, but was reared in loyal and ever brave and true Illinois. He was born in Jefferson county, Ky., January 25, 1880. His father was Capt. William Edwards, originally of Maryland, and his mother before her marriage was Miss Elizabeth Floyd, a native of Virginia. When Charles S. was in childhood the family removed to the Cumberland Valley of Tennessee, but a few years afterwards, in about 1831, came West to Illinois, where Capt. William Edwards, the father, entered the land now forming the site of the city of Plymouth, in Hancock county, on which he improved a farm, and where he lived until his death. He was a successful farmer and highly esteemed citizen, and was captain of militia in old muster days. Charles S. Edwards was reared in Schuyler county, and in 1849 was married to Miss Serena A. Pendarvis. Like his father he became a farmer and followed farming in Schuyler county without interruption and with success until the second year of the war. By this time it had become manifest that the struggle for the preservation of the Union was bound to be one requiring all the strength of the government, and that therefore it was the duty of every patriotic citizen who could do so to put aside his private affairs and shoulder his gun for the cause for which Washington fought — the life of the Republic. Capt. Edwards, patriotic to the last degree, accordingly offered himself as a volunteer for the Union. Every consideration of duty and patriotism prompted him to this course. His grandfather, William Edwards, was a soldier in the Revolution under Washington, and the grandson came by his patriotism by inheritance. His grandfather was for a long time personally associated with Washington — was the old Pater Patrae's tailor, in fact. He traveled with him and made all of Gen. Washington's clothes, and Capt. Charles S. Edwards' sister, Mrs. P. L. Wingo, of Rushville, Ill., now has in her possession

as an heirloom of the family, the "goose" that the grandfather used in pressing Gen. Washington's clothes, which was exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876, and a suit that Grandfather Edwards made for the General may to this day be seen on exhibition in the patent office at Washington. Capt. Charles S. Edwards enlisted in Co. B, Ninety-first Illinois volunteer infantry as a private soldier and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged in the summer of 1865. He was in the battle of Bacon's Creek, in Kentucky, December, 25, 1862, and was taken prisoner, but was paroled and exchanged 6 months after and resumed his place in the ranks. He served about 14 months in Texas, and afterwards served in Mississippi and Alabama. He participated in the battle of Morgancy, Mississippi, and in the siege of Spanish Fort, in Alabama, which lasted 13 days and in which many of his regiment were killed. He himself was slightly wounded. He was also in the battle of Whistler, near Mobile, in the spring of 1865, the last one in which he participated. Besides these he was in numerous engagements we cannot take the space to mention. Discharged at the close of the war, at Mobile, Ala., Capt. Edwards returned to Illinois, and the following spring came to Missouri, locating at La Plata. Here he bought a farm adjacent to town and engaged in farming, which he continued up to a short time ago. He still owns his farm, a place of nearly 400 acres, one of the handsomest and best in the township, and he also owns valuable town property, including a good two-story brick business house, two excellent dwellings, etc. His life as a farmer has been one of excellent success, and he is comfortably situated. Having lost his first wife some years before, on the 24th of October, 1882, Capt. Edwards was married to Miss Lucinda Ross, a daughter of George Ross, Esq., of Carroll county, Ky. By his last marriage he has one child, Ethel L. Mrs. Edwards is a member of the Christian Church and he is a member of the Presbyterian denomination. By his first marriage Capt. Edwards reared two children, Elmas, wife of William Ryneerson, of Abilene, Kan., and Serena A., widow of C. R. Tibbs, late of Denison, Texas. Capt. Edwards is a charter member of the I. O. G. T., and is commander of the La Plata Post of the G. A. R. He is a man highly esteemed in his community.

JOHN FISHER

(General Merchant, La Plata).

Mr. Fisher, who has been engaged in merchandising at this place since 1880, and who, prior to that time, had had a number of years' experience in merchandising, was born and reared in Missouri, but is of Scotch parentage, his parents, Andrew and Isabelle (Young) Fisher, having come from Edinburgh, Scotland, in about 1830. They first lived in Canada after landing on this side the Atlantic, but soon removed to Illinois, and then, in about 1835, to Knox county, Mo., where they were among the earliest settlers of that county. The father died there in 1842. John Fisher, his son, and the subject of

this sketch, was in infancy at the time of his father's death, having been born in Knox county, near Sue City, on the 31st of May, 1841. He was reared in that county and at the age of 21, in the spring of 1863, went West, spending about three years in Colorado and on the Plains, and engaged principally in mining. Returning in 1866, having married in Nebraska the fall before, he followed farming for about eight years, and in 1874 engaged in merchandising at Sue City, carrying a general stock of goods. He continued at Sue City with success until 1880 when he removed a part of his stock to La Plata, and has since been in business at this place. His business at La Plata has proved a complete success, and he now has one of the substantial business houses of La Plata. He carries a full line of dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, groceries, glass-ware, queen's-ware, etc., etc. November 15, 1865, he was married to Miss Martha E. Phipps, a daughter of Silas Phipps, formerly of Kentucky, and a sister to T. J. Phipps, whose sketch appears in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have three children: Lee E. (now attending the Kirksville State Normal School), Robert E. and Mamie Ethel. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are members of the Christian Church and he is a member of the A. F. and A. M. He is also a member of the school board and the city council, and Mr. Fisher owns the business house which he occupies, a good brick structure, 25x75 feet in dimension. Recently he has purchased the stock and business property of Mr. M. H. Howard, in the hardware business (which joined his store), and in this new house intends carrying a complete line of hardware, stoves, tin-ware, groceries and glass-ware, pumps, barb and smooth wire, etc. The two establishments will be run in connection. Mr. Daugherty, Mr. F.'s former clerk, is a partner in the hardware department.

ALEXANDER D. GALLOWAY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, La Plata).

Mr. Galloway's farm contains 200 acres, or rather his tract of land contains that many, over half of which is under fence and in a good state of cultivation. Mr. Galloway came to Missouri in 1873 and bought the farm where he now resides. He is an industrious, go-ahead farmer and well respected citizen, and is making steady progress in situating himself comfortably in life. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born January 3, 1833, and a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Adams) Galloway, both born and reared in the Keystone State. When Alexander D. was five years of age, in 1838, the family removed to Illinois and settled in Cook county, near Chicago, where the parents lived until their death. Alexander D. was reared in Cook county and November 2, 1859, was married to Miss Affie Warren, a daughter of C. R. Warren of the adjoining county of Lake, who came from Vermont. Mr. Galloway bought a farm in Lake county after his marriage and continued to reside there until he came to Missouri in 1873. His wife died September 14, 1876, leaving him three children: Cora, wife of Peter Wolf, of Adair county; Jessie, wife of Ed.

Bailey and Edgar A. Mrs. G. was a member of the M. E. Church for ten years prior to her death, and is therefore especially mourned by her brethren and sisters in the church as well as by the loved ones of her own hearthstone.

JOSIAH GATES, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon and Druggist, La Plata).

Dr. Gates began the practice of medicine in Macon county 28 years ago, and has since either been practicing his profession or engaged in the drug business, or both, continuously, but principally the former. He was born in Scott county, Ill., May 1, 1832, and eight years afterwards his parents, George W. and Sallie (Stanfield) Gates, came to Missouri, locating in Macon county. The father was from North Carolina, but was reared in Kentucky. He went to Illinois when a young man, where he was married, and lived there until Josiah was seven years of age. Coming to Macon county in 1839, he bought a claim here in the north part of the county and afterwards entered the land on which he resided until his death, in August, 1879. Josiah Gates began the study of medicine under D. B. H. Weatherford, of Old Bloomington, in September, 1854. In the winter of 1855-56 he took a course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio. Returning home in March, 1856, in May of the same year he moved to New Boston, in the western part of the county of Macon, where he remained until March, 1857. He removed back to Bloomington and engaged in the drug business and practice of medicine with Dr. B. H. Weatherford. They continued together until November, 1858, when by mutual consent they dissolved, or, rather, sold their drug store to Mr. White. Then Dr. J. Gates moved to his father's 12 miles north of Bloomington, and there commenced the practice of medicine and continued up to February 1, 1859, when he went to Cincinnati and remained four months and graduated in the Eclectic Medical Institute, and returned back to his old vicinity and began business and remained in the practice of that neighborhood until May 6, 1874. He then moved to La Plata, Macon county, Mo., where he has since resided. In 1881 he established a drug store here and has conducted it with good success up to the present time. Dr. Gates has a large practice and is one of the most popular and skillful physicians in this part of the county. In 1860 Dr. Gates was married at Belleville, Ill., to Miss Ellen Taylor, daughter of J. M. Taylor of that place. She died, however, August 6, 1861. To his present wife Dr. Gates was married on April 26, 1863. She was a Miss Marietta C. Linzee, daughter of Jacob Linzee, formerly of Wisconsin. She came to Missouri with her parents when she was 15 years of age. The Doctor and his wife have three children: E. M., Sallie S. and William J. Mrs. G. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and the Doctor is a member of the Masonic lodge, including the Blue lodge, the Chapter and the Commandery.

JUDGE JOHN GILBREATH.

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, La Plata).

Among the old and useful citizens of Macon county whose lives have been identified with its best interests from the pioneer days of the county, the subject of this sketch will always be prominently associated, both in the memory of all who are familiar with the past of the county and in its history. Judge Gilbreath came to Missouri with his parents, Hugh Gilbreath and his second wife, Flora (*nee*) Macduffee, away back in 1826. His father was a native of North Carolina, but his mother was originally from Kentucky. Their home after their marriage, however, until her death, was in Tennessee, and there, in Maury county, where they resided, John Gilbreath, the subject of this sketch, was born on the 8th of December, 1817. His mother, Hannah (*nee*) Conover, died in Tennessee when he was only 12 years old. On coming to Missouri the family settled in Cooper county, where the father entered and bought large tracts of land, on a part of which he improved a farm where he resided until his death, which occurred in about 1851. He had been a gallant old soldier in the War of 1812, and was one of the highly esteemed and venerated citizens of Cooper county. John Gilbreath was nine years of age when his parents removed to Missouri. Growing up in Cooper county, he was married there to Miss Martha Clayton, a daughter of John Clayton, formerly of Maryland, on the 18th of February, 1840. The following May after his marriage Mr. Gilbreath removed to Newton county, where he lived, however, less than a year, coming back as far as Cole county. In the spring of 1841 he came to Macon county and settled where he has been since residing. His farm is three miles south of La Plata. A man of strong natural intelligence, sufficiently educated for all the practical needs of farm life, industrious to the last degree, frugal and a good manager, he of course succeeded here as he would have succeeded any where with any sort of fair opportunity. In his younger manhood he was a hard worker, and relied only on his own honest toil and economy for success. He entered and bought land as his labor and the seasons prospered him, until he became one of the large landholders of the county. At one time he had over 1,100 acres of as fine land as a crow would wish to see waving and ripe with corn; but with that generosity which is characteristic of the honest-hearted, industrious man, he has given of his possessions to his children, to whom he has also given an honored name and an honest bringing up, so that now he has only a comfortable homestead of 400 acres left for himself. But he is rich in the love and reverence of those whose affection is of more value and consolation to him than all the worldly possessions that cover the earth. Showing how time has approved, in the opinion of his neighbors and acquaintances, his long and useful life, it is worthy of mention that in 1872 he was elected to the office of county judge, a position he held with great credit and to the satisfaction of all until his term was cut short by a change in the law, which

brought about a new order of things. For many years Judge Gilbreath was extensively engaged in raising and handling stock, at which he was abundantly successful; but of late years, since the shadows of old age have begun to fall around him, he has quit the stock business to some extent, handling now only short-horn cattle, and is leading something of a life of ease and retirement. Having well improved the harvest time of the years of his activity, he has not been deprived of an abundance of the fruits of industry, and now he can contemplate the approach of the frosts of winter with that satisfaction which the good farmer feels who has profited by the season of summer showers and fruitful soil, and whose granaries and whose larder are well filled. No citizen of La Plata township stands higher in the general esteem of those around him than Judge Gilbreath, and the good opinion held of him is only just, for no one has led a life more untarnished or less blameful than his has been. One of the men whose brawn and brain have built up the county and made it what it is, all that he has done has been for its good, and nothing for its hurt. The usefulness of his life will not cease for the good of the county when he shall have passed away, as his name will not be forgotten, for he will have left children whose characters he has made such that both will be perpetuated. Blanqui says that one of the greatest services a citizen can perform for the State is to give to it a family of worthy children, and this Judge Gilbreath has done. He and his good wife, one of the best of women, whom all that know her love and respect, have reared several children: John H., Nancy C., wife of George Roan; William T., now president of the La Plata Bank; James C., Charles C., Lorenzo D., who died in 1878 at the age of 23, leaving a family. Three others are deceased. Judge G. is a member of the La Plata Lodge of A. F. and A. M., and has filled several chairs in the order.

WILLIAM T. GILBREATH

(President of the La Plata Savings' Bank and Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Gilbreath is a son of Judge John Gilbreath, one of the early settlers and highly esteemed citizens of the northern part of the county, a sketch of whose life appears on a former page of this volume. William T. Gilbreath was born on the old family homestead in this county, March 26, 1849. He was reared to a farm life, and received a good common school education as he grew up. Success in life depends not so much on the circumstances in which one is placed as in the manner in which one improves his opportunities. In the individual there must be an ambition to succeed, to rise in life as the years come and go, with an intelligent appreciation of conditions, and a practical, clear understanding of how these conditions can be best utilized. Herein lies the secret of success, and it is this that forms the touchstone of men's career. One may be given a collegiate education and favored with ample capital or other means upon which to embark in life for himself, with, perhaps, a business training in addition and a business already established, yet fails to succeed —

make a complete failure, in fact, and sink even below the common level of those who float through the world without accomplishing anything of value either to themselves or to society ; while another, with none of these advantages, but possessing the innate instinct of success, that quality of mind which enables one to perceive as by intuition what is necessary to be done in any circumstances and how to do it, will steadily improve in fortune and position in life until he rises, either above any around him or to a place among the most prominent and successful of his community. These reflections are induced by glancing over the record that the subject of this sketch has made. He was reared as other sons of farmers are reared — with no special advantages or opportunities ; yet to-day, although still comparatively a young man, mainly by his own mental force and clearness, and by his own strength of character and by his industry, he is one of the prominent property holders and wealthy men, and one of the leading, influential citizens of the county. It is unnecessary to say that there are others and many in every community whose chances in life were no worse than his, but whose positions now are far from as enviable as is his. Mr. Gilbreath is one of those clear-headed, thorough-going men for whom nature has done more than all the schools and all that factitious circumstances could equal in not a few others. In a word, he is one of those men who would succeed anywhere — with some means to begin on, only the sooner ; but with no start at all, not the less certain. Many are brought up on farms, but never make successful farmers ; many are brought up in banks, with every opportunity education and wealth can furnish to fit themselves for the business, but never make successful bankers. Nature must have laid the foundation stone, otherwise all that is built up is labor lost. Mr. Gilbreath was reared on a farm and has become a successful farmer, as he would have become if he had turned his attention to agriculture though previously he had never seen a farm, for he possesses to a marked degree those general qualities for success which rarely fail in any channel in which they are directed. As a banker he has been quite as successful as he has been as a farmer, yet previously he had had no bank experience. It is less than might with truth be said to say that he is generally regarded in banking circles where he is known, and by all acquainted with him as a banker, as one of the soundest, most clear-headed, intelligent bank presidents throughout this section of North Missouri. He is a man of broad and clear ideas, who sees and understands general principles at a glance, and who, looking to the reason of these things, comprehends their operation. Albert Gallatin and John Sherman doubtless had many nine-hundred-dollar clerks who understood the details of banking, the bird-headed *minutiae* of it, the figures up one column and down another, better than they did, but there were few men in their times who possessed that broad and comprehensive understanding of the philosophy of financiering that characterized their administration of the treasury department of the Government. So, to a measure, the same quality is required

of the successful bank president. Clerks can do the detail work, but there must be a pilot to direct the general course of the institution, one who has a full view of the entire situation and who can see the shallows and danger points ahead. Such a banker Mr. Gilbreath is by all conceded to be, and it is to his wise and clear foresight in directing the affairs of the La Plata Savings' Bank that is mainly due its unusually rapid success. This bank is one of the best institutions in the country, and possesses a high character for stability, good management and fair dealing. It has accumulated a large surplus of funds, besides paying a handsome dividend on its stocks, and is one of the prosperous banks of North Missouri. On the organization of the bank, in 1882, Mr. Gilbreath was elected its president and has since filled that position. Prior to this he had been actively engaged in farming and stock-raising and had achieved a gratifying degree of success. He is still engaged in these pursuits and has one of the neatest and best farms in the township. He is a man highly esteemed for his character and many estimable qualities as a neighbor and citizen, and his name stands as a synonym for honor and integrity. On the 14th of November, 1871, Mr. Gilbreath was married to Miss Sarah M. Gates, a daughter of George Gates, one of the pioneer settlers of Macon county, from North Carolina *via* Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. G. have one child, a daughter, Olive May. Mr. G. is a member of the La Plata Masonic lodge and of the Chapter and Commandery at Kirksville. He has filled most of the important stations in the Blue Lodge except Worshipful Master.

JAMES C. GILBREATH

(Farmer and Stockman, Post-office, La Plata).

Mr. Gilbreath, one of the active and enterprising agriculturists of La Plata township, is a son of Judge John Gilbreath, whose sketch precedes this, and was born on the old parental homestead, June 22, 1853. He was reared on a farm and received a good common school education. Under his father he was brought up to those habits of industry and learned those lessons of economy, frugal habits and good management so important to success in any department of life. The father a successful farmer, the son naturally chose the same occupation as his permanent calling, and inheriting many of the stronger qualities of his father's character, he has already given assurances by his experience thus far that he will follow in the footsteps of his father as a successful man in life, and a worthy, useful citizen. February 24, 1874, he was married to Miss Fannie M. Gates, a daughter of George Gates of this county, but formerly of Illinois. After his marriage he settled on his present farm where he went to work to carve out his future as a farmer and citizen. He has 400 acres of good land, nearly all of which is under fence and most of it either in active cultivation, pasturage or meadow. He has a new two-story frame residence, good stables and other buildings, a fine orchard of over 700 trees with other fruits, large and small, and his place is otherwise well

improved. He makes a business of handling stock and is quite successful. He ships from two to three car loads of cattle and about a car load of hogs annually, and mainly of his own feeding. Mr. and Mrs. G. have a family of two children, Minnie P. and Irvin W. Mr. Gilbreath is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and is one of the well respected citizens of the township.

CHARLES C. GILBREATH

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, La Plata).

By no means the least value which the life of that old and respected citizen, Judge John Gilbreath, has been to Macon county, valuable as it has been in other respects, is in the worthy family of children whom he has given to the county. His four sons and only daughter, as well as himself, are represented in this volume, all the heads of families deserving recognition in any worthy history of the county. Charles C., the subject of this sketch, is the youngest of the family living, and although still a young man, by his industry, business management and energy has already shown that he is fully worthy of the name he bears and the lineage of which he comes. The Gilbreath family, as all know, is one of the best in the county, and Charles C. possesses to a marked degree the qualities that have given the members of this family so enviable a position in the community. He was born January 25, 1860, and was brought up to know that success in life is to be achieved, a success that is honorable to the one who wins it, only by personal industry and individual worth. He had good educational opportunities and did not fail to improve them to the best advantage. Besides passing through the common schools, he had the benefit of a course at the La Plata High School, where he obtained a valuable knowledge of advanced studies. He, like his brothers, became a farmer and he has since continued to follow that occupation. On the 22d of August, 1880, he was married to Miss Mandana Morris, a daughter of William M. Morris, an early settler of this county. After his marriage, Mr. Gilbreath settled on his present farm. He has 120 acres of good land, a farm neatly improved, and he has made it one of the comfortable homes of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbreath have one child, Martha E., and have lost one, W. Irving, who died in infancy. Mrs. C. is a member of the La Plata Baptist Church.

JOHN H. GILBREATH

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. G. has a farm of 200 acres where he resides, all under fence and nearly all in cultivation, and has his place in a good state of improvement. It is one of the comfortable homesteads of the township. Mr. Gilbreath also has other lands, but not improved. He is a thorough-going farmer and raises some stock, and is regarded as one of the better class of farmers of the northern part of the county. That he is a son of Judge John Gilbreath is sufficient assurance that as a citi-

zen and man his name and character are without reproach. Mr. Gilbreath is the oldest son of his father's four sons, and was born March 1, 1841. Reared on the farm, on the 11th of August, 1860, when 19 years of age, he was married to Miss Nancy J. Tate, a daughter of William Tate, an old citizen of the county. Mr. Gilbreath engaged in farming for himself about the time of his marriage and continued it without interruption up to the second year of the war. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in the Missouri State Militia, mainly for home protection against marauders. Later along, in 1864, he enlisted in the regular service, Forty-second Missouri infantry, under Col. Forbes, and served until honorably discharged in 1865. After he was discharged he resumed farming and has since devoted his whole attention to that industry and stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbreath have been blessed with 11 children: Lavara, John W., Mattie, wife of T. J. Dodson; Lucy, Jesse T., James C., H. F., L. D., Lillie, Aura and Charles. Mrs. G. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JUDGE JACOB GILSTRAP

(Mayor of La Plata).

Judge Gilstrap has been identified with the history of this section of the State from the early days of the country. He has lived in this and neighboring counties from boyhood, and his father, Jesse Gilstrap, was one of the early settlers. Jesse Gilstrap was originally from Tennessee, and came to Kentucky, where he was married to Miss Isabella Lee, originally from Virginia, who was a descendant of the distinguished Lee family of the Old Dominion. After their marriage they removed to Indiana, settling in Lawrence county, when that section of the State was almost a trackless wilderness. There Jacob, Judge Gilstrap, was born April 20, 1828. In 1835 they removed to Missouri locating in Randolph county, but the following spring settled near Old Bloomington in Macon county. There he entered about 600 acres of land and improved a large farm. Some eight years later, however, in 1844, he went to Putman county, where he entered more land and improved another place. He died there in 1847. Jacob Gilstrap was seven years of age when his parents removed to Missouri, and 16 years old when they settled in Putman county. Coming up in pioneer times, he had but little opportunity to obtain an education, but improved his chances to the best advantage. He was occupied with farming pursuits until after his marriage, which occurred October 12, 1851. He then engaged in merchandising in Putman county, and sold goods for a short time, but soon resumed farming and continued it for about five years. In 1857 he established a store at Wilson town and sold goods there until 1860, when he went into the grain and saw milling business. In 1861 Judge Gilstrap came to Macon county, but soon afterwards removed to White Cloud, Kansas. January 18, 1862, he enlisted in the Missouri State Militia, under Col. Lipscomb, who commanded a cavalry regi-

ment. Later along this was consolidated with Col. John McNeal's regiment. Judge Gilstrap enlisted as a private, but was afterwards elected captain of his company. He participated in numerous fights during the war and was honorably discharged in 1863. After his discharge he located at Macon City, but in 1864 returned to Adair county, and resumed milling. Selling out, however, soon afterwards, he came back to Macon City and in the fall of the same year was elected sheriff of the county on the Republican ticket. He discharged the duties of the office of sheriff and also engaged in the implement business, but the latter, however, not until after his term of sheriff. In 1869 Judge Gilstrap removed to La Plata, where he has since resided. Here he sold goods for about a year, and then built the La Plata House, which he run for about 10 years. In the spring of 1883 he was elected justice of the peace, and is now discharging the duties of that office. He has also served as township trustee and assessor, as well as in other offices. While in Adair county he was judge of the county court, and wherever he has resided he has been regarded as a worthy and valuable citizen. In 1882 he was elected mayor of La Plata, the office he still holds. Judge Gilstrap's wife is still spared to him to comfort and brighten his home. Her maiden name was Miss Sarah J. Wilson, a daughter of Ellis E. Wilson, one of the pioneer settlers of Adair county, Mo., and came from Kentucky. The Judge and Mrs. Gilstrap have four children: Sarilda, the wife of Charles W. Thomas of Holt county; Louella, the wife of W. W. Miller, and Nancy I. and Martha G. The Judge is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN B. GOODDING

(Of Goodding, Williams & Wait, General Merchants, La Plata).

Mr. Goodding stands at the head of one of the largest and most popular business houses throughout the northern part of Macon and southern part of Adair and the south-eastern part of Knox counties. This firm occupies two large business rooms and carries a heavy and well selected stock of dry goods, clothing, queen's-ware, groceries, glassware and other kindred lines of goods. Mr. Goodding came to La Plata in the summer of 1881 and engaged in business here as a member of the firm of T. J. Phipps & Co., since which he has continued the same business, the firm having in the meantime undergone different changes of partners. He has continued at the old stand, however, and retains all his old customers. He is a business man of thorough qualifications, and is justly popular with all who know him. The Goodding family is one of the pioneer families of Missouri. Mr. Goodding's grandfather, Abram Goodding, came to this State from Kentucky as early as 1817. He settled with his family in Howard county where he lived until his death. Mr. Goodding's father, Andrew L. Goodding, was quite young when the family came to Missouri, and he grew to manhood in Howard county. In 1846 he was married to Miss Mary J. Dameron, formerly of Ten-

nessee, of another family of early settlers. Her parents lived, however, in Randolph county. The following year Andrew L. Goodding removed to Macon county, settling near Atlanta, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1859. John B. Goodding, the subject of this sketch, was born on the farm near Atlanta, August 2, 1847. He completed his education at the high school and then engaged in farming, locating in Randolph county. Four years later, however, in 1868, he came back to the old family homestead in Macon county and farmed there with success for about 11 years. Born and reared in the county, and a man of good education and pleasant, popular address, he became widely acquainted and favorably known throughout the county, and his influence was sought after by those anxious for political preferment as well as by others. In 1879 he was appointed deputy collector and filled that office for two years and until he came to La Plata in the spring of 1881. Mr. Goodding is a man of high standing and recognized influence. January 22, 1874, Mr. Goodding was married to Miss Melissa Wills, a daughter of Rev. R. H. Wills, an old citizen of this county and a highly esteemed Presbyterian minister, formerly of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Goodding have three children: Roscoe E., Alma M. and Ethel. Mr. and Mrs. Goodding are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he is overseer of the A. O. U. W. Mr. Goodding has been clerk of Lyda township for two years.

JOHN M. GRIFFIN

(Proprietor of the La Plata Livery Stable).

Mr. Griffin possesses to a marked degree the four necessary qualifications for a successful liveryman — a thorough knowledge of stock, business tact, good taste and popular manners; and it is not surprising, therefore, that his success in this line has been most satisfactory. He has a large brick stable, 160 feet deep by 40 feet wide, facing immediately on one of the best streets of La Plata, and he carries an exceptionally excellent stock of buggies, carriages, etc., and driving and riding horses. Letting his rigs out at reasonable prices, and only to responsible parties who will not only pay for their use but take good care of them, he always has them in good shape so that they can be depended upon by both the traveling and local public, with each of whom his stable is more than ordinarily popular. Nothing is better for digestion and longevity than a ride in one of his "fly" rigs, and the more rides one takes the better his digestion becomes and the longer and happier he lives. The result is that, like Glagg's relief, everybody takes it — that is, in this case, the ride — maids pine for it and children cry for it, while Mr. Griffin's business registers a degree of success higher for every ride taken. In a word, he is a polite, affable, popular liveryman, and is doing a thriving business. He was born in this county July 26, 1853, and is a son of J. M. and Telitha (Murley) Griffin, both originally from Kentucky. John M. was reared on a farm, and after he grew up continued farming until he came to La

Plata and engaged in his present business in 1881. He had previously dealt in stock and had handled stock all his life. April 13, 1873, he was married to Miss Maggie, daughter of William Hatfield of this county. They have two children: Deloma and Carl. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

ISRAEL W. HERMAN

(Contractor and Builder, La Plata).

Mr. Herman is one of the leading men in his line in the northern part of the county, and comes of that sturdy old Pennsylvania German stock whose representatives rarely ever fail to succeed in whatever pursuit they engage, for they are industrious and economical, the qualities more important than all others to a prosperous life. Mr. Herman's parents were William and Elizabeth (Sheffer) Herman, both of Pennsylvania German lineage and nativity. Israel W. was born in Tioga county, of the Keystone State, July 2, 1835, and when he was 12 years of age his parents removed to Stephenson county, Ill., where they still reside, and where he grew to manhood. He was reared on the farm, but at the age of 17 commenced the carpenter's trade, which he learned thoroughly in three years. In the fall of 1856 he went to Washington county, Minn., and worked there two years, but returned to Illinois and continued his trade in Stephenson county, combined much of the time with farming up to 1867, when he came to La Plata, Mo. Here he has followed carpentering and contracting and building exclusively for the last 17 years, and has long held a prominent position in that line. He has put up many and perhaps most of the better class of buildings at La Plata and throughout this entire vicinity. An honest and upright man, and understanding his business thoroughly, he has the confidence of all and commands a large patronage. July 2, 1867, his twenty-second birthday, he was married to Miss Jane A., a daughter of Cornelius Ellis, of Washington county, Minn., but formerly of Stephenson county, Ill. They have three children: Ida C., wife of S. M. Gibson, agent of the Wabash Railway, of Brunswick, Mo.; Adda Asenath and Wesley S. Mr. H. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

OLIVER HOWARD

(Farmer and Stock-raiser; Post-office, La Plata).

Mr. Howard, whose ancestry in the agnate line includes some of the most distinguished men in Kentucky and Virginia and in England, comes of the Kentucky branch of the family, but was himself born in the State of Indiana, his natal day being the 10th of March, 1829, and the county of his birth, Dearborn. His father, Hon. Samuel Howard, came to that State from Kentucky when a young man, having been reared and educated in the Blue Grass State. In Indiana he was married to Miss Louisa Livingston. He resided in Switzerland county and became a leading man of that county, representing

the people in the State legislation for a number of years. In 1844 he returned with his family to Kentucky, and afterwards served in the State Senate. He died in Kentucky in 1876. Oliver Howard, the subject of this sketch, was principally reared in Indiana and received a good common-school education. After he grew up, May 11, 1854, he was married in Carroll county, Kentucky, to Miss Elizabeth Keene, a daughter of Charles Lake Keene. Two years after his marriage Mr. Howard removed to Missouri and located at La Plata, where at first he engaged in the furniture business, which he continued until after the war. He then worked at the cabinet maker's trade and made a large percentage of the furniture sold at this place. In 1867 he settled on his farm, which he had bought on first coming to the State. This farm is a mile and a half from La Plata and contains 120 acres, all in a state of cultivation or otherwise improved. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have eight children: Lucian, now of Monroe county; Nanette, wife of Arthur Runkel, of Cedar county; Louisa, Roona, Charles, Alice, William and Lizzie. Mr. H. is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the A. O. U. W.

WILLIAM P. JOHNSON

Proprietor of the La Plata Meat Market).

Mr. Johnson engaged in his present business at La Plata in 1870, and has since continued it. He had been raised on a farm and had followed farming some eight years and handling stock before he came here, so that he was an excellent judge of cattle and other farm animals before he commenced the butcher business. He commenced this business with a determination to furnish his customers good meats if they could be had, and never to deceive them if he knew it. The result was that his shop soon obtained a deserved popularity, a popularity which it has ever since retained and which he has shown himself entirely worthy of. If good meats can be had in the country they can be had at his market, and at prices which cannot be justly complained of, a fact the public very well know. Mr. Johnson also carries on farming during the cropping seasons in addition to his butcher business. He was born on his father's farm near Old Bloomington, December 10, 1842, and was a son of Enoch and Elizabeth (Griffin) Johnson, the former from South Carolina and the latter from North Carolina. His parents met and married in Kentucky, and came to Missouri in 1838, settling near Old Bloomington; both are now deceased. William P., after he grew up, followed farming in the county for about eight years, and then came to La Plata, when he engaged in his present business. January 29, 1863, he was married to Miss Martha Huckabay, a daughter of Thomas Huckabay, of this county. They have four children: Rosella, wife of William R. Park, of Bloomfield, Iowa; William H., Enoch and James T. The mother of these died January 1, 1872, and on the 15th of October, 1874, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Amanda Chadwick, a daughter of Abner Chadwick, of this county, but formerly of Kentucky. She died Jan-

uary 15, 1881, leaving three children: Emmett, Berry C. and John A. Two, besides, are deceased. To his present wife Mr. Johnson was married November 17, 1882. She was a sister to his second wife, and her maiden name was Miss Anna Chadwick. They have one child, an infant, a little boy, Frank B. Mr. and Mrs. J. are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. J. is one of the elders of the church.

JAMES B. LEE

(Post-office, La Plata).

Mr. L. is a son of Oliver P. Lee, one of the early settlers and time-honored citizens of Macon county, who was born June 5, 1807, and died on his farm in this county on the 7th of March, 1880. He was for a number of years a magistrate of Jackson township, and held other local offices. 'Squire Lee was a native of Kentucky, as was his wife, whose maiden name was Polly Griffin, and they came from Pulaski county of that State, to Macon county, Mo., as early as 1834. He entered land here and improved a farm. He became a well-to-do farmer, and died leaving a comfortable estate of nearly 300 acres of land and considerable personal property. James B. was born on the farm April 2, 1852, and was married December 28, 1876, to Miss Sarah, a daughter of Peter Mingus, a sketch of whom appears on a subsequent page of this work. They have one child, a boy baby, Charley Allen Lee, born January 22, 1884. After his marriage young Mr. Lee settled on a farm, where he has since resided. He has a neat place of 120 acres, comfortably improved, and being a man of industry, enterprise and sterling intelligence, he is steadily coming to the front as a farmer.

W. SCOTT LITTLE

(Brick Manufacturer, Nurseryman, and Coal Dealer, La Plata).

Mr. Little is one of that class of stirring, enterprising men who are ready to engage in any honest business pursuit and qualified for almost any occupation of a business nature, to which he desires to turn his attention, which is calculated to prove successful or produce substantial results. He is, in the main, a self-made man, for he had no extra advantages in youth and started out for himself without anything to succeed on but his own brain and muscle. He is now less than 34 years of age, yet he has long been regarded as one of the substantial citizens of La Plata. He owns and carries on a large brickyard here, running several kilns, and manufactures about 1,000,000 brick per season. He has made most of the brick, and, indeed, all that have gone into buildings at this place and vicinity since he began the business. He also has practically a monopoly of the coal business at La Plata, supplying from his mine the coal consumed at this point, and a few years ago he established a nursery here which proved an abundant success, and is one of the leading nurseries of the county. In a word, he is ready and qualified to engage in any business which can be made successful, and with these characteristics he can hardly fail

of becoming a man of ample means in the course of not many years. Mr. Little is a native of Illinois, born in Hancock county, November 16, 1850, but was reared in Adams county of that State, to which his parents removed. His father, Joseph Little, was originally from Washington county, Pa., but his mother, whose maiden name was Mary White, was from Tennessee. They were married in Illinois. W. Scott Little learned the brick-making business in Adams county, and afterwards worked at it until coming to La Plata in 1868, when he engaged in the business at this place. He was married December 21, 1868, to Miss Amelia Wright, a daughter of Benjamin Wright, formerly of New York. They have one child: Clarence A. Mr. Little went to Kirksville in the spring of 1869, but returned in 1871, working part of the time while he was absent at the brick business, and the rest of the time traveling for a nursery. His first wife died October 2, 1872, and he was married to his present wife May 3, 1876. She was Miss Carrie McKinstrey, a daughter of Sabert McKinstrey, of this county, but formerly of Ohio. They have two children: Carl L. and a girl baby, Stella May. Mr. and Mrs. L. are active members of the Good Templars lodge, and he is at present lodge and district deputy G. W. C. T.

CHARLES E. LEWELLIN

(Of Moore & Lewellin, Lumber Dealers, La Plata).

Mr. Lewellin, born in Lynchburg, Va., May 15, 1826, and reared in Fleming county, Ky., came to Missouri in 1849, after having traveled extensively and worked at various occupations, as well as having served in the Mexican War, and located at Woodville, in Macon county, where he engaged in teaching school. From that time up to 1855 he continued to teach in Macon, Randolph and Monroe counties, except one year, during which he worked at the blacksmith's trade, at Woodville, when he located at Patton's mill, now Levick's mill, and engaged in merchandising, selling goods at that point for about four years. He then went to Petersburg, Ill., where he was engaged in the grocery trade for about 18 months. Selling out in Illinois, he located at Cairo, in Randolph county, Mo., where he was engaged in merchandising until 1870. He then settled on a farm, and soon afterwards bought an interest in the lumber yard at Cairo, continuing only one year in the lumber interest, but farming until the fall of 1881, when he came to La Plata. Here, during the following winter, he engaged in his present business, and in the summer of 1882 he and his partner established a branch yard at Millard, which they still conduct. They have an exceptionally fine stock of lumber and building material of all kinds, and are doing a thriving business. Low prices and cash payments is their motto, and, living up to this closely, they have succeeded even beyond their expectations. Accommodating and honorable in their dealings, they are more than ordinarily popular with the trade. December 4, 1851, Mr. Lewellin was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of Joseph Ridings, one of the pioneer settlers

of Randolph county and formerly of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Lewellin have four children: James C., Charles, Joseph F. and Major. Mr. and Mrs. Lewellin are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the Masonic order. He served for eight years as justice of the peace, in Randolph county. Mr. Lewellin is a son of John A. and Lydia Hart Lewellin, who made their permanent home in Fleming county, Ky. Charles E. served two years' apprenticeship, from the age of 15, at the blacksmith's trade; he then went to Arkansas and worked on a cotton farm one year. Returning to Kentucky, he worked in a carriage factory, at Louisville, about 12 months. Following this, he worked in Arkansas another year at cotton planting, and then worked in a plow factory at Madison, Ind., then went to Bloomington, Ind., and worked in the foundry and clerked. In 1847, he enlisted in the Mexican War and served for 18 months, being honorably discharged at the expiration of that time. He then ran a restaurant about a year at Bloomington, Ind., and after that attended high school at that place. Prior to enlisting in the Mexican War he worked in a foundry at Bloomington and clerked in a store. After quitting the restaurant business he learned the daguerreotype business and took pictures in Indiana for some three months. He then went to New Harmony and engaged in flatboating walnut logs down the Mississippi to New Orleans. After that he came to Missouri and began teaching school in Woodville, in Macon county, as stated above.

LEWIS M. LYDA

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. L., one of the enterprising, thorough-going citizens of La Plata township, besides being a successful farmer, takes an intelligent and active interest in local political matters, being quite a leader among the Greenbackers in his township. He is a man of solid intelligence, good general education, and possessed of pleasant, agreeable manners, so that he is well calculated to become a leader in his party. Mr. Lyda is a brother to J. S. Lyda, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this volume, in which an outline of the family history is given. Lewis M. was born on the old family homestead, in the county, December 2, 1844, and remained at home until he was 19 years of age. He then crossed the Plains to Virginia City, M. T., where he was engaged in mining some six years. While working in the mines there, October 25, 1869, he met with an accident that came nearer than a hair's breath of being fatal, for it even got the hair: A blast went off prematurely, and by the explosion one of his eyes was destroyed, his left shoulder and eight ribs broken and his skull fractured in several places, burnt powder and stone particles being driven in through the crevices. By this he was laid up for two months, after which he returned home, but did not recover entirely for several years. Mr. Lyda immediately engaged in farming, which he has since followed. January 9, 1870, he was married to Miss Melissa C.

Saunders, daughter of George W. Saunders, of this county, an early settler from Kentucky. On the 27th of January, 1874, Mr. Lyda met with an accident far more serious in its result than the first one and sadder than any that could have befallen him. He and his wife and child were in a wagon, crossing the east fork of the Chariton river, and when in the middle of the stream, which was very swift, though not past fording, the wagon became uncoupled and all three of its occupants were thrown into the water. Mr. Lyda caught their child from his wife's arms and told her to cling to him, so that all three might be able to get out alive. She lost her hold, however, and was quickly carried down the stream by the force of the current, and drowned, Mr. Lyda being barely able to escape with their child. Her body was recovered soon afterwards from the river. The child, a bright little boy, Woodward L., is still living with his father. To his present wife Mr. Lyda was married October 29, 1874. Mrs. Lyda's maiden name was Miss Zelpha A. Thompson, a daughter of Logan Thompson, a pioneer settler of the county from Virginia *via* Kentucky. By this union there are four children: James L., Mary R., Effie A. and Nora M. Mr. Lyda located on his present farm in the fall of 1875. His place contains 265 acres, all under fence and otherwise substantially improved. Mr. and Mrs. L. are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

DR. BASIL C. McDAVITT

(Physician and Druggist, La Plata).

Dr. McDavitt is a native Missourian, born in Randolph county, April 24, 1843, and was a son of Lee and Ira (Kerby) McDavitt, both natives of Kentucky. They were married in Randolph county and the father was one of the early settlers of that county. Dr. Basil C. was reared in Macon county, to which the family removed when he was quite young, and he was educated in the schools of this county. In 1867 he began the study of medicine under Dr. E. Keith, a leading physician at the time, of La Plata. His collegiate education in medicine was acquired in the Rush Medical College of Chicago, where he concluded his course in the spring of 1869. He then began the practice at La Plata with Dr. Keith, and has since continued it, being alone in the practice, however, for a number of years. For the last year or two he has given the principal share of his attention to his drug store at this place, which he has conducted since 1869. He still does considerable practice in the town of La Plata, however, and when required, goes to the country. He has an excellent drug store, including a full line of drugs and medicines, paints and oils, school books and stationery, notions, etc., etc. Dr. McDavitt's drug business has been quite successful, and his store is one of the leading establishments of this kind in the northern part of the county. March 12, 1871, he was married to Miss Mary A. Williamson, a daughter of Arthur Williamson, of Macon county, but formerly of Illinois. They have two children: William A. and Lee W. Mrs. McDavitt is a member of the M. E. Church South, and the Doctor is a prominent member of the Masonic lodge.

WILLIAM MILLER

(Of Miller & Pennell, Proprietors of the O. K. La Plata Mills).

Mr. Miller, a native Missourian and of Southern family and sympathies, being a young man of military age when the war broke out, very naturally identified himself with the South, and promptly offered himself as a volunteer to uphold Southern rights and institutions. He was in Texas at the outbreak of the war, and early in 1861 enlisted in Co. A, Eleventh Texas cavalry, under Col. Young. After the battle of Pea Ridge, he went east of the Mississippi river and was under Kirby Smith at the time of his campaign in Kentucky, and under Gen. Wheeler most of the time after the battle of Stone river until surrendering at Charlotte, N. C., April 26, 1865. These few lines taken from Gen. Wheeler's farewell address to his command are worthy of a place here: "You are the sole victors of more than two hundred sternly contested fields. You have participated in more than a thousand conflicts of arms." In one of them he was severely wounded and was confined to the hospital for about a month. Among the great battles of the war in which he took part were those of Chickamauga, Stone river and Pea Ridge. He returned to Macon county after the war and soon after went into the milling business in Chariton county. In 1869 this mill was moved to Richland township, Macon county. In 1879 he traded mills with A. Weakly, who erected and named their present mill O. K. La Plata mill, and he has since been identified with this mill. They have an excellent grain mill (he and his partner) and are doing a good business. On the 14th of February, 1869, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Mary E. Pennell, a daughter of William D. and Delilah A. Pennell, formerly of Pennsylvania, but old and respected residents of Chariton county, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Miller's father, Maxey Miller, is a native of Kentucky, as was also the mother, whose maiden name was Susannah Tate. They removed to Missouri in about 1830 and settled in Howard county. In about 1845 the father removed to Macon county and settled in Independence township. The mother died in 1873, and Mr. Miller, Sr., subsequently broke up house-keeping and died in 1879. William Miller, the subject of this sketch, was principally reared in Macon county, but was born in Howard county, October 24, 1836. He received a good common-school education and taught school for a time after growing up. In 1858 he went to Texas, and was there when the war began in 1861, as stated above.

PETER MINGUS

(Farmer).

Mr. M. was born in Union county, Penn., February 26, 1819, and was a son of Peter Mingus, pere, and wife, Barbara Carnes, both born and reared in that State. When Peter, fils, was seven years of

age the family moved to Venango county, of the same State, where he grew to manhood. In 1842, then 23 years of age, he went to Adams county, Ohio, where he entered land in the wilderness and improved a farm. Two years later, August 27, 1844, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Bars, a daughter of William Bars of that county, but formerly of Pennsylvania. Eight children are the fruits of this union: Mary J., wife of Martin Hizer; William A., Samuel C., Martha A., wife of William H. Lee; Sarah E., wife of A. B. Lee; George W., Charles and Carrie E., now a young lady. In 1855 Mr. Mingus removed to Iowa, where he was engaged in farming for 15 years. In the spring of 1870 he came to Missouri and bought land where he now resides. He has a farm of 200 acres, comfortably and substantially improved, and besides this he has another tract not far distant, also improved. Mrs. Mingus is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at La Plata. Mr. Mingus is a hard-working, honest man, a man who has made all he has by the sweat of his own brow and a man of solid intelligence, generous heart and good impulses.

J. LOUIS NORFOLK

(Farmer and Fine Sheep-raiser).

Mr. Norfolk, who up to six years ago knew nothing of farming, so far as practical experience is concerned, having been brought up to and always previously followed other pursuits, but who, nevertheless, has shown himself to be one of the most clear-headed, enterprising and successful farmers in the township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Washington county, June 5, 1850. In youth he took a thorough course in the Monongahela public schools, and possessed of a bright, active mind, and given to habits of close and attentive studiousness, he completed his course at the early age of 13, graduating in the common and higher English branches and in mathematics, including geometry, surveying, etc. He then went on the river and was steamboating up to the age of 20. Tiring of the unsettled life of a riverman he quit the water and learned the paper-making trade, which he followed in Elk Horn, in Alleghany county, of his native State, for about seven years. But this was too confining and was gradually making inroads on his health, so, having by industry and economy saved up some means, he decided to try the life of a farmer. But of course he hadn't gotten along all this time without a wife. He was married January 29, 1871. His wife was previously a Miss Barbara Cowan, a daughter of George Cowan, of Washington county, Penn. Therefore, in quitting the paper business in 1878, he brought his family and what means he had out West, locating in Macon county. Here he bought a farm and went to work, not with gloves either, but in dead earnest, as a regular old-fashioned to the manor born granger. In fact, he worked with a good deal more energy than a great many farmers do. Working hard and managing well he has of course become successful. He has a handsome farm of 200 acres, and has it improved with all modern conveniences, including an ice house, a fine

orchard and everything that is calculated to make home comfortable and pleasant. Believing there was money in the sheep business he embarked in that as a specialty, but not the raising of scrubby, distempered stock. He got the best Spanish Merino sheep he could find and now has 200 head of as fine bovines as one would wish to see of a summer's day,—in fact as fine sheep as there are in the county. Most of his stock are thoroughbred and can't be beat on this side of the Mississippi. He breeds for healthy constitution and heavy shearing of fine wool. Mr. Norfolk fattens his sheep for the wholesale markets and has found it a profitable business. Mr. and Mrs. N. have three children: Harry A., Rachie and Franklin. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, and he of the I. O. G. T. Their residence is a commodious two-story brick and is one of the better houses of the township.

CHRISTOPHER OWSLEY

(Dealer in Groceries, La Plata).

Mr. Owsley's father, Noble Owsley, was a native of East Tennessee and there married Neoma Cook. They subsequently removed to Indiana, then in about 1844 to Henderson county, Ill., where they made their permanent home. Christopher Owsley was born in Indiana, February 9, 1837, and was reared in Henderson county, Ill. He was reared a farmer and had only limited school advantages. After he grew up he went to Pike county, Ill., where he followed farming and the saw-mill business until about 1859. From Pike county, Ill., he came to Macon county, Mo., but returned to Illinois, locating in Henderson county. In 1864 he went to Idaho City, and was out there two years. Returning to Illinois, he was in Pike county, of that State, until he came to La Plata in 1868. Here he worked at carpentering for about six months, and was then elected marshal and constable of the township in which he served until 1871. In February, 1870, he was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Reed. She died three years afterwards, however. After his marriage he engaged in farming near La Plata, but in 1874 came to this place and opened a grocery store. He has been in this line of business almost constantly ever since, although he has sold out at two different times, remaining out of business, however, only a short time (when he made one trip to Carson City, Nev., and San Francisco, Cal.). He carries a neat, well selected stock of groceries and has a profitable custom. His business is one of the solid houses of the place and he is making some money besides a good living. He takes quite an interest in local political matters and has served as alderman several terms. He is now a representative of La Plata township on the Democratic County Central Committee. May 1, 1878, he was married to Mrs. Mary C., the widow of Charles Evans, and a daughter of Walker Paul, formerly of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. O. have three children: Effie B., Elsie D. and Myron P. Mrs. O. is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. O. is a member of the Masonic lodge and of the I. O. O. F.

THOMAS J. PHIPPS

(Dealer in General Merchandise, La Plata).

Last January Mr. Phipps had been engaged in general merchandising at LaPlata for 18 years continuously, and he is still in business here with every prospect of adding 18 years more to his honorable and successful record as a merchant of this place. If it is true that "Time tries all things," then Mr. Phipps may be said to have been tried, fully and well tried in that unerring crucible—to have been weighed in the balance, in fact, and not found wanting. No one could have continued business here as long as he has without business capacity and personal honesty, for both are absolutely necessary to enduring success; the one to carry on affairs properly, and the other to win and retain the confidence of the public. These qualities Mr. Phipps has proved himself to possess, qualities the possession of which is alone the highest eulogy that can be spoken of one's character. Mr. Phipps was born in Randolph county May 3, 1836, and was a son of Silas Phipps. The maiden name of his mother was Miss Jane Burk, formerly of Kentucky. Silas Phipps came out to Kentucky when a young man, where he was married to Miss Burk. The two then came to Missouri, and located in Randolph county as early as 1820. They lived there for nearly 25 years, finally settling in Macon county, near McGee College, in 1844, where the father lived 38 years, dying in the fall of 1882, in his eighty-ninth year. He had seen service in one of the Indian wars and helped drive the Indians from this then wilderness.

Thomas J. Phipps was principally reared in Macon county, and received a limited education in the common schools. In 1855 he went into a store in Shelby county, where he clerked for two years. He then went to Wilsontown, in Adair county, and engaged in business for himself, which he continued for about four years. The war having come on in the meantime, he closed out business and went on the mountains, where he engaged in the hotel business for two years. He then returned to the plains and engaged in the freighting business. He continued that business with excellent success during the entire war. In 1865 he came back to Missouri, and the following year opened out a store at La Plata, beginning in January, and enlarging his business until two large store-rooms were required for his extensive business, and finally reaching nearly the enormous figures of \$100,000 per year, in the retail business. Closing out this business in 1882, with an invoice of \$15,000, he again opened in La Plata, in October, 1883, with a fine and complete stock of dry goods, clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes and furnishing goods, with a good patronage, and a steadily increasing trade. March 6, 1862, he was married to Miss Nancy Wilson, a daughter of Judge Ellis Wilson, of Adair county. They have three children: Edgar L., now at Oak Lawn College, in Knox county; Claude A. and Floy T. Mr. Phipps is a member of the A. F. and A. M., including the Knight Templar Chapter and Commandery lodges.

JOHN P. PHIPPS

(Jewelry Merchant, La Plata).

Mr. Phipps, one of the enterprising young business men of this place, has been identified with trade at La Plata on his own account, either in one line or another, since 1878, having clerked, however, for awhile during this period; and he was also engaged in farming and stock trading for a short time. He engaged in his present business in November, 1883, having bought out the jewelry store of Berton Derr. Mr. Phipps carries a superior assortment of clocks, watches and jewelry of all descriptions. His progress in his present line has been steady and substantial, and he is rapidly coming to the front as a business man. On the 14th of June, 1879, he was married to Miss Emma, a daughter of J. M. Derr, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Phipps have two children: L. Alma and M. Alta. Mr. Phipps is a member of the Farmers' and Merchants' Association. He was born in Randolph county, September 21, 1851. His father was Joshua R. Phipps, and his mother's maiden name, Jane Phipps. The father came to Missouri with his family when but a child, and the family were among the pioneers of Randolph county. After he grew up he helped to lay out the county-seat of Randolph county, and still resides in that county, being one of its leading farmers and highly respected citizens. John P. was reared in Randolph county and was educated at Mt. Pleasant and McGee colleges. He then came to La Plata in the spring of 1875, and clerked for T. J. Phipps & Bro. for about two years. After this he engaged in the grocery trade with C. Owsley, but sold out after two years. Following this he clerked again, and finally farmed and dealt in stock before commencing his present business.

JOHN M. POWELL

(Superintendent of the La Plata Creamery).

Among the citizens of enterprise and public spirit in the northern part of the county, the subject of the present sketch occupies a deservedly enviable position. He is at the head of a business enterprise that has been of great value to the farming community around him, and more or less directly to all other interests; an enterprise which he took the leading part in establishing, and which is proving a business success, as well as a public benefit. At the time he embarked in this business, putting his time and means into it, it was regarded as an experiment, and many were afraid to invest in it. But a clear-headed man, he looked into it closely and intelligently, and convinced himself that, although a new line of business, it was destined to become in the not far distant future, one of great magnitude and importance. He, therefore, went into it without hesitation, and although but a short time has elapsed, his judgment is already vindicated by experience. Creameries have been established all over the State, and

the day is rapidly coming when they will be as common as the old-fashioned saw and grist mill. Last year Mr. Powell made 10,000 pounds of butter, and would have made much more, but had to shut down for want of cream. The present year, however, he expects that the cream supply will be sufficient to keep him running constantly. The butter, as every one knows who has used it to any extent, is far superior to the ordinary country butter, and needs only to be introduced into a community to entirely supersede the latter. Mr. Powell's building is a substantial structure, is 36x44 feet in dimensions, with a good ice-house 36x44 attached, and is supplied with a handsome engine and other machinery and appliances, all of the latest and best make. Mr. Powell is a man of energy and enterprise, understands his business thoroughly, and has made the La Plata creamery one of the successful business and industrial enterprises of the place. Mr. Powell is a native of Illinois, but was principally reared in Missouri, and came of an old and respected Virginia family. His father, Jackson T. Powell, and mother, whose maiden name was Mandana Yowell, came from the Old Dominion and settled in Cass county, Ill., among the pioneer settlers of that county. John M. was born there August 12, 1839. In 1848 the family removed to Missouri, locating in Randolph county, where the father entered land and improved a good farm. He died there in 1863. John M. received a good common-school education in Randolph county, and followed farming for a short time after he grew up. He came to Macon county in 1865, and was engaged in merchandising most of the time up to 1879, when he became identified with the walnut lumber trade, and furnishing ties to the railroads. He was in these lines until 1883, when he and J. B. Thompson and others, formed a creamery company, and established the present creamery. September 8, 1859, he was married to Miss Mary E. Deskin, a daughter of C. H. Deskin, of Randolph county. They have one child, Lillie May, the wife of Theodore Pierce, now of Grenola, Kas., where he is engaged in the mercantile trade. Mrs. Powell is a member of the Baptist Church. For four years Mr. Powell was Master of the La Plata Lodge A. F. and A. M., and is still a prominent member of that order.

J. DAMON REED

(Of Brammer & Reed, Grocers, La Plata).

Mr. Reed of the above-named firm is a native of Illinois, born in Bureau county, January 23, 1848, and a son of Freeman C. and Caroline (Dorr) Reed, both from New York. Freeman C. Reed, however, came to the Prairie State when a young man, and was married in Bureau county. In the spring of 1868 the family removed to Missouri, locating in Macon county near Callao, where the parents still reside. J. Damon Reed came to this State with his parents and continued farming and handling stock, to which he had been brought up, until 1883, when he came to La Plata and bought a partnership interest in the present firm. He is a young man of industry, good education and

excellent business qualifications, and contributes very materially by his energy and personal popularity to the success of the firm, for he is urbane, polite and closely attentive to business. The business of the firm has already been spoken of in the sketch of the senior partner, Mr. Brammer. September 26, 1876, Mr. Reed was married to Miss Idressa A. Sears, a daughter of Rev. William Sears, one of the pioneer settlers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. R. have one child, a bright little girl four years of age, Jennie L.

JOHN REYNER

(Proprietor of Reyner's Wagon and Buggy Factory, La Plata).

Mr. Reyner is a native of the city of Brotherly Love and was born March 4, 1819. His father was Henry Reyner also a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother was Maria Broadhead, a representative of the same family by descent from which Hon. James O. Broadhead of St. Louis, the leading lawyer of the Mississippi Valley, and at present a member of Congress from that city, sprang. She died, however, when John Reyner, the subject of this sketch, was quite small. John Reyner was educated in the common schools of Philadelphia and afterwards learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1838 he removed to Belmont county, Ohio, and was one of the pioneers of that county. He worked at his trade at Pleasant Grove for about 11 years, and then went to Martin's Ferry, on the Ohio, a short distance above Wheeling, West Va., where he worked until the fall of 1870. Coming to La Plata, Mr. Reyner engaged in the hardware business here, which he carried on for some two years. In 1872 Mr. Reyner bought out a blacksmith shop at this place and continued it until 1877, when he built an addition and added wagon making to his shop, since which he has not only run his blacksmith shop, but has made a specialty of wagon making. He manufactures annually about thirty-five wagons, about one-half of which are spring wagons. He also makes plain buggies. He has had excellent success in his wagon factory business, and his wagons have obtained a wide and enviable reputation. He considers it a matter of personal honor to put none but the best material in his wagons, for he regards it that a man who would palm off a fraudulent wagon on the market must be a fraud himself. The people have come to find this out and they therefore know that when they get a Reyner wagon they get the full worth of their money and a wagon that can be depended on, durable, light-running and substantial. On the 17th of June, 1840, Mr. Reyner was married to Miss Mary A. Guest, a daughter of Abraham Guest of Belmont, Ohio, but formerly of Wilmington, Del., and of Quaker parentage. His father fell in the defense of the Colonies at the battle of Brandywine. Mr. and Mrs. Reyner have four children: Edwin D., in business at Wheeling, W. Va.; Henry G., a merchant at La Plata; Lewis C., agent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad at Washington, Ill.; and William H., now with his father. Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the Baptist Church, and Mr. R. is a member of the A. F. and A. M., the I. O.

O. F. and the I. O. G. T., in which latter lodge he has held all the positions from P. G. W. C. T. down.

HENRY G. REYNER

(Of Saul & Reyner, Hardware Merchants, La Plata).

Mr. Reyner did not reach military eligibility until 1863, when he attained his eighteenth year. Of northern antecedents and himself born and reared in Ohio, he naturally sympathized with the North in the struggle between the two sections. Accordingly, he promptly enlisted in the Union service, becoming a member of Battery H, first West Virginia Light Artillery, in which he served for a term of 12 months. He then enlisted in Co. K, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio infantry, under Col. Daniel McKay, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the last battle of Harper's Ferry and in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and in numerous less engagements. After the war he returned home to Belmont, Ohio, and was engaged in a foundry and blacksmith shop there at moulding for about three years. In 1869 he came to Missouri, locating at La Plata, where he has since been in the hardware business. During part of this time he has been in business alone. The present firm was formed in 1882. They carry a good general stock of hardware, including tin, glass and queen's-ware, as well as other classes of goods in their line. They have a large trade and steadily increasing business. Both are good business men and are personally popular so that their house commands a good run of custom. September 17, 1868, Mr. Reyner was married at Macon City to Miss Louisa D. Jacobs, a daughter of D. A. and Elizabeth Jacobs of that place, but formerly of Mahoning county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Reyner have three children: Fred K., Edward V. and Anna I. Mrs. R. is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Reyner's father, John Reyner, was born and reared in Philadelphia and came out to Ohio when a young man where he married Miss Mary A. Guest, formerly of New Jersey, and settled in Belmont county. Henry G. was born in that county January 19, 1845, and was there reared up to the time he entered the army.

JUSTIN ROAN

(Farmer, Post-office, LaPlata).

Mr. Roan, who has lived in Missouri for nearly half a century, and on the place where he now resides for the last 30 years, one of the worthy farmers and highly respected citizens of the county, is a native of the old North State, born in Caswell county, March 11, 1812. Farming has been his principal occupation from boyhood. In the fall of 1836 he was married in his native county to Miss Elizabeth Long, and the following year removed to Haynes county, Miss., where he lived for two years. From Mississippi he came to Missouri in 1832, locating in Randolph county, where he lived for 13 years engaged in farming. During that time, however, in 1850, he went

overland to California in company with Capt. Joseph Barton, but after spending about 18 months on the Pacific coast returned by way of the Isthmus and New Orleans to Randolph county, reaching home in July, 1852. A couple of months later he removed to Macon county, and in the spring of 1854 settled on the place where he has since resided. He has an excellent farm, comfortably and substantially improved, and is otherwise pleasantly situated. Mr. Roan is now living with his second wife. His first wife died in August, 1872, after a happy married life of 36 years, which was one of unbroken comfort to him to the end. To his present wife he was married November 6, 1873. She is a lady of many estimable qualities and is greatly prized by her neighbors and loved in her own family. Her maiden name was Vicenia Bernard, a daughter of Andrew Bernard, formerly of Kentucky, but at the time of her marriage to Mr. Roan she was the widow of Thomas Pugh. Mr. and Mrs. Roan have three children: Araminta, James B. and Gertrude. Mrs. Roan has two by her former marriage, Thomas O. and Laura. By his first marriage Mr. Roan had five children: Sallie A., the wife of William Hutchinson; Frances, wife of Mitchell Burch; Mary, wife of E. Kelso; Barbara, wife of John McQuey, and Burch. Mr. and Mrs. Roan are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, at Lover's Lake, and Mr. Roan is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

JOHN T. ROMJUE

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, La Plata).

Mr. Romjue's father, Judge John H. Romjue, was one of the pioneer settlers of Scotland county, this State. He came from Oldham county, Ky., the year that John T. was born, in 1836, and settled in Scotland county. He entered 900 acres of fine land there and improved a large farm. He also entered about 1,100 acres of land in Bates county. He lived in Scotland county for nearly 25 years and became one of the leading citizens of that county. He served on the county court bench for a number of years, and held other positions of local prominence. In 1860, however, he removed to Macon county and settled on the place where John T. resides. He died here 17 years afterwards, highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. John T. Romjue was reared in Scotland county, and when in his twenty-first year, February 22, 1857, he was married to Miss Anna, a daughter of Willis Hicks, an early settler of that county. Mrs. Romjue's father came to the county among its very first families, his being one of the only five in the county at that time. He was also from Kentucky. Three years after his marriage Mr. Romjue came with his family to Macon county, but bought land here near Old Bloomington, where he improved a farm. He afterwards sold that farm and bought land near his father's place. Two years before his father's death he moved to the latter's place, where he now lives. After his father's death he bought the place and has since continued to reside upon it. This farm contains 180 acres, all fenced and otherwise well improved. Mr. and Mrs.

Romjue have reared a family of eight children: James L., married Miss Susie Shacklett, formerly from Kentucky, in the year 1882; Nancy E., wife of Frank Alspach; Lizzie A., wife of N. J. Steiner, a merchant of Canton; Willis A., Addie J., Thomas C., Cora L. and Hattie Belle. One is deceased, Lottie F., who died January 9, 1881, at the age of nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Romjue are members of the M. E. Church South.

ERASTUS M. ROSS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Ross has resided in Macon county since 1871, and has a good farm of 280 acres with other land in fence, his place being in an excellent state of cultivation and otherwise comfortably improved. He is engaged in farming in a general way and raises considerable stock for the markets, which he fattens on his own place. Mr. Ross was born in Boone county, Ky., September 16, 1828. His father, John W. Ross, a native of Virginia, was a pioneer settler of Boone county, Ky., and became one of the leading and wealthy farmers and stock-raisers of that county. Mr. Ross' mother was a Miss Nancy Graves before her marriage and was also a native of Virginia. Erastus M. Ross was reared and educated in Boone county, Ky., and when 20 years of age went to Gallatin county, of the same State, where he farmed for a year and then removed to Carroll county, of that State. While in Carroll county he was married to Miss Julia R., a daughter of John Blessing of that county. This was July 4, 1851. Two years later he removed to Illinois, settling in Hancock county. There he bought raw land and improved a farm. He farmed in Hancock county, Ill., for 18 years, and also raised and handled stock to some extent. He then sold out and came to Missouri in 1871, as stated above. Here he bought raw land in Macon county and improved another farm, which he sold to advantage in 1876, buying after that the place where he now resides. Mr. Ross feeds and ships about two car loads of cattle and one of hogs annually. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have reared 11 children: Leslie C., Jolin F., Anna L., wife of D. P. Reynier; Hooker B., Frank, John H., Erastus B., Albert T., Lou May, Charley and Maude. They lost one in infancy. Mrs. R. is a member of the Christian Church and Mr. R. of the I. O. O. F. in Illinois.

HON. WALTER S. SEARS

(Member of the Legislature and Merchant, La Plata).

Mr. Sears, one of the leading business men of Macon county and one of its most influential, prominent citizens, is a representative of one of the pioneer and highly respected families of this section of the State. His grandfather, Ivison Sears, immigrated to Missouri from Kentucky as early as 1818, and settled in the southern part of Randolph county, near the present town of Huntsville. He reared his family in that county and lived there until his death, which occurred in

1854. He was one of the sturdy pioneers of the county, a man eminently fitted both by courage and enterprise for the great work to be done—laying broad and deep the foundations of civilized society in the then wilderness. As a farmer he was quite successful, and was one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the county. He had a family of 15 children, of whom seven sons and six daughters lived to reach maturity, and themselves became the heads of families. The first one of his sons was Theophilus Sears, who became the father of Walter S., the subject of this sketch, and a short biography of whom appears in the History of Randolph county, published in this volume.

Theophilus Sears was born in Missouri in 1824. He also became a successful farmer of Randolph county. He held numerous local offices and occupied a position of influence in his community. He died there in September, 1875, widely and profoundly mourned, for he was a citizen whose life reflected only honor on the county in which it was spent. His first wife was Miss Mary J. Cavins before her marriage, a lady of many estimable qualities of head and heart. She died in 1856. Walter S. Sears was the only child.

He was born on the farm in Randolph county, October 20, 1850, and was reared in his native county. His early youth was spent on the farm and at school. At the age of 18 he entered Mt. Pleasant College, at Huntsville, under the presidency of James W. Terrill, in which he took a thorough course, graduating with distinction in the class of 1873. Such were his qualifications and his personal qualities that immediately after his graduation he was employed as a teacher in the college where he had completed his education, and he continued to teach with success in that institution for two years. By this time his reputation as an educator had become so well established and so generally recognized, that he was solicited to open a private school in Paris, Monroe county, which he did, afterwards accepting a position in the public schools of that place with great success.

But for some time it had been his desire to engage in business pursuits, and he now felt that he was in a position to gratify this inclination. He therefore came to La Plata in the spring of 1877 and engaged in the drug business, becoming associated in business with his present partner, Mr. James I. Sears. Later along he and his partner also put in a stock of groceries, and their business in both lines has been one of uninterrupted success. Their trade has continued to increase and they have from time to time enlarged their stocks until they now have one of the leading houses in the drug and grocery line in Macon county. They occupy three large rooms, two of which belong to them and all are filled with goods. They buy for cash in large quantities, so that they get important reductions, and, selling mainly for cash, they are enabled to mark their goods at prices which insure them a large custom and protect them from loss by competing houses, for they can not be undersold without injury to those attempting it. Both Mr. Sears and his partner

are men of superior business tact and capacity, and are personally popular with the public, a fact by no means the least important to their success in business.

Mr. Sears, a man of ability and culture, and public spirited to a marked degree, has always taken a more or less active interest in public affairs. He is, of course, a Democrat, as every good citizen of sound mind and body in this State ought to be, and naturally feels a warm interest in the success of his party and its principles. Ever ready to contribute his own time and energies for the good of the party, believing that in doing this he is serving the best interests of the country, his zeal and services have been of great value to the party in Macon county and in the State, and he has long been recognized as one of its safest and soundest leaders in his own county, and throughout his section of the State. In 1880 he was nominated by the Democracy of his district for Representative in the State Legislature and was elected by a majority highly complimentary to his personal popularity. Serving his district and the State in the House with ability for one term and with satisfaction to his constituents, he was renominated by the party of the entire county for the same office and was again elected. His second term has not yet expired. In the House he took a prominent position as a man of intelligence and character, and wielded a marked influence on State legislation. He was the author of the bill re-districting the State into Congressional districts which passed at the special session of 1882, by all odds the most important bill, in a political sense, passed by the Legislature during his four years' service.

On the 15th day of December, 1880, Mr. Sears was married to Miss Mattie W. Craddock, a refined and accomplished daughter of Hon. Samuel A. Craddock, of Mexico, Mo., a leading lawyer of the Mexico bar. Mrs. Sears was reared and educated at Mexico, graduating among the first of her class at Hardin College in 1876. She had previously taken a course at Stephens' College, of Columbia. She is a lady of rare endowments and culture, and is highly esteemed in the best society of La Plata. She is a member of the Baptist Church. They have one child, a boy, born April 11, 1884.

Mr. Sears is a member of the La Plata Lodge No. 237 A. F. and A. M. and of the Chapter at Macon City. He is also a member of the Commandery at Kirksville. He has filled all the stations in the Blue Lodge and was Master for a number of years. He is Senior Deacon at this time.

ELLISON L. SHEPHERD

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Love Lake).

It was a favorite maxim of Sully, the great French economist of the sixteenth century, that *Labourage et pasturage sent les doux Mamelles de l'Etat*,—"Tillage and pasturage are the breasts of the state." He held, as all the world holds, that agriculture is the foundation of all prosperity. So, in every country, and in this country particularly,

farmers, industrious, energetic, progressive agriculturists, are looked to as the pillars of the State. The men who develop the wealth of the soil, who till it and cause it to bring forth its ample products for the sustenance of man and beast, are the men who contribute the life-blood of prosperity to every community. Hence, in preparing the history of Macon county, one of its chief features should be sketches of the lives of those sterling men who, by tending their fields and herds, produce the commodities necessary to the prosperity of the county, and who have thus built it up and made it what it is. Prominent among this class of citizens is the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Shepherd is one of the leading farmers of La Plata township and one of its most progressive and enterprising citizens. Like many of our best citizens, he came from the North, and came here after the war. He was born in Putman county, Ill., April 1, 1835. His parents were Johnson and Malinda (Livingston) Shepherd, both born and reared in Ohio. The family came to Illinois in 1833 and were among the pioneer settlers of Putman county. The father was in a number of Indian fights in that early day. He died, however, when Ellison L. was in infancy, and thereupon the mother returned to Ohio. The son was reared in Adams county, Ohio, and remained there until 21 years of age when he returned to Putman county, Ill., and engaged in farming. He lived there and in La Salle county for about nine years, and was married in La Salle county, December 25, 1865, to Miss Priscilla A. Robinson, a daughter of James Robinson of that county. After his marriage Mr. Shepherd located in Livingston county, Ill., where he followed farming until 1882. In the fall of 1881, selling his farm in Livingston county, he came to Missouri the following spring and bought the farm where he has since resided, two miles east of La Plata. He has 400 acres of fine land here, 280 acres in the home place, all in excellent cultivation. Besides other fencing, he has 1,200 rods of excellent hedge fencing. He is now engaged in fencing 80 acres more for pasturage. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd have two children, Robert Lincoln and James William. Their niece is also a member of their family, Miss Estella May Robinson, a young lady of charming presence. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd are members of the M. E. Church, and he is an elder in the church.

GEORGE W. SHROPSHIRE

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Among the first, if not at the head of the farmers and stockmen of Macon county, by the recognition of all, stands the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Shropshire has been engaged in farming and handling stock, but principally in the latter, from boyhood, and, having the qualities that make successful men, enterprise, business intelligence and energy, he has been eminently successful. All that he has he has made in his present lines of industry. His landed estate, practically all under fence and more than ordinarily well improved, aggregates 2,000 acres, on which there are 20 miles of good fencing

and about 60 gates, including two fine iron gates, and one mile of his fencing is set with iron posts and made of the best quality of wire. Besides the homestead residence, there are seven tenement houses, with their accompanying improvements. Mr. Shropshire's dwelling is a substantial, tastily constructed two-story brick building, and his barn is a well built, roomy structure, peculiarly well arranged and well adapted for storing grain and caring for stock. His other buildings and improvements compare favorably with those that have been mentioned. His fields, pastures and meadows are so arranged with regard to fences and gates, and to their locations, that stock and grain can be moved from one to another with the least possible injury to lands or crops, and with the greatest convenience. His farm is laid out and planned with the judgment that would be expected of an architect in planning a house or of an engineer in laying off some important system of public works. In a word, Mr. Shropshire has one of the largest, if not the largest, and one of the best arranged and most valuable stock farms in the State. Besides the large number of stock which he handles as a dealer, he feeds on his own place about 100 head of cattle and from two to three car loads of hogs annually. Still in the meridian of life, with many years of activity before him, and occupied as he is with his farming and stock interests, there can be but little doubt that if he is spared to an average old age he will take a far more advanced position than he now occupies as an agriculturist, prominent as he already is. Mr. Shropshire has made, virtually, every dollar he is worth by his own industry, enterprise and good management, and he is therefore entitled to the more credit for the position he holds in agricultural affairs. He is a native of the Blue Grass State, that State distinguished for the ability and eminent success of its farmers and stock-raisers, a State that has led all the rest in the production of fine stock and to whose stables and pastures the whole continent resorts for the the best blood. He was born in Harrison county, Ky., February 14, 1834. His father was Capt. M. P. Shropshire, a successful agriculturist of that State, and a captain of militia in the old muster days. His mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Agatha Pemberton, and of that old and prominent family well known in Kentucky and several of the other States. When George W. was in boyhood his parents removed to Bourbon county, where they made their permanent home. At the age of 17 he went to Covington and engaged in the horse and mule trade, buying for and shipping to the Southern markets. In this business he laid the foundation of his fortune. He also established a large livery and sales stable at Covington, which he carried on with success for about five years. His horses and mules were bought for the Southern trade principally in Kentucky and the adjacent territory of Indiana and Ohio. In 1855 Mr. Shropshire came to Missouri and located in Macon county, buying land in Johnston township adjacent to his present property. Here he opened a large stock farm and continued the horse and mule business, taking his stock principally to Arkansas and Mississippi.

His success continued unbroken. During the war, times became so critical in this State that in order to avoid becoming mixed up with either side or imperilling his own life and property, Mr. Shropshire left the State, staying in Kentucky a part of the time and a part at Montreal, Canada. He came back, however, every year on a short visit to look after his property. After the war he settled permanently on his place again, and turned his attention more particularly to cattle, raising and fattening them and dealing in them. This he has followed mainly since the war, and has been as successful as he was before in the horse and mule trade. Mr. Shropshire is recognized as one of the finest judges of stock in North Missouri and one of the best stock business men. It is believed that when he can't make money out of stock, profits for others are by no means hopeful. He is a man of public spirit and a useful citizen to the county, being ever ready to help along any movement for the material and general interests of the public and particularly for the stock and agricultural interests of the county. A man of sterling intelligence, high character and generous impulses, he is held in great respect and esteem by all who know him. In the fall of 1875 Mr. Shropshire was married to Mrs. Nancy Arthur, the widow of Paschal Arthur, Esq., late of this county, and a daughter of Mr. Hiram Stone, one of the esteemed pioneer settlers of the county. Mrs. Shropshire has five children by her first marriage: James H., now in Texas; Lena, Luther, Flora and Amy. The last four are with her. She is a most esteemed lady, and is an exemplary member of the Baptist Church.

CHARLES W. SINNOCK

(Farmer).

Mr. S., a well-to-do and respected farmer of La Plata township, was born in Adams county, Ill., August 15, 1849, and was brought up to the boot and shoe-maker's trade, which he followed in that county, connected with the boot and shoe business, until the spring of 1876, when, needing the open air and outdoor exercise incident to farming, he quit his trade and business and removed to Missouri, locating near La Plata, across in Adair county, where he bought and improved a farm. He followed farming there for about six years, and then returned to Adams county, Ill., where he re-engaged in the boot and shoe business. But having tried farming he came to the conclusion that, after all, it is about the best business one can follow, health and independence of life considered. So he returned to Missouri in 1883, and bought the farm where he now resides in Macon county. Mr. Sinnock has a neat place of 120 acres, two miles south-east of La Plata, all in active cultivation and neatly improved. May 6, 1872, he was married in Payson, Adams county, Ill., to Miss Lydia K. Wharton, a daughter of Benjamin and Amy S. Wharton, of Adams county, but formerly of Pennsylvania, by way of Indiana. Mrs. Sinnock was reared and educated in Adams county. Mr. Sinnock's parents were George Sinnock, a native of England, and Sarah

Ann Kay, formerly of Kentucky. They were married in Illinois and afterwards settled at Payson, where the father engaged in the boot and shoe business, which he still carries on at that place. Charles W. became his partner after he grew up and was his father's partner prior to coming to Missouri the last time. Charles W. Sinnock and wife have six children: Nellie M., Harry, Della, Amy M., Charles and Clem.

JOSEPH SODDREL

(Contractor and Builder, La Plata).

To show what industry, perseverance and good management can do in one of the ordinary branches of industry — carpentering, and contracting and building, it is only necessary to record the facts of Mr. Soddrel's career at La Plata. He came to this State from England, in 1869, and had not only nothing but his own energy and intelligence to rely upon, but was some \$300 worse off than nothing, and, besides, had his family to care and provide for, a duty that is one of the happiest which a worthy man has to perform. But he went to work at his trade, and has worked hard and managed well, living at the same time an upright life and such a one that has won him the confidence and esteem of the community, so that he has become one of the substantial property holders and successful men and one of the respected citizens of La Plata. It is a fact that, during the years 1874-75-76, Mr. Soddrel lost not a single day from work. He is one of the leading contractors and builders throughout the vicinity of La Plata, and has built many of the better class of houses in and around this place. He has managed well and saved what he has made, so that now he is one of the leading property holders in this place. He works a number of hands all the time, and fills his contracts with energy and to their very spirit and letter. He was born June 10, 1838, and was a son of William and Sarah (Martin) Soddrel, both of whose ancestors had been settled in the Empress Isle of the Seas for generations and as far back as they can be traced. Mr. Soddrel was reared in England and served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade for seven years and worked at it there until he came to America, as stated above. He was married in England to Miss Jane, a daughter of William Bell. Mr. and Mrs. Soddrel have four children: Sarah E., wife of Enoch Dabney, a jeweler at Council Grove, Kansas; Mary, wife of William O. Wait, of La Plata, and Belle and Lorton. Three are deceased, Janie, William and an infant. Mr. S. is a member of the La Plata lodge of United Workmen.

BARNABAS SWARTHOUT.

(Postmaster, and Former Merchant, La Plata).

Mr. Swarthout, now four years past the age of three-score, has led a life of continued industry, and one without reproach; and now he finds himself in the full possession of that confidence and esteem from those around him which never fail to reward the worthy and upright.

He had to make his own way up in life, and the years of his early manhood were spent at hard work. In the course of time, however, he became able to engage in business pursuits, and showed the qualities and qualifications necessary for a good business man. During the war Mr. Swarthout went to the front as a volunteer for the Union, and did his full duty as a soldier until he was honorably discharged in 1866. He was born in Lodi, Seneca county, New York, January 18, 1820, and was a son of Benjamin and Margaret (Stull) Swarthout, his father of Pennsylvania and his mother of New Jersey. They made their permanent home in New York, however, and there Barnabas was reared to manhood. After attaining his majority he engaged in farming on his own account, and trading in stock, and so continued in New York until 1858, when he came west to Rockford, Ill. He there continued stock trading, and also opened a meat market. In the winter of 1864-65 he enlisted in Co. A, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois volunteer infantry, and served until after the close of the war. On his return he stopped in Illinois for a short time, and then came to Missouri, locating first at Macon City, where he carried on the farm implement business. In the fall of 1868 he removed to La Plata and opened a dry goods store here, selling on commission, in which he continued for about seven years. At the expiration of this time Mr. Swarthout engaged in business for himself, and carried on his business for three years. In May, 1869, he was appointed postmaster, since which he has devoted his entire time to the office, having held it almost continuously, or with the exception of about two months. Mr. Swarthout has made an upright and efficient postmaster, and has the confidence of the department and the public. August 27, 1873, he was married to Miss Hannah A., daughter of Thomas Tibbs, formerly of Kentucky. Mrs. Swarthout was reared in Iowa, and educated at Mt. Pleasant College. She is a member of the Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the Masonic order, and of the G. A. R.

JAMES J. SWARTHOUT

(Proprietor of Swarthout's Blacksmith and Wagon Shop, La Plata).

Mr. Swarthout is one of those intelligent, industrious and frugal Pennsylvania Germans who are noted wherever they reside for their thrift and personal wealth. He was born in Wyoming county, February 23, 1835. His father, Joshua Swarthout, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Van Lone, were both natives of the Keystone State. James J. was reared in Pennsylvania and came west in 1858, locating in West Paw Paw, Lee county, Illinois, where he commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of three years. However, after the first year he became a partner with his brother-in-law in the shop. He continued at West Paw Paw for about seven years, when he removed to Missouri and located at La Plata. Here he opened a blacksmith's shop, and the following year he added wagon making and repairing, which he has since conducted. Since that time he has continued the business

and has built up a good trade. Mr. Swarthout has been quite successful and has a nice property at La Plata and stands well as neighbor and citizen. He is considered one of the best workmen in the northern part of the county, and his shop is justly popular throughout this entire vicinity. February 19, 1858, he was married to Miss Sarah J., a daughter of Daniel and Susanna Simms. Mrs. Swarthout born and reared in Luzerne county, Pa. They have seven children: Harry, Frederick R., Susan B., Albert, Clarence and Wilber. Mr. Swarthout is a member of the A. O. U. W. and is at present the Master Workman of the lodge.

JAMES B. THOMPSON

(Editor and Proprietor of the *La Plata Home Press*, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, and President of the *La Plata Creamery Company*).

Without early advantages Mr. Thompson, by his own exertions and personal worth, his indomitable energy and perseverance, has achieved a degree of success in life, although still comparatively a young man, that many whose opportunities were all that could be desired would be glad to claim. His parents, although not extremely poor, were by no means in easy circumstances and had a large family to rear, so that from boyhood he had to rely largely upon himself to make his way in the world. Reared at Paris, in Monroe county, he early learned the printer's trade and was principally educated in the printer's office. However, he had attended the schools of Paris in early youth and had there laid the foundation of a good general English education. A taste for study, a love of books, one of his marked characteristics, he doubtless inherited from his parents, for both were people remarked for their general intelligence and were particularly fond of reading. James B., while in the printing office, improved all his leisure by study, and in the course of time became a young man of excellent general education and information. He also, while a printer in the office, began to write for the local department of the paper, and afterwards contributed occasional articles for the editorial department, thus acquiring a knowledge of the work of editing a paper, and ease and readiness as a writer. He continued to reside at Paris until after his marriage. Soon after this he went to Glasgow, where he was publisher of the *Glasgow Times* for a short time. On quitting the *Times* he engaged in merchandising at Mt. Airy, for by this time, by industry and economy, he had accumulated some little means. He remained at Mt. Airy for about two years. But, becoming impatient to get back into newspaper life, he disposed of his mercantile interests there and accepted the position of editor of the *Randolph Citizen*, being also interested in the paper. At Huntsville, as editor of the *Citizen*, he first began to attract attention as a writer, particularly on political and business subjects, and many of his articles were widely copied in the papers of the State. He had been a hard worker and a close student, and he now began to reap some of the fruits of his industry and application, both in repu-

tation and in substantial return. The *Citizen*, under his editorial charge, took a prominent position among the country journals of North Missouri and obtained marked influence in public affairs. After conducting the *Citizen* for about two years, and, receiving a flattering offer for an interest in, and editorial control of the *Monitor* at Moberly, he accepted the offer and took charge of that paper, with which he was connected for about five years. The standing which the *Monitor* then obtained it has never lost, and is recognized to-day as one of the ablest papers in the interior of the State. While connected with the *Monitor* Mr. Thompson's reputation as a writer became thoroughly established and his name familiar to all newspaper men throughout the State, and to the public generally in North Missouri, as that of one of the most terse, vigorous and conscientious writers connected with the country press. After a period of five years spent in the office of the *Monitor*, he came to La Plata and established his present paper, the *Home Press*. This he has of course made a success, not only in a business point of view, but in standing and influence, as a journal. Anyone at all acquainted with the newspapers of Missouri knows that the *Home Press* occupies a position among the country journals of the State second to none in point of character and ability. Mr. Thompson is a man of sober personal worth, honorable and dignified in all he says and does, and cares nothing for display or parade. So of his paper; conducted on sound business principles, it is edited with that dignity and ability which, while excluding all sensationalism, personal feuds and factional fights, command for it universal respect and consideration, and make it an important factor not only in shaping the affairs of the county where it is published, but the public opinion of this part of the State generally. It is conceded to be one of the leading country journals of North Missouri. In recognition of this, and of Mr. Thompson's ability and high standing in the newspaper profession, he was honored, in 1883, with the presidency of the Press Association of the State, an honor of no ordinary significance. While Mr. Thompson has attained to enviable prominence in journalism, he at the same time has not neglected business interests. Indeed, he has succeeded by his tact and ability in making himself one of the substantial citizens of this county. Besides his newspaper office and considerable other property, he is largely interested in the creamery at this place, being president of the creamery company and one of its prominent stockholders. This is one of the most valuable pieces of property of the kind in the State, and is now manufacturing about 1,000 pounds of the best article of creamery butter per day. He also has a valuable real estate business at La Plata and is doing much for this place and the surrounding country in inducing others to settle here by advertising the large number of valuable tracts of land, improved and unimproved, he has for sale, and selling them at prices which make it an object for purchasers to buy. He also is a partner in one of the leading insurance agencies of the county, an agency which repre-

sents nine large companies, and which is doing an extensive and profitable business in the insurance line. Mr. Thompson, being a prominent newspaper man, has of course always taken an active interest in politics. Indeed, he has not confined himself, politically, entirely to the field of journalism, but has taken a *personal* interest in the public affairs for years past. Always identified with the Democratic party, he is a Democrat of the better and, we may say, more liberal school, although he is always steadfast in his allegiance to his party. He is a Democrat simply and alone from an honest belief in the fundamental principles of the Democratic party, regarding the doctrines and policies of that party most conducive to a just and patriotic administration of the affairs of Government, National, State and local. While he has always worked earnestly and zealously for the best interests of the party, believing them identical with the best interests of the country, he has ever shown himself entirely free from all considerations of personal advancement, and, radically unlike only too many, has never allowed personal ambition to influence his conduct. In fact, he is a Democrat from principle and not from any desire or hope for office. He also takes an earnest interest in all general movements calculated to benefit the community, whether material or otherwise. He is a warm friend to the public schools and is president of the school board at La Plata. Appreciating the importance of a sound and economical administration of the affairs of the local town government, he consented to serve as alderman of La Plata, and is now president of the board of aldermen and is also resident deputy circuit clerk for this part of the county. Mr. Thompson has been a member of the Christian Church for a number of years, and occupies the position of elder in the church. He is also warmly enlisted in the cause of benevolence and morality, and is a prominent and active member of the Odd Fellows order and of the local temperance organization. In a word, he is one of the useful and valued citizens of La Plata, a man who is respected and esteemed throughout the county, and wherever he is known. He and his excellent lady are highly prized in the best society of La Plata. She is a lady of culture and refinement, and warmly seconds him in his efforts in behalf of temperance and in all other reformatory and benevolent works. They were married December 26, 1866. She was a Miss Rebecca Mathis, of Randolph county, before her marriage, and was the daughter of George A. Mathis, deceased. She was educated at Mt. Pleasant College. She, too, is a member of the Christian Church. They have six children: Gertrude, Carrie E., Mary E., Anna L., Ivaile and George W. During the war Mr. Thompson served nine months in the Confederate army and took part in the battle at Pea Ridge, but at the end of that time was taken prisoner and subsequently took no further part in the war. Mr. Thompson is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his father, R. L. Thompson, having been of Irish parentage and his mother, whose maiden name was Miss Eliza J. Blue, of Scotch descent. The father was born and reared in Kentucky, but the mother

was originally from North Carolina. Her parents came directly from Scotland to that State. His father was a saddler by trade, and early in life came to Missouri. He lived for a time in Bowling Green, in Pike county, and that was the birthplace of James B., the date being the 18th of August, 1838. The family subsequently resided at other points, but principally at Paris, in Monroe county, where James B. was reared. There were six other children in the family, namely: William A., Dr. John W., Richard W., R. P., Mrs. M. L. Phipps and Mrs. Mary Muir. The father was reasonably successful at his trade, and did business for himself which enabled him to rear his family in comfort, though of course not in affluence or luxury. He was a man of strong, conservative character, naturally intelligent above the average of men, and, as has been said, particularly fond of books. The accumulation of a fortune was not his controlling aim in life, but he rather seemed to live to improve his mind to make himself useful to those around him, and for the comfort and happiness of his family. One of his chief characteristics was his marked domesticity. No man was more fond of his family or found greater satisfaction and happiness in his home. With him home stood before everything else in the world, and all his leisure was spent around his own fireside with his loved ones or in the society of his friends. He was a man much esteemed by those who knew him, and ever retained their confidence and friendship. He had no taste for public life and never manifested any desire for official position. Outside of his family and friends, his chief interest centered in the suffering and unfortunate. Kind-heartedness and benevolence were qualities for which he was remarked by all. He was an active member of the Odd Fellows lodge and of the Masonic fraternity. Besides doing more than his share as a member of these fraternities, his private charities far exceeded his ability to give, in justice to himself. He was a man who looked upon life as a mission which is best fulfilled by making the best of the condition in which we are placed, and by doing as little harm in the world and as much good as circumstances make possible. At heart a great humanitarian, he cared little for the forms of religion, but believed more in the practice than the profession of good works, confident that, —

“He can't be wrong whose life is in the right.”

At last, at a good old age, he died at Huntsville in 1872, sincerely and profoundly mourned by all who knew him. Of his worthy and blameless life it can with truth be said: —

“His youth was innocent; his riper age
Marked with some act of goodness every day
And watched by eyes that loved him, calm and sage,
Faded his late declining years away,
Cheerful he gave his being up, and went
To share the holy rest that waits a life well spent.”

JAMES J. WILSON

(Of J. J. Wilson & Bro., General Merchants, La Plata).

Mr. Wilson's father, James H. Wilson, was a lad but eight years of age when he was brought to Missouri by his parents from Kentucky. The family settled in Adair county among the first settlers of Wilson township, in that county, and the township took its name from the family. That was in 1837. James H. Wilson, now well advanced in years, still resides in Wilson township, where he has been for nearly half a century. He is an active farmer and stock raiser, and one of the prominent men of the county. He is also identified with business interests and is a member of the firm of J. H. Wilson & Co., of Adair county. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Lee, formerly of Kentucky, is also still living, and they have a numerous family of children. James J., their fifth son, was born on the farm in Adair county, November 26, 1856. He completed his education at the Kirksville Normal School, and then followed clerking in a store at Kirksville for about two years. In 1880 he came to the town of La Plata, and, in partnership with his brother established their present store, which they have since conducted. They carry a full line of dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, groceries, glassware, queen's-ware, etc., etc., and have built up a large trade. "Quick sales and small profits," and "Spot cash for every thing in both buying and selling," are their mottoes, and by living up to these, they have succeeded. Mr. Wilson is a man of agreeable, pleasant address, perfectly upright in his dealings, and readily wins the confidence of all with whom he is associated, which he never fails to retain. His accommodating disposition and pleasant manners contribute very materially to his success in business. November 16, 1879, he was married to Miss Cora C. Connor, a daughter of Capt. William P. Connor, of Louisville, Ky., an old and popular steamboat captain. Mrs. Wilson was educated at Cedarville Academy, near Louisville. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have two children, Herbert and Edith May. He and his wife are both members of the Catholic Church.

CYRUS C. WOOD.

(Farmer, Stock-raiser, and Dealer in Saddles, Harness, etc., La Plata).

Mr. Wood, one of the substantial property holders of the northern part of the county, and a citizen of La Plata, though born in the East — Ogdensburg, N. Y., September 3, 1839 — was reared in the West, and while inheriting the business tact and acumen of the people of the East, has all the characteristic enterprise and energy of the West. Combining these qualities, his career in business affairs has, of course, been one of success, and it is worthy of remark that he has made all he has by his own industry and good management. When he was but two years of age his parents, Hiram Wood, originally of New Hampshire, and Sarah M., *nee* Cole, removed to Missouri from

St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and located in Macon county in 1841, settling near La Plata; but the following year they went to Illinois, and made their home in Lee county, about 75 miles west of Chicago, where the father bought land and improved a farm. They resided there for about 17 years, and the father was postmaster, during most of that time, of the office at Paw Paw. However, the mother died April 19, 1855, and four years afterwards the father removed to Missouri, re-settling in Macon county. He lived here until his death, July 18, 1875, but died while on a visit to his brother, John G. Wood, at Monticello, Ia. Cyrus C. was reared in Illinois, and received a common school education. Although coming back to Missouri with his father in 1859, he remained here only two years. Returning to Lee county, Ill., he worked on a farm there for about 18 months, when he went to work at the harness-maker's trade at Paw Paw, and continued that up to 1864. In the fall of that year he enlisted in Co. G, Fifteenth Illinois infantry, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged in the fall of 1865. Most of the time while in the service he held the office of sergeant. Returning to Lee county after his discharge, he engaged in the harness business at Paw Paw on his own account, but eight months afterwards sold out, and went to Warren county, Pa., where he engaged in merchandising at Tidioute. Mr. Wood was at Tidioute for about 14 months, after which he came to Missouri, locating in Macon county, where he has since resided, engaged in the saddle and harness business at La Plata. His business here has been one of uninterrupted success. He has one of the best houses in the line in the county. Mr. Wood also owns a fine farm of 200 acres, adjoining town, all in cultivation, meadow or pasturage, and which has two sets of improvements — houses, barns, etc. He has his farm well stocked with good graded cattle, and is meeting with excellent success as a farmer. He also has considerable town property, including residence, business property, etc. June 14, 1863, he was married in Lee county, Ill., to Miss Adelaide A. Haines, a daughter of Laroy Haines and Ruth Ann Haines (who died October 20, 1883), the former now of La Plata. Laroy Haines was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., and Ruth Ann, *nee* Cass, was born in Steuben county (now Schuyler), N. Y. Mrs. Wood was born in Watkins, N. Y., March 5, 1844, but reared in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. W. have five children: Carrie R., now in her junior year at Hardin College; Lewis S., Clayton C., Icie O. and Uonomas (the latter's name being a Greek word that means no name), a boy now two years of age, that has never received any other name. Mr. W. is a member of the G. A. R.

SIDNEY R. WOOD

(Of C. C. Wood & Bro., Dealers in Saddles, Harness, etc., La Plata).

This firm, in addition to a full line of saddles, harness, etc., carry a complete stock of sewing machines, the handling of which Sidney R. Wood makes a specialty, having previously been engaged in that business exclusively for some years. In both branches of their busi-

ness, they have an extensive and lucrative custom, and their establishment ranks among the solid business houses of La Plata. But their business has been already spoken of in the sketch of Mr Wood's brother, Cyrus C., as has also their family antecedents. Sidney R. was born in Lee county, Ill., April 22, 1851, and was therefore eight years of age when his parents located in Adair county, Mo. At 16 years of age he came to La Plata, and the following year began to learn the harness-maker's trade under his brother, C. C. Wood. He worked three years as an apprentice and then one year as a master workman, when in 1874 he became a partner in the business. He continued in the firm for three years, at the expiration of which he established a shop of his own at Carrollton. In the fall of 1879, however, he came back and bought into the business at La Plata, continuing in it two years. He and his brother then both sold out and he engaged in the sewing machine business, which he followed exclusively until the fall of 1883, when the two re-engaged in the harness business at this place, which they have since continued. Sidney R. has also continued the sewing-machine business. November 22, 1874, he was married to Miss Alice McCaw, a daughter of John McCaw, of Macon City, but formerly of New York. They have two children, Eldie P. and Anna B. Mr. and Mrs. W. are both church members, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

LINGO TOWNSHIP.

N. F. ARBUCKLE

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Section 19, Township 57, Range 17).

Mr. Arbuckle is a man whom misfortune seemed to have claimed for his own, so many have been his reverses in life, but the manner in which he has conquered fate, and come forth as pure gold from the furnace testifies as to the material of which he is made. His parents, Drinkard and Lucretia (Maxey) Arbuckle, were natives of Kentucky, and on the father's side of Scotch-Irish extraction. They lived on the line of Garrard and Madison counties, and here, September 13, 1829, N. F. was born, being one of eight children. When scarcely beginning to lisp his earliest words, his parents moved to Butler county where he was reared on a farm, receiving a good education. Upon reaching manhood he first with sturdy independence hired himself out by the year, but in 1852 commenced to run on the river with produce boats to New Orleans and the coast. For five years he continued to run between Louisville and New Orleans. At the end of that time he went to Cromwell, Ohio county, Ky., taking a situation as clerk in a grocery store, but after the first year went into

the general merchandise business for himself. The world began to look bright for him, and September 4, 1858, Mr. Arbuckle chose him a wife, Miss Sallie Ann James, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Reno) James, originally from Virginia. The newly married couple settled at Point Pleasant, Kentucky. Mr. A. engaged in the grocery business, and here their lives were spent peacefully and profitably until 1862 when, the unsettled condition of the country bringing to a merchant nothing but losses, Mr. A. moved to a farm, remained four years, returned to Point Pleasant for two years, then in 1869 came West and locating where he now resides, commenced improving his property. He owns 184 acres of well improved land, which he owes to his own inexhaustible courage and indomitable perseverance. Mr. and Mrs. Arbuckle are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They have six children: Samuel D., Florence H., now Mrs. Henry Perkins; William T., Sarah E., Edmond R. and Georgia R. T. Mr. A. belongs to the Masonic order and also to the Independent Order of Good Templars.

W. W. BAILEY

(Dealer in General Merchandise).

Mr. Bailey was born in Oneida county, N. Y., July 2, 1838, and his parents, John and Emily (Simmons) Bailey, are still living in that county. W. W. Bailey was reared on a farm and went first to the common schools, finishing his education at Sanquait Academy. At the age of 19 he went into his uncle's sash and blind factory where he remained until the breaking out of the war. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. G, One Hundred and Seventeenth New York infantry, and fought nobly till the close of hostilities between the sections. He went in as a private (in the Tenth corps), but was rapidly promoted. His most serious experiences were at the siege of Charleston and at Ft. Fisher. He was with Grant on the Potomac and through to Petersburg and then went to Ft. Fisher and joined Sherman as he came through. When the agonizing terrors of war were over and the bleeding land began to bind up her wounds, one war-broken soldier returned to his home and found employment with the American Whip Company, of Westfield, Mass. He was commercial tourist for the house for about five years, traveling through New York and the adjoining States. Having a brother engaged in farming at New Cambria, in March, 1870, he came on and for the first year helped his brother about the place, then for a year and a half clerked for the house of James Brothers, which, in the fall of 1872, he bought, containing one of the largest and finest assortments of general merchandise in the town. He has also a nice house and lot and is steadily going up hill. Though Mr. B. has met with some reverses, he has not been discouraged and his present success is the more gratifying since he can feel it is the hard-earned reward of diligent merit. He occupies a prominent place in the estimation of his fellow citizens and is at present chairman of the town board. Mr. Bailey is

a member of the Masonic order, Blue lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

L. F. BOONE

(Dealer in General Merchandise, New Cambria, Mo.).

Mr. Boone, whose grandfather, 'Squire Boone, was a brother to the far-famed Daniel Boone, was born in Harrison county, Ind., October 30, 1814, and is the son of Isaiah Boone, of Philadelphia, Penn., and Elizabeth Green, of Virginia. They were married in Kentucky and afterwards removed to Indiana, where L. F. was reared on a farm with such education as the common schools of the county afforded. When he grew up he began trading with a produce boat on the Ohio river, fitting it up at Louisville and selling out on the way down, dealing at all times on both sides of the river from Louisville to New Orleans. The life suited him, his health was always good and his jovial temperament made him popular everywhere, and he continued the business for nearly 25 years, making his home a part of the time with his brother near Canton, Mo. In 1855 Mr. Boone opened a store at Kirksville in partnership with William P. Linder, but during the war which soon after broke out, they lost so heavily that in 1866 Mr. B. came to New Cambria, at that time a very small place, and established a general merchandise store under the firm name of Boone & Carroll. This partnership remained intact for eight or nine years and was then dissolved by mutual consent, each continuing in business on his own account and Mr. Boone keeping the old stand. In 1879 he was burned out, losing about \$8,000, but in no wise daunted, he started again and now has one of the most solid houses in the place. He has been in the business so long that he understands it thoroughly, is a first-class salesman and his never failing courtesy and cheerful countenance make it a pleasure to deal with him. Mr. B.'s motto is, "do all the good you can and as little harm." He is a liberal-hearted and generous man, the first to respond to the demands of every public enterprise and never deaf to the cry of the poor and needy. He is assisted in his business by his nephew, L. E. Carroll, who came to New Cambria from Indiana, having taken an active part in the early settlement of the town and being himself well known.

BRALEY & JOBSON

(Merchants).

This firm, composed of J. W. Braley and F. V. Jobson, both enterprising business men in the prime of life, is located in Lingo township, Macon county, Mo. They carry a large and well assorted stock of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, and do an extensive cash business with the miners. J. W. Braley was born February 1, 1850, in Meigs county, Ohio, and is the son of James and Sarah Braley, both natives of the same State. Mr. B. is a man who can turn his hand to any thing and make it a success; he has been successively, carpenter, engineer and miner, and has now become a merchant. His

energy is untiring, his capacity boundless. He was married September 22, 1872, to Miss Rachel A. Lunday, daughter of Gabriel and Elinor Lunday. They have two charming children, George E. and James W. Mr. B. is a member of the Masonic order in Bucklin, and I. O. O. F. in New Cambria. F. V. Jobson, the other member of this firm, was born December 5, 1856, in Canada. His parents, Robert and Julia Jobson, are English. Mr. F. V. Jobson is a carefully trained business man. He is a graduate of the Gem City Business College. The firm owe a large part of their success to the clear head and accurate mind of this partner. Mr. J. is a married man also, having taken to wife in 1878 Miss Pollie A., daughter of J. C. and Catharine Austin, of Illinois. A couplet of attractive children, Maggie and J. C., brighten their home. Mr. Jobson is a member of the Masonic order, and also of the Good Templars lodge at Buckner.

JAMES R. DAVIS

(Farmer, Section 11).

Mr. D. was born in Breconshire, Wales, May 14, 1846. His parents, Reese and Jane (Janes) Davis, were of Welsh birth, the father a farmer by occupation. There was a family of four children, of whom J. R. was the second. He grew up on the farm and obtained a good common-school education. In 1869 he accompanied his parents to America. They landed at New York and came at once to Macon county, where the father settled in Lingo township. James roamed around quite extensively, traveling through Missouri, etc., and was for two years at work in the gold and silver mines of Colorado. In March, 1880, he returned and settled down in his present home, occupying himself in farming and stock-raising. He owns 120 acres of land and gives his attention principally to raising stock. Mr. D. is a self-made man, and is always seeking to put a wedge where it will do the most good. He was married in November, 1873, to Miss Julia, daughter of Charles E. and Sarah (Hardy) Morse. Mrs. Davis was born and educated in Cincinnati, her father and mother being, respectively, from Maine and Kentucky. There are three children in this household, Charles R., Jennie and Sarah Bell.

JAMES M. DREW

(Dealer in General Merchandise and Proprietor of the Boone Hotel, New Cambria).

Mr. Drew is from the land of the shamrock. He was born in County South, one of the best counties in Ireland, on the 3d of May, 1832, and is the son of Patrick and Mary (Bennett) Drew, of the same county. He was principally reared in Dublin and was educated there at the Model school. When he reached man's estate he learned the smelter's trade, at which he worked for about 12 years in Durham county, England. It was during this time that *les doux yeux* of Miss Rose Murphy, daughter of Terrence Murphy, of Ireland, made such sad havoc with his affections, and so beguiling was his tongue that

on the 26th of May, 1859, she left father and mother to cleave only unto him so long as they both should live:—

“There’s a bliss beyond all that the minstrel has told,
When two that are linked in one heavenly tie,
With heart never changing and brow never cold,
Love on through all ills and love on till they die.”

Mr. and Mrs. Drew have “lent to the Lord” three of their little ones. They have four children living: Patrick, Kate, Mary and Annie. All of the family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Drew came to America in 1866, locating at Pittsburg, Pa., but after being for two years in the smelting works at that place he came to Missouri and settled on a farm near New Cambria. He devoted 14 years to the pursuit of agriculture, then sold his farm and started a creamery at New Cambria. Of this he made a great success, but on finding the work too hard for him sold out at the end of the year and embarked in the mercantile business. He has a full line of general merchandise, and is a hard-working, deserving citizen. In 1883 Mr. Drew took charge of the Boone House, where he makes every man feel as in his own home, so whole-souled is his welcome and so unremitting his attention. He is a genuine son of Erin in those qualities which chiefest constitute the charm of her people.

E. A. EDWARDS

(Proprietor of the Eagle Mills, New Cambria.)

Mr. Edwards’ parents, Evan and Elizabeth (Loyd) Edwards, were natives of South Wales, where he was born in June of the year 1827. He grew up in that country and received a common-school education. When 14 years of age he came with his family to this country and settled on a farm in Gallia, afterward Jackson county, Ohio, where he lived until he came of age. He then commenced working for himself, traveling about a good deal. He spent some years in St. Louis and running on the river, and during the war was teamster for the government in West Virginia, at one time having charge of a train. After the surrender he continued to move about, visiting most of the Western cities and returning for a while to the river. In 1869 Mr. Edwards came to New Cambria and built the Eagle Mills, at that time one of the most complete in this part of the State. It is a large building and is run by steam power. He still conducts the business, his wide experience giving him a goodly share of public patronage. Realizing that

“At the flaming forge of life
Our fortunes must be wrought,”

he looks neither to the right nor the left, but with undivided attention devotes himself to his work. In 1880 Mr. Edwards succumbed to the fascinations of that most irresistible of beings, a widow, and in the month of September Mrs. Margaret Williams, daughter of John Richards, of Ohio, became his wife. Mrs. Edwards has one child, John

Williams, by her first marriage. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

LUKE ELLIS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Section 20).

Mr. E. was born in Washington county, Ky., November 1, 1826. His parents, Thomas and Mildred (Jenkins) Ellis, were natives of that State. Mr. Ellis being a farmer and carpenter by trade, Luke grew up on the farm and had some education and partially learned his father's trade. The family moved to Missouri in 1836, but lived for many years in Chariton county, then after a short residence in South-west Missouri, they came in the spring of 1857 to Macon county. The land upon which they located was wild land, but Mr. Ellis now owns 130 acres well improved and with every comfort. He is very successful in raising stock and grain, and being one of the early settlers, is favorably known throughout the township. Mr. Ellis was very fond of hunting, and was a splendid shot; but on one occasion his musket burst in his left hand, crippling it for life. Mr. E. is a married man. His wife, to whom he was married in September, 1849, was Miss Nancy, daughter of Zachariah and Lucinda (Morgan) McDonald, of Tennessee. Mrs. Ellis is, through her mother, of Welsh ancestry, but was herself born and reared in Chariton county, Mo. Nine children have been the fruits of this marriage, viz.: Augustine, Amana, now Mrs. Charles Cutter; Amanda, now Mrs. Charles F. Davis; Anderson, John R., Eliza J., O. V., David S. and Stacy. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and three of their children are members of the Baptist Church, two other children having connected themselves with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. E. is a Mason of good standing.

GRAN GOODSON

(Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, New Cambria).

Mr. Goodson is the grandson of Samuel Goodson, of Kentucky, who came to Macon county in 1832, and remained until his death. His son, and the father of Gran, John E. Goodson, came to Missouri with his father, married in Macon and then moved to Buchanan. Until 1863 he continued to move about, living successively in Carroll county, Lynn county, Kas., Cass county, Mo., and Jackson, finally settling in Macon county, where he still lives. The subject of our sketch was born in Carroll county, May 27, 1848; he was raised on a farm and given a good common-school education, and his father being a doctor and dealer in drugs, he became familiar with the use of the latter. In 1869 he entered the employment of Dr. T. F. Owen, of Callao, and clerked for him one year, after which he came to New Cambria and went into business with his father under the firm name of J. E. Goodson & Co. In 1876, the son bought out his father's interest, and has since carried on the business alone. Mr. G. owns a fine corner brick, and has a well selected stock of drugs, books, wall paper,

etc. He has two farms, one in Macon and one in Chariton county, and is largely interested in the raising of short horn cattle. He has a small herd of thoroughbreds, and is striving to arouse some interest in the business among the neighboring farmers. Mr. Goodson is a married man, his wife *nee* Miss Missouri Hammack, daughter of Anthony and Rhody (Smith) Hammack, being a native of the county. There are two children, Walter C. and William H. Mr. Goodson is a man of public note, and has been a candidate for representative. He belongs to the Masonic order.

J. P. GRANTGES

(Merchant at New Cambria).

A native of Prussia, Mr. Grantges had his birth in the village of Olzheim, on the romantic river Rhine. His parents, William and Catherine (Thomas) Grantges, were also natives of Germany, his father a farmer by occupation. J. P. was born September 11, 1844, and obtained his earlier education in the fatherland. In the spring of 1856 the family came to America, settling first in Brooklyn and thence after a few months' residence, to Lake county, Ind., where J. P. grew up. In 1865 he commenced learning wagon-making, by which means he supported himself for several years. He then moved to Missouri, and locating in New Cambria, set up a wagon-making shop. After a few years, in 1873, he formed a partnership with A. J. Barton, which still exists. The firm have a well selected and probably the largest stock of goods in the town, where they have an enviable reputation. Mr. Grantges is a self-made man, having begun at the bottom of the ladder and gradually worked his way to the top, sticking closely to business and making honesty his rule of life. In 1873 Mr. G. married Miss Lizzie Fulton, daughter of David Fulton, an old resident of the county, of Welsh descent. Mrs. G. was a native of Ohio. There are five children: William D., Lizzie, John J., Franklin and Arthur J. Mr. and Mrs. Grantges are devout members of the Roman Catholic Church.

WILLIAM HAMMACK

(Section 29).

Prominent among the earliest settlers of Macon county is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Hampshire county, W. Va., February 7, 1824, his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Wise) Hammack, being natives of the same State. Mr. Hammack, Sr., was a farmer, and was also brought up to a practical knowledge of both branches of business. He had, besides, a good education. In the fall of 1851 he came to Missouri, his mother accompanying him overland in a buggy, and settled where he now resides. At that time the citizens were like angels' visits — few and far between. In 1850 Mr. Hammack and his brothers purchased the mill he now runs. It was an old-fashioned saw and grist mill, but he rebuilt it and it is now one of the best mills

in the county. It is run by water power and is situated on the Chariton river. Mr. H. owns upwards of 2,000 acres of land in Macon and Chariton counties nearly all improved. He is also largely interested in stock-raising, his cattle being principally graded, though he has some thoroughbreds. Mr. Hammack is one of the solid men of Macon county, and, being one of the oldest inhabitants, is widely known. He came to the county when it was almost a wilderness, and has taken an active interest in its improvement. He is a practical miller, and his patronage extends for miles around. He has filled once each the offices of justice of the peace and treasurer of the township. His wife, to whom he was married in February, was Miss M. Maria Saville, of West Virginia. This good lady died December 19, 1883, leaving six daughters: Emma E., Mary E., Mattie A., Sarah M., Virginia Lee and Fannie M.

ROBERT JOBSON

(Post-office, New Cambria).

The subject of this sketch was born across the seas in Northumberland county, England, January 15, 1813. His father, John Jobson, was a contractor on public works and kept stores. He married Catherine Johnston, and reared a family of 11 children, of whom two only are now living. Robert was the fourth child and second son, and grew up in the parish of Ilderton, where he attended preparatory schools, his education being completed in Wooler. His training was of a practical nature, studying, surveying, etc., and from the time he was 18 he assisted his father in his bridge buildings and macadamized roads and the like. In 1834 Mr. Jobson was joined in the bonds of holy matrimony to Miss Judith Pigdon, a native of England and daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Turnbull) Pigdon. He continued to live in his native land until 1837, and then he and his family, with one last look at the shores of their beloved country, embarked on the brig Symmetry for the Elysian fields of America. They were 60 days making the voyage from South Sunderland to Quebec. Mr. J. first traveled through Canada to Buffalo, and from there around the lakes to Chicago, which at that time was a mere village, indeed, little more than a mud-hole. He took a position on the Illinois and Michigan canal, where he worked four years and then went back to Canada, and was engaged for 15 years on the Welland canal. In 1857 he came to Missouri and obtained a contract on the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad, and after that was completed he set up his *du penates* on the farm, section 9, Lingo township, where he has ever since devoted his attention to farming. At one time Mr. Jobson owned a large quantity of land, but for the last 20 years he has been afflicted with rheumatism, and has gradually sold all his possessions except 80 acres. He raises stock, principally, and has some fine grades. He has held for 15 years the office of justice of the peace, and, being one of the oldest settlers, is widely known and highly regarded. Mr. Jobson is a widower with seven children, his wife having died in 1880, and three

treasures being already laid where "neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break in and steal." One son, John, of the Sixty-third Illinois volunteers, Co. D, died for the land of his adoption. He fell at the hill-crowned city of Vicksburg. *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.* Mr. Jobson and all of his family belong to the Episcopal Church.

G. D. KITCHEN

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Section 20).

Mr. K. was born about 1833 in Caswell county, N. C. He belongs to a very old family, his parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Vaughn) Kitchen, of North Carolina, being descendants of the first settlers of Jamestown, Va. G. D. came with his father to Missouri when about six years of age and settled near College Mound in Macon county. He was brought up to farming from earliest childhood and has principally followed that occupation through life. His first round on the ladder of fortune consisted of a job at which he was hired by the month, cutting 10-foot rails at 25 cents a hundred. Thus he plodded along until he had saved money enough to buy a piece of land. Here he lived raising tobacco and stock until 1873, when he settled on his present farm of 80 acres. He is a hard-working man and raises some fine stock. During the war Mr. Kitchen took no part but remained quietly at home, attending to his own business which he has ever made it a rule of his life to do. During his struggles Mr. K. has not been without a gentle companion to smooth his pathway. In 1848 he married an orphan girl, Miss Percilla Hull, from Tennessee, by whom he has five children: William A., Harriet W., now Mrs. David Knight; Sarah E., now Mrs. John St. Clair; George T. and Fannie D. Mr. and Mrs. Kitchen and three of their children belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the Sons of Temperance. Mr. K. has been very fond of hunting and has had some exciting experiences in the chase.

ANDREW J. LINGO

(Farmer, Section 27.)

Mr. Lingo was born in Macon county, Mo., June 12, 1846. His parents, Samuel S. and Sarah (Smith) Lingo, were from Tennessee, and were among the pioneers of the county. They came to Missouri in 1830, first locating in Randolph county, and thence, in 1845, to Macon county. Andrew J. was one of a family of 13 children, and the youngest of nine brothers, there being two sisters older and two younger than himself. Samuel S. Lingo was married twice, and by his second wife had seven children, four sons and three daughters, thus making in the two families 20 children. Young Andrew was raised on a farm in this township and educated at the neighboring schools, in which his father taught for several terms. While still a boy he served for some time during the war in the militia. When he was 21 years of age, he settled where he now lives, and has

been engaged in farming since that time. He has 240 acres and raises grain and stock. He is painstaking and industrious and attends closely to his business. Jordan post-office, consisting of a store, a blacksmith shop and the post-office, is situated upon his land. Mr. Lingo has never been beyond the boundaries of the State in which he was born. He belongs to a good old family, his father coming to the county in its early days. It was for the last named, Judge S. S. Lingo, that the township was named. In 1867 Mr. Lingo won the tender heart of Miss Sarah E. Baker, daughter of Douglass, and Penelope (Lingo) Baker, formerly of Ohio, and in December of that year they were wed. Mrs. Lingo has been a resident of the county since her tenth year. Born to them were seven children, five of whom are living: Curtis McQuin, William Turner, John Samuel, Robert Lee and Ira Douglass. Mr. and Mrs. Lingo are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JUDGE LEE LINGO

(Section 28).

Judge Lingo, a brother to Andrew J., whose sketch precedes this, was born in Randolph county, Mo., on the 16th of December, 1843. When his father, Samuel S., first came to Missouri, he settled for a few years in Randolph county, but moving in 1845 to Macon county he entered land in section 33, Lingo township, the township being organized just at the time and was named for him. He was a prominent man and served for 16 years as county judge. He was twice married, his children numbering 20. He ended his days full of years and of honors on the 25th of June, 1877. Lee Lingo, the tenth child by the first wife, grew up on the farm and was given a good education, being partly taught by his father and walking 6 miles every day to school. During the war he was on duty for some time both in the Provincial and State Militia, and it is worthy of mention that 7 of the brothers were in the same company at once. When 20 years old Lee Lingo commenced farming on his own account, and in connection with stock raising continued this occupation until 1880. He then turned his attention to the tobacco business and has also commercial interests at New Cambria. In May, 1883, he and Mr. Drew started a large creamery at that place. Mr. Drew selling out soon after, Mr. Lingo took in Mr. H. R. Southwick as a partner. They have a well arranged creamery, one of the best in the State, and their butter sells for the highest cash prices. Mr. Lingo owns 200 acres of rich land, but will withdraw entirely from the stock business so as to have more leisure for his creamery enterprise which has assumed immense proportions. In 1876 and again in 1882 Mr. Lingo was elected to the county judgeship, and he has been conspicuous as well for the grace with which he has presided in his eminent station as for the profundity of legal knowledge evidenced by his decisions. The Judge, though now arrayed in all his state, yet *mirabile dictu*, was once an humble suppliant at the bar of the most exact-

ing court in Christendom, and so eloquently did he plead his cause that the judge in the case, Miss Mary E. Baker, unhesitatingly reversing all other decisions, granted him a new trial for life. On the 17th of December, 1863, they took each other "for better, for worse." Judge and Mrs. Lingo have had 7 children, of whom 5 are living: Nancy D., Samuel J., Hillery J., Leonard Lee and Sarah Edith. They lost in rapid succession, in 1883-84, two grown daughters, Luetta May and Frances Ides, whose untimely demise, in all the fresh and blossoming beauty of girlhood, was a stunning blow to their fond parents and many friends. They were young ladies of remarkable talent and culture, fitted both by nature and education to shine in any society.

"But angels say, and through the word
I think their happy smile is heard—
He giveth his beloved sleep."

Judge and Mrs. Lingo belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which the sainted dead were also members. Judge Lingo is a Mason, and was one of the charter members of Grand Lodge No. 402 of New Cambria. There are few men in the township of equal weight and consequence.

HUGH G. LLOYD

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. L. is one of those men who, emigrating to this country from Wales, have gathered together at New Cambria, and made a second home in a land of strangers. His parents, William and Ann (Roberts) Lloyd, were of Welsh birth, and Mr. Lloyd was a farmer by occupation. Hugh G. was born in North Wales, August 9, 1836, and was raised on the farm and received a good common-school education. When he was 21 he went to Australia, where he spent 10 years, principally engaged in mining. He also visited New Zealand, Otago and the Western coast. In 1867 he returned to Wales, and the following spring set sail for American shores. He first landed in Quebec, Canada, but soon turned his steps towards New Cambria. Finding a Welsh settlement here, Mr. Lloyd purchased land, spending the summer, however, in the stone quarries near Nauvoo, Ill. In the fall of 1868 he returned, built a house and commenced improving his land, which was all wild, but he has continued to live on it, adding from time to time such improvements as he was able, and from beginning life as a poor boy, he has risen by his own industry and integrity to his present position. He owns about 400 acres, all enclosed and in good condition, and is largely interested in stock-raising. Mr. L. married, in 1871, Miss Elizabeth Davis, daughter of Reese and Jane Davis, who were all natives of Wales. They have had six children, four of whom are now living: Jane Ann, John G., Edith and Lizzie M. Mrs. Lloyd is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ROBISON PERRIN

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Section 33).

Mr. P. was born in Madison county, Ky., in 1821. When he was about four years of age his parents, James and Milkey (Paget) Perrin, both natives of North Carolina and early settlers of Kentucky, moved to Breckinridge county, and here Robison Perrin was reared on a farm. He obtained a fair education at the district schools. He married, in 1848, Miss Mary E. Perrin, a third cousin. They rented a farm for a year, and then came west and located in Macon county, Mo., on the east side of the Chariton river, and after a residence there of six years, entered the land upon which he now lives. It comprises 193 acres, of which 100 acres are under cultivation. He was formerly a large tobacco grower, but now raises grain and stock. He is noted everywhere for his upright, honest dealings, and though in the "sere and yellow leaf," he does a good day's work with the best of them. Mr. Perrin's first wife dying in 1858, without issue, he married, in 1864, Miss Susan Ann Halbert, of Howard county, who survived her marriage but four years. She left two children: John C. and Barthulu Ann, now Mrs. L. J. Slaughter. Left once more a lonely widower, Mr. Perrin found solace in the affection of Mrs. Martha Stebbins, a widow with one child (Mary F. Stebbins), to whom he was married in 1870. There are three children by this marriage, viz: Van Buren, Stella E. and Oliver. Mr. Perrin has the cordial good will and respect of those among whom his lot is cast, and reaping the harvest of a life well spent, he

"Pursues the even tenor of his way."

Mr. and Mrs. Perrin are members of the Baptist Church.

ROBERT POWELL

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Section 13).

Mr. Powell was born in Merionethshire, North Wales, January 17, 1815. His father, Rowland T. Powell, was a farmer and quarryman, and his mother, Elizabeth (Humphries) Powell, was also a native of the country. Robert was raised on the farm and given a good education at the common schools. From the age of 18, as long as he remained in the country he worked in the copper and lead mines. In 1842, being of an adventurous turn of mind, he left his home and came to America. He landed at New York, and for the first year or two traveled over the Eastern States, finally settling at Plymouth, Luzerne county, Pa. He remained in this section about 28 years, occupying the position of superintendent of different coal mines. In the spring of 1868 Mr. Powell came West and located where he now resides. The land was all wild and open prairie, but he purchased his first farm and commenced improving it. He now owns 320 acres,

which is nearly all under cultivation, and raises grain, hay and stock. He is a most energetic and industrious citizen, and though time creeps on apace he is full of ruddy health and vigor. He has the hearty respect and esteem of a large circle of friends. Mr. Powell was married in New York City in January, 1855, to Miss Laura Griffith, daughter of Samuel and Ellen Griffith, originally from Wales. Mrs. Powell proved a sensible and loving wife, and August 3, 1883, serene in the consciousness of a life well spent and trusting in the mercy of Him who died for us on Calvary, she lay down to her last sleep, with the sunshine of long years of womanly devotion resting calmly on her slumber. She left five children: Samuel R., Humphrey, Robert and Elizabeth, twins, and Griffith M. Mr. Powell, his daughter and youngest son are members of the Congregational Church at New Cambria, in which he holds the office of deacon. Miss Powell, who is a young lady of rare loveliness of character, keeps house for her father and brother, and has won the respect and admiration of the entire community by her noble devotion to her family.

H. R. SOUTHWICK

(Agent of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad, Dealer in Lumber and Partner in the Creamery at New Cambria).

Mr. S. is one of the most influential and important citizens of Lingo township. He is a man of tireless enterprise, and seems to be a veritable descendant of King Midas. He was born August 16, 1849, in Shallsburg, Lafayette county, Wis., of David S., of Pennsylvania, and Angeline E. (Kneeland) Southwick, a widow from New York. Mr. Southwick, Sr., was a Major in the Black Hawk War, and settled in Wisconsin at an early day. H. R. grew up in the village where he was born, and was educated there. When he was 18 years of age he went to Warren, Ill., and began to learn telegraphing, and after spending a year at that place and a few months at New Boston, Ill., in 1869 he came on the Hannibal road with which he has since been connected. He also has held the position of operator at Clarence, Callao and Bevier. Mr. Southwick came to New Cambria on the 1st of March, 1871, and has been agent for the road since that date, the length of time being ample proof of his ability and integrity. Mr. S. deals extensively in lumber, has the only yard in the place, keeps a well assorted stock, and does from \$8,000 to \$10,000 worth of business a year. He has conducted this lumber yard since 1873. In 1883, in partnership with Mr. William Bucksott, he started a brick-yard, and made 200,000 brick the first season. Last fall Mr. Southwick purchased the interest of Mr. J. M. Drew in the creamery at New Cambria, and this year they expect to make about 1,000 pounds of butter per day. Mr. S. also owns some town property. He holds the office of township collector, and is a member of the Knight Templars Commandery of Macon City. It is remarkable to see so young a man as Mr. Southwick occupy so prominent a position. He is emphatically one of the leading men in his section of the county, and is honored

and respected to a degree that would be gratifying to one of twice his years. He is noted for his business capacity, and his genial good nature and cordial affinity of manner make him friends at every hand. Mr. S. has not yet been struck by "love's resistless lightning," or, at any rate, no angel in woman's form as yet makes of his home a heaven on earth.

DR. N. D. STEPHENSON

(Physician and Surgeon).

Among the most prominent citizens of Lingo township, and an unusually successful man is Dr. N. D. Stephenson, farmer, stock-raiser and physician, section 33. His father, Thomas D., and mother, Mary J. (Pittman) Stephenson, came from Kentucky at an early day and were married in St. Charles county, Mo., in 1811. N. D. was the youngest of a family of 12 children, 10 of whom lived to be grown. He was born in St. Charles county on the 22d of April, 1835. The days of his boyhood were passed on a farm and he picked up such education as could be obtained at the log cabin schools of the neighborhood. He afterwards, however, attended the Dardeme Academy of the county. In the fall of 1853 he commenced reading medicine with Dr. M. M. Maughs, of Callaway county, and during the winter of 1854-55 he attended a course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College. In May of the latter year the Doctor came to Macon county, and taking up his residence in the family of Judge Lingo, he began the practice of his profession. After a few years he moved first to Lynn, then to St. Charles county, but in 1867 returned to Lingo township to rove no more. He carries on his farms in addition to his medical duties, and owns 1,000 acres of splendid land, nearly all improved. His two farms would compare favorably with any in the county. Dr. Stephenson has always enjoyed an excellent practice; indeed, has been kept so busy that he never had time to complete his studies until 1882, when, being on a visit to the Missouri Medical College at the time of his son's graduation, he took what is known as the course of a post graduate. The Doctor is one of the landmarks of the county, having settled here when it was in its infancy and riding over the prairies when but few voices beside his own stirred "the listening air." He assisted in building the first school-house and church in the township. At that time the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad was a thing of the future. The farm on which the Doctor resides is one of the oldest in the county. He is immensely popular and deservedly so. His handsome face carries sunshine wherever it goes, and he has a smile and pleasant word for every one. Dr. Stephenson has been twice married; his first wife, *nee* Matilda J. Windsor, daughter of John R. and Mary Windsor, of Montgomery county, Mo., died June 20, 1870, leaving two children: John T. and Mary Lee. He married again May 24, 1871, his bride being Miss Emma, daughter of Nathan and Lina (Hayes) Withers, of Chariton county, Mo. By this marriage there are four children: Paulina M.,

Emma J., Nathan D. and Dorothy W. The eldest son of the house, John T., has taken some of his father's practice off his hands, and besides has a large practice of his own in Chariton county. Dr. Stephenson, Sr., is a man of genial temperament and has been in his day a good hunter. He was one of the best rifle shots in the county. Mrs. S. belongs to the M. E. Church South, and the Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity: is a charter member of Grand Lodge No. 402 of New Cambria.

R. P. THOMPSON

(Editor and Proprietor of the New Cambria *Herald*).

Mr. Thompson was born in Paris, Monroe county, Mo., on the 23d of December, 1851. Mr. Thompson received his education principally at Mt. Pleasant College at Huntsville, Mo., but learned the printer's trade in St. Joseph. Afterwards going to St. Louis, he made the latter city his home for about 10 years, working on the *Times* and the *Dispatch*, first at the case and afterwards as reporter. He took a lively interest in sporting affairs and helped to raise that feature of journalism to its present prominent position. Mr. Thompson is quite an ardent sportsman. His first newspaper venture for himself was the *Sportsman*, of St. Louis, which he started in 1877. He came to New Cambria in March, 1881, and the first issue of the *Herald* appeared in April following. It is a bright, newsy paper; in politics fearlessly independent, and seeking the favor of no man, but devoting all its energies to the interests of the community. Mr. Thompson is a married man, his wife having been Miss Virginia Stone, daughter of Albert and Josephine (Smith) Stone, of St. Louis, where Mrs. Thompson was born and reared, her father being a prominent river man of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have four children: Albert, Inez, Myrtle and Lucile. Mr. Thompson is a wide awake, enterprising young man.

WILLIAM D. WILLIAMS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Section 23).

Mr. Williams was born in Wales, January 19, 1823, and was one of a family of seven children, the worthy offspring of an honest farmer, David Williams by name, and of Margaret, his wife. William D. grew up on the paternal acres and attended school regularly. Upon the death of his father, May 17, 1844, he and his brothers conducted the business of the farm for several years — until his marriage, December 8, 1849, to Miss Margaret Jones, daughter of John and Elizabeth Jones, all natives and residents of Wales. After Mr. Williams was married he rented a farm which he worked for 21 years. On the 1st of June, 1870, he and his family engaged passage on the steamer *Pennsylvania* for New York, and thence came to New Cambria, Macon county. Here they arrived *Dei gratia* after being 15 days at sea on a crowded vessel (the passengers numbered 1,550). When Mr. Williams purchased the land upon which he resides it was nearly all a

wilderness. He now owns 160 acres, and has made it "blossom like the rose." He raises corn and stock, and is an honest, hard-working, deserving citizen. Mr. Williams has nine children: John, David, Margaret, now Mrs. William Howells; William, Elizabeth, Mary, Evan, Timothy and Annie C. He was so unfortunate as to lose his good wife in the November after his arrival in this country, but his daughters, choosing for their pattern the gentle and dutiful Cordelia, soothe his declining years with a filial tenderness beautiful to see. Mr. Williams and his family are all members of the Presbyterian Church at New Cambria.

RICHARD WILLIAMS

(Farmer and Blacksmith, New Cambria).

Mr. Williams, a man of brain as well as decided executive ability, was born February 23, 1837, in Wales. His parents, Thomas and Hannah (Ellis) Williams, were both Welsh by birth, his father being a merchant. Richard W. was given a good common-school education, and at 14 commenced to learn blacksmithing. At this he was apprenticed for five years in the city of Cardiff, Wales. In 1856 he came over the sea in search of a fortune, but for nine years wandered from one place to another. He lived first at Utica, N. Y., then at Morris, Grundy county, Ill., then for two years worked at his trade on the Rocky mountains. He claims to have been the first blacksmith in Denver. In 1860 he went to Peru, Ill., where he worked for four years, next; he was 15 months in the government employ at Nashville, Tenn., then spent the summer of 1864 at Rochester, Minn., and finally in 1865 came to Macon and settled on a farm, opening also the next year a blacksmith's shop, in both of which employments he has since been engaged. Mr. Williams owns 230 acres of well improved land about three miles south of New Cambria where he raises stock. In connection with his smithy he has a wagon shop and deals in agricultural implements, as well as all kinds of farm machinery. Mr. W. is also interested with Mr. James H. Houghton. They deal in evaporated fruits of all kinds, and worked up an immense number of bushels last year. Mr. Williams has a clear head, and possesses the rare faculty of being able to carry on several different kinds of business at once, and makes a success of all of them. Amidst the occupations of his life, he has found time to pour love's witching tale into the listening ear of blushing maid. He formed an alliance in January, 1860, with Miss Sarah Dean, daughter of John and Rachel Dean, now residents of the county. They have two children, Thomas E. and John W. Mr. Williams is both a Mason and an Odd-fellow.

INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP.

HENRY CLAY GATES

(Post-office, La Plata).

Mr. G. is a native of Macon county, Mo. His father was born in 1806 in North Carolina, and moved to Kentucky when a small boy. He afterwards lived for a while in Morgan county, Ill., coming to Missouri in 1839 and settling on a farm in the north-western part of section 4, this township. There he remained until his death August 9, 1878. He was in the Black Hawk War. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and belonged to the A. F. and A. M. He was married twice; the first time in 1829 in Morgan county, Ill., to Mrs. Sallie Miller, *nee* Stanfield. By this marriage there were three children: Josiah, Ellenor, wife of Jesse Gross, of Oregon, and Mary H., the deceased wife of John R. Graves, now also passed away. Mr. Gates' second wife to whom he was united September 23, 1845, was Mrs. Ellenor Irving, *nee* Broyles. She was the widow of Lee Irving, of Washington county, Tenn., of which State she was a native. She has one son by Mr. Irving, James M., now at La Plata, engaged in the lumber and grain trade. Mr. and Mrs. Gates have four children: Sarah M., wife of W. T. Gilbreath, of Macon; Henry Clay, the subject of this sketch; Fannie, wife of J. C. Gilbreath, and Laura J., who married the first time L. D. Gilbreath, of Macon, and is now the wife of H. H. Abbott. Henry Clay was born and raised on the old homestead which consists of 960 acres of splendid land, one-half in Richland and one-half in Independence township; also about 800 acres in Easley township, which belongs jointly to Henry Clay and his father, G. W. Gates. The son is well educated, having taken a full course in Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburg, Pa. With youth, talent and wealth, there is nothing that this gifted young man can not make of life. It is all before him, a placid sea, a rosy sky, and the star of hope beckoning him on.

JAMES VALINDON RICHARDSON

(Post-office, Maple).

Mr. Richardson is a native of Shelby county, Ky., whither his father had emigrated when 18 years of age from Pennsylvania county, Va. Mr. Richardson, Sr., was a soldier in the War of 1812, stationed in Ohio and on the Northern border. He was one of the earliest settlers of Howard county, and later his name was on the committee of organization of Macon county. He was a fine historian and his mind was in addition well stored with general information.

James V. was born in 1820, came to Howard county when he was a year old and remained until he was 15, receiving his early education partly in the county. He has been principally a farmer by occupation. He owns 160 acres of land all under fence and in fine state of cultivation, and is in comfortable circumstances. He is a married man, his wife having been Miss Cynthia Griffin, daughter of Jesse and Catherine Griffin, of Macon county, where she was educated. They have lost four children and have seven living, viz.: Frances J., wife of Christopher Walton, of Waverly, Lafayette county; William H., farmer; Annie, wife of William Jenkins, of Cass county, Mo.; James A., farmer in Kansas; John M., farmer in Macon county; Valindon Price, farmer in Kansas; Commodore P., at home. Those deceased are: Catherine, Mary Ellen, Jesse B. and Budd. The 'Squire has been justice of the peace several different times, and is well fitted to grace any position in life. He is a fine scholar and a strictly moral man in his habits, neither he nor any of his sons ever having touched a drop of liquor in their lives. Mr. Richardson was in the Mormon war in the Grand river country. When he first came to this county the Indians were still using it as their hunting grounds. The 'Squire is a Good Templar and consistent member of the Christian Church. His wife belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church. In politics Mr. R. advocated the Whig principles until 1856, when that party becoming disorganized, he supported the Democratic platform — the only National party — to which he has since strongly and faithfully adhered. He is a man of purest, firmest principle, and every action will bear the strong light of day. It might have been stated above that both of Mr. Richardson's paternal grandparents were in the Revolutionary War.

ROUND GROVE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN F. GRAFFORD

(Post-office, Macon City).

This honest and hard-working farmer and stock-raiser is a young man with all the vigor and glowing anticipations of youth. He has a fine farm of 160 acres, 140 of which are in cultivation and the balance in timber. His place is well-improved with good buildings, etc., and he toils early and late to win a foothold on the unsteady ladder of Fortune. Mr. Grafford was born October 22, 1860, and is the son of William V. and Mary J. (Bell) Grafford. His father was also a farmer. He was born in Missouri September 28, 1824, and was one of six sons, John, Elsworth, Samuel, Benjamin and Henry, of whom but two, Henry and Elsworth, are now living. They, also, are farmers. John F. was left an orphan at an early age, his father dying February 26, 1869, and his mother December 12, 1871. Left

alone in the world (he was an only child), it was natural that Mr. G. should seek where, on the threshold of his career, to make for himself that which is the most cherished dream of every good man's heart, a home of his own. Therefore, at the age of 22, he married, October 19, 1882, Miss Minnie Ruhrop, daughter of Henry Ruhrop, of whose life a brief sketch is given in this volume. Heaven has blessed this young couple with a lovely babe, a daughter, born December 28, 1883. Thus, with his heart at rest in the haven of his home, Mr. Grafford can bestow his whole time and attention upon his business, in which his energy and unusually capable management cannot fail to insure success.

LEMUEL A. ROGERS.

(Section 20).

Mr. R. is a prominent agriculturist of this township, and a native of Green county, Ky., where his parents were also born. David Rogers and Nancy Cofey, his wife, moved to Illinois in the fall of 1883, and vibrated between Morgan and Mason counties for several years, in the fall of 1842 moving to Missouri. Mr. Rogers entered land and improved a farm in Macon county, where he lived until his death, in April, 1866. L. A. was born June 10, 1833, and spent his youth on the farm in the county, being given, for those early days, a good education. After Mr. Rogers became a married man, he lived for a few years on a farm near Macon City, and in 1858 bought the place he now owns. It was already a little improved, but it is now a fair picture of prosperity and substantial comfort. It comprises 120 acres, all fenced and in a good state of cultivation. Mr. R. was married October 13, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Ratliff, from Kentucky. Mrs. Rogers was herself born in Monroe county, but raised in Macon. They have eight children: Ben F., married and with a family; Charles B., Mary D., wife of Acy Judy; Susan C., wife of George T. Clark; George W., Sallie J., Louisa Ann, Nancy E. and Lina T. One little innocent, folded safe in the bosom of the Heavenly Father, has escaped life's woes. Mr. Rogers was in the Confederate service for a time during the war, though in no engagement. He afterwards served in the militia for home protection, and held himself ready at a moment's call. Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the M. E. Church South, and Mr. Rogers belongs to the Macon lodge of Masons.

BENJAMIN R. THRASHER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Thrasher was born August 13, 1818, near Jefferson, Frederick county, Md. His parents, Thomas and Martha (Johnson) Thrasher, were natives of the same county and State. Benjamin R. grew up on his father's farm in his native county, and did not come to Missouri until 1846. He then settled first in Marion county, but re-

mained there only a brief twelve months, and yet during that time he captured the heart and hand of Miss Louisa Jane Moss, a native of the county and daughter of Luke Moss, formerly from Kentucky. Subsequent to his marriage Mr. Thrasher moved to Audrain county, lived there about three years, and in 1850 came to Macon and entered land and improved his present farm. He now owns 460 acres all fenced, some in timber and pasture and the rest in cultivation. He has a good residence and other buildings and two nice orchards upon the place. The original landed possessions of Mr. Thrasher amounted to about 1,000 acres, but he has given each of his children a farm near him. These children are Martha Ann, wife of D. Huntsberry, and Hannah J., now Mrs. G. W. Withers. During the war Mr. Thrasher took no active part, but sympathized with the South, on which account he suffered some hardships. He was taken prisoner in 1862 by the State militia and held for some months at St. Louis, and Alton, Ill. He and his wife belong to the Presbyterian Church. They are worthy people and occupy a good position in the community.

WILLIAM. H. WHITCOMB

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Beverly).

Mr. Whitcomb was born October 10, 1840, and was the son of David and Anna (Painter) Whitcomb, natives of Vermont. Mr. Whitcomb, Sr., was a farmer, and William worked on the farm and went to school until he was of age. He then moved to Missouri and for eight years was carpenter and section foreman on the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad. His next step was to buy the farm he now lives on. It consists of 210 acres of good prairie land. He is nicely situated and has a handsome residence, whose attractiveness is enhanced ten-fold by the care of his tidy and industrious wife and daughters. Mrs. Whitecomb, to whom he was married February 9, 1865, was Miss Mary J. Winn, a native of Missouri and daughter of Thomas Winn, one of the first settlers of Macon county. Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb have had five children: Mary E., born September 11, 1866; Thomas D., born September 2, 1867; Nancy A., born April 23, 1869; Bertha B., born September 17, 1871, and Myrtle C., born July 13, 1880. The last named died May 17, 1883. Mr. Whitecomb makes his money out of stock, cattle and hogs and a few sheep. He is one of the influential men of the township and a skilled farmer. He is a member of the Masonic order at Macon City. Mr. Whitcomb has two brothers, who are manufacturers of boots and shoes in Worcester, Mass.

NARROWS TOWNSHIP.

MADISON F. BROCK

(Of Section 28, Near Excello, Mo.).

Mr. B. is of distinguished ancestry. His grandfather was from North Carolina, while his father came to Missouri from Lincoln county, Ky. On his mother's side he traced his lineage to one of the first families of Virginia. He himself is a native of Lincoln county, Ky., where he was ushered into existence on the 15th of November, 1835. He was educated in the district schools of Macon county, Mo., and spent his early life on the farm. When 21 years of age he accepted a position as salesman in the store of Mr. James W. Lamb, in McLeansville, a little village in Narrows township, this county. This business he followed both in Macon and Randolph counties, teaching school alternately, for a number of years; in this way he secured a small capital, and, in 1864, invested it in the tobacco business, amassing quite a little fortune within a few months; but owing to a freak of reckless intemperance of one of the company, a crash came upon the firm, by which he lost all he had made, in consequence of which Mr. Brock became greatly involved. But being endowed with an iron-like will and steely nerve, he determined, if blessed with health and strength, to extricate himself from this dilemma, regardless of what was then called the bankrupt law. Through the kindness of friends and leniency of creditors, he secured the tobacco factory and appurtenances, and again resumed business alone, with nothing save his staunch integrity for capital; nevertheless, he could get all the tobacco he wanted. About this time his father died, leaving an aged companion, an aged maiden sister (crippled by a fall), and a widowed daughter-in-law with one child, who were making their home with the old people. All the brothers and sisters being married except Mr. Brock, it was naturally agreed upon that he should take the care and responsibility of the family and make what he could on the farm during the lifetime of the stepmother. He agreed to accept things as they stood, and obtained, for two or three years, the assistance of one of his brothers-in-law who lived near by. He worked tobacco in the early spring, then tended a crop, making a little money each year, but finally determined to close out the tobacco business and turn his attention exclusively to the farm. On the 3d of February, 1870, he was married to Mrs. Samantha Tedford Brock, and with the encouragement and economy of his domestic wife, together with his own industry and perseverance, he was enabled, in a few years, to square himself with the world and secure the homestead, a tract of 200 acres of land, some of the best in the county. Mr. Brock has no children of his own, but has had the

care of orphan children ever since he kept house. Mrs. Brock is a daughter of Samuel Henry Tedford. Mr. Tedford was a native of Bedford county, Tenn., emigrated to Missouri about 1832, and on December 9, 1834, married Rachael E. Graham, after which he settled in Randolph county. He was one of the constituent members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Sugar Creek, where he served as elder until his death, August 4, 1843. He was buried in the Sugar Creek cemetery, near Huntsville. Mrs. Brock was born in Randolph county, Mo., December 15, 1835, and was educated in the district schools of that county. At the age of 21 she was married to John Greene Brock, aged 26, a brother of Madison F. Brock, who was shortly afterwards killed by a stroke of lightning. Mrs. Brock had one child by her first marriage, Fannie Isabella Brock, who was born in Randolph county October 28, 1857, and reared in Macon county. At the age of 17 she entered Mt. Pleasant College, where she remained two terms, taking a short course in English, Latin and music. At the age of 20 she was married to William Selman Coulter, a worthy young man (son of G. A. Coulter, a resident of Macon county), who was educated in the same school as herself. Mrs. Brock was once a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, but since her second marriage has joined the Mt. Salem Missionary Baptist Church, of which her husband has been for 30 years a prominent member, occupying the position of clerk of the church presbytery. Mr. Brock has been for three years township assessor, for nine years school director, and is now also justice of the peace. In his early life he taught school in Randolph and Macon counties. Appreciating the political wisdom of the adage "In time of peace prepare for war," he became a member of the enrolled militia and familiarized himself with military science. His whole life has been most exemplary: No spot blurs his escutcheon, "none know him but to love him, none name him but to praise," and, come the summons when it may, he will be found fully prepared to end his earthly probation and enter into the joy of his Lord.

WILLIAM RICHARD BROCK

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. B. is now 57 years of age. His father, Chesley Brock, was born in Kentucky, and his grandfather, in North Carolina. His mother, Ann Brock, was a daughter of Robert King and was born in Lincoln county, Ky. Her father and her mother, whose maiden name was Hannah, were natives of Ireland. W. R. Brock moved to Missouri at the age of 11 years and settled near Emerson, Macon county. In April, 1849, he married Miss Elizabeth C. Tuggle, of Macon, and of this marriage were born three daughters: Susan Jane, Lucy Benda and Elizabeth Ann. Of these Susan Jane married J. C. Butler, and died leaving three children; Lucy Benda married John Quincy Jacobs, and was left a widow with two children. In 1878 she married John King. In 1854, having lost his first wife,

Mr. Brock again launched his ship upon the matrimonial sea. Mrs. Martha Martin becoming the vice commodore. A few years later a little ensign was added to the ship's crew in the person of Miss Minerva D. Brock, who in December, 1872, married John W. Coulter and has one child. Elizabeth Ann died single. Mr. W. R. Brock's parents were Baptists, and he has been a deacon in the Missionary Baptist Church for 20 years. His wife is a Cumberland Presbyterian. For many years he was a school director, but lately he has declined re-election. Formerly and up to 1876 he was a Democrat. During the war he was a Conservative and now he is a National or Anti-Monopolist. Mr. B. has devoted his life to farming and owns 95 acres of as fine land as the sun ever shone on. He has given his children 90 acres and sold 40 acres to them. As the declining sun of life casts lengthening shadows over his earthly pathway, many noble deeds become hidden from the present, but his friends love to recall his uniform kindness and speak in highest terms of him and those of his household, both living and dead. Many years of usefulness are still before him, and if a retrospect of his past may be taken as a horoscope of his future, this cheerful testimonial of his worth will be but faint praise when his epitaph shall be written.

WILLIAM RILEY BROWN

(Section 29, Post-office, Excello).

This gentleman was born in 1825 in Virginia. He moved to Randolph county, Mo., at the age of two or three years, settling near Huntsville and remaining at this place for several years, engaged in farming. Mr. Brown has always devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, and though having many obstacles to contend with, has bravely struggled on and by persevering industry risen to the enviable position he now occupies as a well-to-do farmer and respected citizen of Narrows township, Macon county. Mr. Brown was married January 4, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Thompson Lucas, daughter of John Lucas, of Macon county. Thirteen children have blessed this union, of whom nine are still living: Susan Mary, wife of John G. Brock, of Excello; Sarah Jane, wife of Josiah Harrington; John Thomas, who married Miss Mary Sommers; Amy Elizabeth, wife of Andrew Jackson Sommers; William Green, married to Miss Rosa Luntsford; George McKinney, who married Miss Florida Robinson; Samantha Bell, single; Isaac Sherman and Etna McCann, who is single. Mr. Brown owns 80 acres of fine land on which he has a splendid orchard. In 1859 Mr. B. went to Texas, and for a year lived near Sherman, at the end of that time returning to Missouri where he has since been engaged in raising cattle, horses, hogs and sheep. Valuable coal fields are found on his land; the main vein being 4 feet and the branch veins 18 inches. In ante-bellum days Mr. Brown was a Whig, but of later years has acknowledged allegiance to no political party, voting with the Conservatives of the county for the good of the nation. He is now a Nationalist. Mr. B. is very proud, and with reason, of

his military career. During the "late unpleasantness" he enlisted at Macon City in Co. G, Twenty-seventh regiment Missouri volunteers, and participated in many a fiercely contested battle, among them were Vicksburg, Jackson, Grand Gulf, Champion's Hill, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga, Resaca, Atlanta, Columbus, Savannah and Raleigh, and only when the Southern star had gone down into a sea of her best blood, did he cease from his heroic labors. He was mustered out at Washington, D. C. Mr. Brown and his wife are strict members of Mount Salem Missionary Baptist Church, near Excello.

HUGH JAMES LAMB

(Section 22).

Mr. Lamb first saw the light in Macon county, Mo., on the 6th of February, 1849. His father came from Kentucky, and his mother started life in the same State as Miss Elizabeth Ann Brock. The ancestors of both were from England, and reached Kentucky by the usual Virginia route. Mr. Lamb was educated at the district school, and to-day is a living proof of the benefits of such schools. In 1879 he took unto himself a helpmeet in the person of Miss R. J. Stokes, daughter of B. F. Stokes, of Macon. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Zela Parker, of Illinois, and her ancestors on both sides were from England, of Scotch-Irish descent. Two children brighten their parents' lives: Lona Lee, aged five, and Benjamin Thomas, one year. Mr. Lamb owns 170 acres of valuable land, under which a fine strata of red clay is found and on which is a splendid well, 90 feet deep. His business is that of farmer, and in addition to always keeping "the wolf from the door," he has laid aside a snug competency for a rainy day, and is continually adding to his store of worldly possessions, the while straightening his accounts for final inspection by the Great Shepherd of all flocks.

ROBERT OWEN McCANNE

(Section 22).

Mr. McC. was born in the year 1841, on the 22d of November, near Jackson, in Randolph county. His parents were Hugh and Maria McCanne. Mr. R. O. McCanne is a farmer, and has been very fortunate in stock-raising, in which he deals almost exclusively. He also has an interest in a store in Jacksonville, and was collector under the township organization during the year 1877. At the age of 24 he celebrated his birthday (the 22d of November, 1865) by marrying Miss Edna Jane Jones, of Middleburg, Ky. This lady was born on the 10th of February, 1841, near Middleburg, Casey county. Her childhood was watched over by Christian parents, members of the Baptist Church. On October 22, 1866, their first child, Alice Cary, was born, and five children in all have blessed their union: Edward Bismark, born April 21, 1868; Jessie Dean, born April 20, 1872;

Julia Maria, born March 9, 1874, and Stella May, the youngest, born on the 28th of the "merrie month" of May, 1876. Mr. McC. has discovered that he possesses coal on his land, lying west of the railroad. The general character of the sub-soil is sandy and yellow clay. During the war Mr. McC. was first lieutenant of Co. I, Forty-sixth regiment of the enrolled militia of Missouri. His parents deserve some special mention. They were from Lincoln county, Ky., his father, Hugh McCanne, Sr., having been born January 5, 1805. He came to Missouri in 1835, settling first in the Western part of Randolph county. There he made purchases from time to time as he had the means to invest until he owned 800 acres of land. In 1849 he was seized with a desire to go to California and did so, being engaged while there in the gold mines near Sacramento City. After an absence of 20 months he returned by way of New Orleans, and embarked more extensively than ever in farming and dealing in stock until 1858, when he, with his oldest son, David (now deceased), went into the mercantile business in Jacksonville, in which he continued up to the time of his death. For many years he was school trustee. Until 1860, when the South began to struggle for her rights, Mr. McC., Sr., was a strict Democrat, but then he became an uncompromising Unionist, and gave all his influence to that side. He was decidedly skeptical as to the divine origin of the Bible, but lived up to the religion of his heart, which had for its foundation *charity*. He was ever ready to hearken to the cry of the suffering poor and to help the widow and orphan. His life was marked by charitable deeds, and his greatest wish was to aid in the elevation of mankind to self-support and freedom. July 11, 1865, he breathed his last. His wife, *nee* Miss Maud King, was always noted for her piety. She became very early in life a member of the Baptist Church, but afterwards, 1856, joined the Christian Church to which she now belongs. Although in her seventy-fifth year, she has until very recently, when her health has begun to succumb to that inevitable visitor, old age, been an active member of society and much beloved by all who know her.

GREEN MOORE

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. M. was born in Kentucky, December 23, 1833. His father moved to Macon county in October, 1836, and settled in section 34, Narrows township. He was educated partly in a subscription school, and afterwards attended the first public school in Macon county. In 1853 he married Miss Sarah Frances Lucas, daughter of John Lucas. Of 10 children born to them, only six are now living, viz.: Colin McKinney, married to Miss Melcena Gibson, and living in Chariton township; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Theodora Morris; George J. Bailey, aged 20; Armilda Jane, aged 17; Ira Green, aged 10, and Benjamin Franklin, aged seven. Mrs. Moore's father is a native of Casey county, Ky.; her mother from Tennessee. They first moved to Randolph county, Mo., then to Macon county, then to Grundy

county, then to Sherman, Tex., and finally back to Macon county. Mr. Moore's father was from Tennessee; his mother from Kentucky. After vibrating between the two States for some years, they compromised by settling in Missouri. Mr. Moore owns 165 acres of land, and raises grain, timothy and clover, cattle and sheep. On the branches and bluffs of his farm, veins of coal ranging from 24 inches to four feet in thickness are found. From 1861 to 1863 Mr. M. was justice of the peace, and for 12 years he held the position of school and township clerk and treasurer. He was twice elected township clerk and treasurer, and was constable of his township for 12 years. He was twice elected township collector, and in 1874 was elected assessor. In 1880 he again acted as assessor, and for many years has been school trustee. Before the war Mr. Moore was a Whig, afterward a Conservative and now he is a Nationalist. In 1864 he served in the Enrolled State militia. Mr. M. and wife have been for 30 years devout members of Mt. Salem Missionary Baptist Church, near Excello, Mo.

HUGH J. POWELL

(Section 18, Post-office, Jacksonville).

Mr. P. was born April 3, 1856, in Macon county, Mo. His parents were born in Lincoln county, Ky., of Scotch-Irish descent. He was one of a family of 11 children. Three died during childhood, four are married, and four as yet remain unmarried. Hugh was educated at Kirksville Normal School, and after finishing school he taught for two years. On the death of his father, April 22, 1880, he assumed control of the old homestead of 560 acres, and commenced dealing in live stock, which business he still conducts with success. On October 18, 1882, he was united in marriage to Miss Lydia A. McGary, of Fulton, Callaway county, Mo. He is liberal in his religious views, and Democratic in politics. Mr. P. is a member of Jacksonville Lodge No. 44, A. F. and A. M., Macon Chapter No. 22, and Emanuel Commandery No. 7, and is Secretary in Blue Lodge, Principal Sojourner in the Chapter, and Junior Warden in the the Commandery. Mr. Powell has, by square dealing and upright conduct, drawn around him many friends, and it may be confidently predicted that he will, in the future, be found occupying such positions in public and private life as will do credit to himself and family.

PETER REA POWELL

(Section 33).

Mr. P. was born November 11, 1831, in North Carolina. His father, Bazilia Powell, was a native of Caswell county, N. C. His mother also was born and reared in that State, and his paternal grandparents were from the north of Ireland. His father died in December, 1876, having always lived an upright and conscientious member of the Presbyterian Church. The subject of this sketch moved to Missouri in 1837, and settled near Salisbury, in Chariton county. After two years he changed his residence to Macon, near College Mound.

He was educated at College Mound School, that being the first school ever taught there. His inquiring mind looked beyond the present, and he sought, and has ever since found, spiritual light and comfort among the folds of the Christian Church. Of warm heart and domestic proclivities, he, at the age of 23, married Miss Susan Mary McCanne. Two children were born to them, "But the Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away." They now mourn their double loss with a grief that will not be comforted. The oldest died while an infant, and Lucie K., born December 1, 1861, died August 8, 1873, aged 11 years, 7 months and 20 days. Mr. Powell has always been a farmer, owns 120 acres of fine, well timbered land, under which an excellent quality of stone coal is found. His timothy, clover and blue grass bring him a nice annuity. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, A. F. and A. M., at Jacksonville, and has held every office in it. Mr. P. has been a life-long Democrat, and is a staunch believer in the doctrine of his forefathers, that the voice of the people is the supreme law. Courteous, refined, well-to-do, and a perfect gentlemen, the stranger in his gates is made to feel as if to the "manor born."

PHILIP ROWLAND SMITH

(Section 25.)

Mr. Smith is the son of Capt. William C. and Elizabeth (Rowland) Smith. He was born in Macon county January 9, 1847. His father is a native of Clark county, Ky., and his mother of Macon county, Mo., the latter being a daughter of Judge Frederick Rowland, of Macon. Mr. S. is engaged in buying and raising stock for the St. Louis market. He owns 160 acres of fine land, four acres being covered by a splendid orchard, and the balance with grass. Success follows his every effort, and he is now counted among the most substantial citizens of Macon. In 1870 he married Miss Amanda Walker, daughter of 'Squire Daniel Walker, of Macon. Two sons, Melville and Wilbur, were born of this union. The shadow crossed his pathway in 1879, and he was left a widower. His present wife, Effie, is a daughter of Judge Solomon C. Powell, of Macon. One child, Hugh Linn, has been given to them. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are devout members of the Christian Church. Mr. Smith is also a member of the A. F. and A. M. Blue Lodge, in Jacksonville; likewise of the Masonic Chapter and Commandery. He has been honored by his fellow members with election, successively, to every office in the Blue Lodge. In 1864 he lived in Adams county, Ill., but the next year returned to the scenes of his childhood. On his land valuable coal fields are found. The first strata is hard-pan clay; the second, light blue clay, and the third, a sandy substance. Only time can demonstrate the extent of the wealth which these fields contain for Mr. Smith. At present he reaps a golden harvest from his cattle and orchard business, and it is confidently expected that in a few years he will be numbered among the richest and most influential men in Macon county.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES O. BROWNSON

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. B. is a descendant of a very old and honorable family, his great grandfather on his mother's side, Mr. Joseph Page, having come over from England on the same vessel that brought William Penn. He was afterwards a soldier of the Revolution, and received a wound at the battle of Bunker Hill, from the effects of which he never recovered. He had been quite helpless for many years preceding his death, October 7, 1789. The ancestors of Oscar F., father of Charles O., had dwelt from time immemorial in Richmond, Vt. Here he was born and reared, accompanying his parents to Michigan when a young man. He wooed and won Miss Deborah A. Steele, from Alleghany county, N. Y., and continued to live happily in Michigan surrounded by his children until his death, August 13, 1859. Mrs. Brownson was the daughter of David and Eliza Steele, from Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Michigan and died there. After the death of her husband Mrs. B. moved, in 1864, to Macon county, Mo., and here she still lives in Jackson township with her son, Charles O., the subject of this sketch. The latter was born in Barry county, Mich., November 9, 1856, and was seven years of age when he came with his mother to Missouri. Mr. Brownson is now a young man of more than usual promise. He is possessed of fine mental capacity, unfaltering principle, and, besides a *distingue* face and figure, has a charming *bon homme* that would make his fortune anywhere. He has a cosy little farm of 95 acres which is nicely improved. This family feel a very natural pride of race, and preserve as a precious heirloom, a Bible which was purchased in the year 1770 at a cost of \$75, and from which was taken part of the data for this memoir. Mrs. Brownson is an adherent of the Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM B. COLLINS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Collins was born June 1, 1828, in Washington county, Ohio. His parents, of whom his father, Elijah Collins, was from Virginia, and his mother, Elizabeth Grandstaff, of Ohio, moved to Jefferson county, Iowa, soon after the birth of William B., and there they ended their days, living to a green old age. William B., after marrying in Jefferson, removed to Macon in the spring of 1857, and settled on the farm he still holds. This comprises 320 acres, finely improved, with good buildings and handsome residence, erected in 1875. He raises from eight to ten acres of wheat, 60 acres of corn, cuts 60 acres of meadow

and handles from 30 to 60 head of cattle, also from 60 to 100 hogs. Mr. Collins has an interesting family. His wife, to whom he was married April 24, 1852, was a Miss Ellen Loughery, daughter of David and Susan Loughery, of Iowa. They have seven children: James B., Josephine, Zary C., David A., Franz Sigel, Hiram B. and William. Theodore died August 12, 1862. Mr. C. is possessed of sound, good sense, is of sterling worth, and he and his family being earnest and consistent members of the M. E. Church South, he strives to show in his life the faith by which he lives.

JOHN C. FLINCHPAUGH

(Post-office, Nickellton).

Mr. Flinchpaugh is of German parentage, his father, Caleb Flinchpaugh, being a native of Wurtemberg, his mother, Miss Mary M. Evil, of Baden. When they came to this country they established themselves in Cincinnati, Ohio, where John C. was born July 22, 1831. The first event of importance in his career was his marriage. This took place November 30, 1854, the bride being Miss Nancy C., daughter of Ulysses and Elizabeth Borel of Indiana. Here our hero lived until 1857 when he moved to Missouri. He remained a year or so in Shelby county, five years in Knox, and in 1866 took up his permanent abode in Macon. He is a prosperous farmer, of quiet, thrifty ways and reliable character. His farm consists of 135 acres nicely improved. He raises 30 acres of corn, cuts 40 acres of meadow, handles about 30 sheep and about 20 hogs. Mr. and Mrs. Flinchpaugh have five children: Mary, Susan, Belle, David and Thomas. Emeline died January 22, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. F. and three of their children are members of the M. E. Trinity Church.

JOSEPH H. GRADY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. G. was born November 15, 1829, in Adair county, Ky. Lincofield Grady, his father, was a native of the same county, while his mother, *nee* Miss Louisa Simpson, was born in Louisiana. They were married in Kentucky and moved soon after to Illinois; thence, after remaining four years to Iowa, where they lived until 1855. They then moved to Macon county where Mr. Grady died December 7, 1861. Mrs. G. now resides with her son, Joseph H., who came to Missouri in 1855 with his parents. Mr. Grady's youth was spent chiefly in Iowa, and on moving to Missouri he at once bought land and began improving it. He still lives on this place which he now has in fine condition. He owns 280 acres in section 18, in Jackson township, besides 10 acres of timbered land in the township of Lyda. He raises from 75 to 100 acres of corn, cuts from 40 to 80 acres of meadow, and with the exception of 10 acres for the production of oats, devotes the remainder to pasturage. Mr. G. was married May 27, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Tilford, daughter of James and Mary Tilford, of Jefferson

county, Iowa. This gentle lady has borne him nine children, but the relentless reaper, death, has been busy in this fair garden, and four tender buds have fallen before his merciless sickle. Eugene, John B., James L., and Ella G. bloomed but to die. Those living are Mary L., Anna, Hattie, Ida M. and Lizzie D. Mr. Grady is highly regarded by his fellow-citizens, and was elected by them to the office of magistrate, a position he has filled most satisfactorily for the past 12 years. Mrs. Grady is a devout member of Mt. Tabor Missionary Baptist Church.

JAMES M. HOLLYMAN

(Section 22).

This man, a son of John Hollyman and Grace Neal, of Fairfax county, Va., was born in Marion county, Mo., April 7, 1829. His father and mother first met in Kentucky whither their parents had emigrated at an early day. They loved at first sight and were wed, remaining in the same State until after the birth of 12 children. They then, in 1828, came to Marion county, where James H., their youngest child, was born. Mr. Hollyman was an extensive farmer in Marion county until his death, November 10, 1861. He and his wife were Christian people and worshiped according to the faith of the Missionary Baptist Church. It was not until 1856 that James M. left Marion county and settled in Macon on his present farm, and also during this year he was married to Miss Susan M. Martin, of Monroe county, Mo. By this union there were two children: Mary Agnes, now the wife of Burnes B. Hosey, of Macon county, and John W. In 1864 Mr. Hollyman was left a widower, and for many years was faithful to the memory of the dear departed, but in 1877 falling a victim to the charms of Mrs. Sarah C., widow of Benjamin R. Waller, and a daughter of Oliver P. and Polly Lee, all of Macon county, he made her mistress of his home. Mrs. H. has one son by her first marriage, Robert Edwin Waller, and also one by the second, Alphonso. Mr. Hollyman has a fine prairie farm of 193 acres, upon which he raises 35 acres of corn and cuts 40 acres of meadow, also dealing to some extent in cattle as well as hogs. Mr. H. has the hearty good will of his neighbors, and has held for five years past the office of assessor. His eldest son, John W. Hollyman, born July 29, 1862, is himself a landed proprietor and a prosperous farmer. He owns 80 acres and raises corn and hay besides dealing in cattle and hogs like other farmers. He is a married man; his wife's maiden name was Crawford, daughter of Jonathan C. Crawford, of Macon county. Mrs. Hollyman, a most attractive lady, is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

ELLIOTT H. MONTGOMERY

(Post-office, Ten Mile).

Jonathan Montgomery, father of Elliott H., was a native of Maryland, and married Miss Mary Eagle, of Ashland county, Ohio, by whom he had 11 children. He left Ohio for Missouri in the spring

of 1863, and settled in Jackson township, Macon county, where he has lived since, a resident of Macon City. He and his wife belong to the M. E. Church. Elliott, born October 9, 1846, in Wayne county, Ohio, was almost grown when his parents came to Missouri, and has since his father's retirement from business taken charge of his farm, located in section 32, of Jackson township. This is a nice little place of 160 acres, mostly prairie land. It averages about 40 acres of corn, 30 of meadow, and Mr. Montgomery handles as much stock as is usual to a farm of this size. Mr. M. is a man of many mental and personal attractions, and therefore found no difficulty in persuading to share his fate Miss Mary E. McBride, one of the fairest daughters of Macon county, and the child of John and Mahala McBride, formerly of Ohio. They were married November 12, 1871, and the only drawback to their happiness is the fact that their union has been childless. This, however, has given them more time to devote to the outside world which repays them by a very flattering popularity.

THOMAS MOODY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. M. is a son of James Moody, of North Carolina, and Jane Mercer, of Kentucky. Mr. Moody with his family, all of his children with the exception of the youngest having been born in Kentucky, moved to Macon county, Mo., in the year 1844. Here he entered 120 acres of land upon which he lived for eight years and then sold and bought adjoining property. This he held until 1870. He was ordained a minister of the gospel on the second Sunday in November, 1844, in Mt. Tabor Missionary Baptist Church in Macon county, Rev. D. P. Davis and Euphrates Stringer officiating, and for nearly 40 years the people of Macon, Randolph, Chariton, Linn, Shelby, Knox, Schuyler and Monroe counties have sat under his ministrations. He still preaches occasionally. Mrs. Moody died November 15, 1869, after a residence in Macon county of over 25 years. But though Mr. Moody is nearly 82 years of age, his health seems still unimpaired. Of such good parents was born, in Wayne county, Ky., December 23, 1823, Thomas Moody, the subject of this sketch. His childhood and youth were passed in Kentucky and his education was received there. June 12, 1845, Mr. Moody married Miss Eliza Wright, whose parents, Summers Wright of Kentucky and Naomi Coffee of North Carolina, it may be remarked *en passant*, are the oldest married couple now living in the county of Macon. Mr. and Mrs. Moody have five children living: James, Stephen A. D., William A., Mary J., wife of Frank Chapman of Macon county, and Nicholas M. They have lost four: Summers W., John P., Marcus A. and Thomas P. Mr. Moody is a large landed proprietor and while he pays but little attention to smaller grains, raises from 300 to 500 acres of corn. He cuts 200 or 300 acres of meadow and has handled as many as 500 head of cattle. He intends embarking extensively in this business in future, and his clear head and keen sagacity argue immense success therein. Mr. M.

has large influence in the public affairs and was instrumental in changing the county-seat from Old Bloomington to its present locality, Macon City. In 1862 he was elected representative from the county, serving one term. He is indeed one whom the people are proud to honor in every way at their command. Mrs. M. is a member of the Bethel Christian Church.

DAVIDSON NICKELL

(Farmer, Section 2).

Mr. N. was born in Monroe county, W. Va., November 19, 1829, his father, Andrew Nickell, and mother, Catharine Humphreys, both being natives of the Old Dominion. Mr. Nickell, Sr., moved to Macon county, Mo., in the year 1838, and located in Jackson township, where he remained until his death in 1865. On the 17th of April, 1856, Mrs. Nickell died and Mr. N. then married Mrs. Elizabeth W., widow of James Saling, of Macon county. By her he had three daughters, who are all residents of the county. Davidson, who was one of a family of 12 children, of whom 11 are living, and all in Missouri, with the exception of one son in Montana, grew up on the farm and was given a good education. In 1855 he bought by pre-emption 160 acres of land, which he commenced the same year to improve. He has since added to his property until he is now one of the wealthiest farmers in the county, owning 960 acres in Jackson and Ten Mile townships. His farm is splendidly improved, containing one of the handsomest houses and finest barns in the township. He pays no attention to the production of wheat, but raises from 70 to 100 acres of corn and cuts 100 acres of meadow, handling from 50 to 100 head of cattle; also, from 40 to 50 hogs. Mr. Nickell married July 23, 1857, Miss Amanda F. Snell, daughter of Robert M. and Hannah Snell, of Macon county. There are six living children: Mary Virginia, wife of George Crawford; John A., David A., Viola, Joseph and Gertrude. Three died in infancy. Mr. N., his wife and one daughter are connected with the M. E. Church. This is one of the most charming families in the township.

JOHN C RICHARDSON

(Post-office, Economy).

Among the substantial farmers of Jackson township, none deserve "the goods the gods have given" more than him who is now spoken of. Jonathan F. Richardson, the father of John C., was born October 12, 1809, and came from Kentucky (his native state) with his first wife—who died in 1840—to Missouri, in the fall of 1838. On the 14th of April, 1842, Mr. R.'s second marriage occurred, Charlotte Dunnington, who had come from Tennessee in 1840, then becoming his wife. They settled in section 31 of what was then Ten Mile, but is now Jackson township, and until his death, November 3, 1875, Mr. Richardson was one of the leading farmers of the

township. His end was the result of an accident. While attempting to get out of a wagon in his own field he fell, striking his head. The injury proved fatal. He was borne senseless to his home and never spoke again. Fortunately his wife was spared this terrible shock, her death having occurred May 23, 1874. There were two children by this union, John C. and Elizabeth, who married Thomas Sumpter June 14, 1874. John C., who was born March 4, 1843, had grown to manhood on his father's farm, and in 1876 purchased 220 acres of the homestead. To this he has since added, and now owns 294 acres of fine land. He devotes his attention to corn, hay and the handling of stock, as is customary among farmers, and while, perhaps, no "massive deeds or great" have been given him to do, yet, as the architect of his own fate, and remembering that

"Our to-days and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build,"

he has done his work well, and leaving no yawning gaps between, has

"Wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part,
For God sees everywhere."

Thus, with a firm and ample base, the structure is a noble one, which, when complete, must tower from some lofty pinnacle to the very gates of the Golden City. Mr. Richardson's wife, to whom he was united November 3, 1867, was Miss Mary A. Newmyer, who was born October 16, 1845. She was of Macon county, and a daughter of J. S. Newmyer. They have five children: Marshal M., Henry H., Austin A., Lulu M. and Hattie C. Cora B. died November 24, 1878, at the interesting age of four summers. Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the Mt. Tabor Missionary Baptist Church.

MIDDLE FORK TOWNSHIP.

JOHN H. BROWNFIELD

(Merchant, Woodville).

Mr. Brownfield, post-master at Woodville and part owner and proprietor of the establishment known by the firm name of Walker & Brownfield, was born in Fayette county, Pa., November 1, 1847. His father, Thomas Brownfield, and mother, Miss Eliza Johnson, were natives of Pennsylvania, where Mr. Brownfield occupied a position of prominence. He served for several years each as sheriff, commissioner and judge in his native county. He came to Missouri in 1865, and locating near Madison, in Monroe county, he devoted him-

self exclusively to farming. He accumulated considerable property, leaving, when he died, September 14, 1881, a landed estate of 320 acres. John H. grew up in Pennsylvania and was partly educated at the Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa. At the age of 17 he began to teach school and continued to do so for 10 years. In 1878 he left Monroe county and settled in Macon, where he has ever since been engaged in business at Woodville. He is now one of the two members of the firm of Walker & Brownfield. They do a flourishing trade and their house is one of the most solid in the county. September 28, 1871, Mr. Brownfield led to the altar Miss Virginia A., daughter of William and Sophia Walker, of Monroe county. By this marriage there are five children: Virgil M., Asa B., Emma C., Shirley and Beulah K. Mr. Brownfield belongs to no secret order and never P. will, but he and his wife are consistent members of the M. E. Church South. Mr. Brownfield is quite a young man, the greater part of whose life lies before him, but he is steadily toiling upward, and as the child shows the man, so his past foretells his future.

ANDREW S. COX

(Section 29).

Lewis A. Cox, father of Andrew S., was a native of Kentucky, as was also Carolina P. Baird, his wife. They moved to Macon county, Mo., in the year 1842. Mr. Cox was a brick and stone mason and continued to follow his trade after his change of residence until 1850, when he went to California, remaining 15 years. In 1865 he returned to the county and made it his home until the year before his death, which took place in New Mexico in May, 1879. Mrs. Cox still lives in Macon county. Andrew S. was born in Barren county, Ky., October 11, 1836, but has been for most of his life a resident of Macon county. He is one of the leading and reliable farmers of this section of the country. He is a man of the strictest integrity and has been since 1878 a magistrate of the township. Mr. Cox married March 9, 1869, Mrs. Susan M., widow of Walton Durham, of Randolph county. They have 5 children: Anna Cora, Minnie C., Ernest E., Jimmie McCoy and Nora O. One child, Omar P., died November 25, 1874, in his third year.

FRANCIS M. COX

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Cox was born June 22, 1816, in Barren county, Ky., whither his parents, Moses Cox and Hannah Baird, had emigrated from their native soil of North Carolina. Mr. Cox the elder died in Kentucky in 1826, his wife surviving him by many years and finally breathing her last in 1852, in Macon county, Mo. Francis M. came to Macon with his mother in 1842, and settled in Middle Fork township, not far from where he now resides. He married Mrs. Sarah E., widow of Thomas Halliburton, of Randolph, and by her had seven children, of whom four are now living: Martha J., now the wife of James P. Robuck;

Sarah E., wife of Jerome D. Albright; Moses L. and Mary Louisa. Those deceased are Francis M., Jr., John C. and an infant son. Mr. Cox is a man of weight and influence in the community and in 1872 was elected one of the associate judges, an office which he filled for one term with much dignity and ability. He has also served as magistrate for a number of years. Mr. C. owns 440 acres of land, and is one of the wealthy and progressive farmers of the township. His place is well improved with substantial buildings, etc., and he is engaged in all kinds of stock-raising and dealing.

GEORGE W. GRAVES

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

This energetic and enterprising farmer and extensive stock-raiser of Middle Fork township, is indigenous to the county, having been born here April 27, 1846. His mother, *nee* Miss Permelia Reynolds, was a native also of Macon, while his father, William R. Graves, was cradled in the waving blue grass of Kentucky. Mr. Graves came to Macon in 1839, and settled first in Woodville, but after remaining a short time moved to a small farm in the vicinity, and finally bought land farther north upon which he still lives. He has accumulated a handsome portion of worldly goods, owning, all told, 785 acres. George W. grew to maturity on his father's farm, and adopted that pursuit as his own means of subsistence. He owns 240 acres of land and is a stable farmer. He is in the strictest sense of the word a self-made man. Of brisk, active habits of thought and deed, he is not like "dumb driven cattle," but a "hero in the strife," and his example of wide-awake go-ahead-ativeness is of incalculable benefit in the township. Mr. Graves handles all kinds of stock and of the best grades. This man of strong calibre has filled several offices within the gift of the people. He served as magistrate for two years, dealing out justice with an impartial hand, and in 1882 was appointed collector. To this position he was re-elected in 1883 for a term of two years. *Ad interim*, while money and worldly advancement certainly seem to be the end and object for which most men live, there are few who do not, at some time in the course of their toilsome journey, linger for a moment by the wayside to pluck some of the sweet-smelling blossoms of love. Mr. Graves proved no exception to this rule, and has twice languished a captive in the silken chains of beauty. His first choice was Miss Mary W. Patton, of Macon. They were married April 15, 1866. The three children born of this union, Permelia E., Robert H. and an infant son, were early laid to "rest in the quiet earth's breast," while Mrs. G. herself, in 1879, filled an untimely grave. Mr. Graves married the second time Miss Mary H. Judy, of Macon. His home is blessed by five charming children: William A., Ida M., Oliver F., Pearly G. and George L. Mr. Graves is inclined to the Christian Church, while his wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

ROBERT M. MENEFEE

(Merchant).

Mr. Menefee is owner and sole proprietor of a mercantile house at Woodville, and was born in Culpeper county, Va., April 31, 1835. His father, John J. Menefee, was a native of the same county, while his mother, Lousia B. Burch, was from Connecticut. They first moved to Missouri in 1837, remaining for five or six years in Marion, but finally located at Woodville, then called Centreville, where Mr. Menefee began merchandising on quite an extensive scale. He continued in the business until his death, April 25, 1877. Robert M., breathing from his earliest childhood a commercial atmosphere, naturally inclined to the life when his destiny was committed to his own guidance, though he has also engaged to some extent in farming. He owns 80 acres of good farming land in the township, which brings him a nice income. In November, 1881, he embarked in business at Woodville, and having a full and carefully selected stock of general merchandise, as well as being of good commercial acumen and obliging disposition, he has built up a fine trade. His house is considered one of the staunchest in the town. Mr. Menefee is a married man, his wife having been Miss Iberah S. Shirley, of Livingston county, Mo. Of this union were born seven children, of whom five are now living, viz.: Albert S., Maurice B., John R., Orlena H. and Mattie. Mary E. and Losia B. are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Menefee are both members of the M. E. Church South at Woodville.

JOHN B. MERRILL

(Saddler and Harness-maker, Woodville).

Mr. Merrill was born in Louisville, Ky., June 21, 1851. His parents, Andrew and Julia A. (Davis) Merrill, originally from Virginia, came to Macon county in 1854, and lived near Woodville until their demise. Mr. Merrill, Sr., was a farmer and left an estate of 220 acres, now known as the J. M. Albright place, beside other lands adjoining. John B. grew up on his father's farm and was given a good education. Upon attaining his majority he learned the trade of saddlery and harness-making, at which he now makes his living. He is hard working and deserving, and is excelled by none in his chosen vocation. He married September 15, 1875, Miss Drucilla Vansickle, of Macon county, who was to him amid the turmoils and vexations of this troublous world, ever a fresh flowing fountain of delight; but such joy was not for this life, and this tender flower was transplanted to a fairer garden in Paradise. Mrs. Merrill died April 20, 1880, after a lingering illness of four months' duration, and leaving three little ones to mourn that which nothing earthly can replace, a mother's love. They are named respectively, Daisy D., John L. and Maretta. Mrs. Merrill was a devoted member of the Friendship Missionary Baptist Church, to which Mr. Merrill also now belongs.

JOSEPH F. WALKER

(Post-office, Woodville).

William Walker, father of Joseph F., was a farmer and millwright of Botetourt county, Va., and married Miss Sophia C. Kirby, of Kentucky. He moved to Monroe county, Mo., in the year 1836, and assisted there in the building of one of the first water mills, known as the Kirby mill. He also built several other mills in the early settlement of the adjoining counties. Later on in life he turned his attention to farming and raising stock, and is now one of the most prominent farmers in the county. Mrs. Walker, who died May 16, 1883, was connected with the M. E. Church South, and, although her husband is not a member of any church, he might put to the blush many of those who are. He is of the most upright character, and his boundless hospitality and Christian charity to the poor and needy are beyond praise. He owes "no man anything but love," and has never engaged in any lawsuit or contention of any description in his life. His son, Joseph F., of whom this sketch more particularly treats, was born in Monroe county, July 19, 1842. He was brought up on a farm, given a good education and became in time himself a tiller of the soil. He is now the owner of 160 acres of land on section 6, Woodlawn township, Monroe county, Mo., upon which he settled in the year 1876. His property is well improved and he has amassed considerable wealth. In November, 1883, he entered in partnership with the firm alluded to in a previous sketch, that of Walker & Brownfield, at Woodville. As before remarked, this firm is doing a thriving business. Mr. Walker married September 28, 1871, Miss Mattie E. Manpin, daughter of Lillbourn and Martha A. Manpin, of Monroe county. They have six children: Ida E., Enoch M., Lillie, Lavenia, Fannie M., Clara E. and Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are members of the M. E. Church South, Monroe Chapel, Leesburg, Mo., and Mr. W. belongs to the A. F. and A. M., Woodlawn Lodge, No. 223.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.**HIRAM B. FOSTER**

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. F., a native of Clark county, Ky., was born near Winchester, July 30, 1832. His father was a farmer, and served under Gen. Harrison in the War of 1812, being one of the heroes of Lundy's Lane. Hiram B. lived in Illinois until he was 20 years old, was educated at Spring Creek Academy, and also attended a college at Jacksonville, where he studied principally mathematics. In 1852 he came to Mis-

souri, and until 1855 was engaged in mercantile enterprises at Kirksville and Newburg, then for three years was U. S. Deputy Surveyor in Kansas and Nebraska, and after that was elected county surveyor of Adair county, Mo. This office he retained until 1861, when he resigned and entered the U. S. army. He was adjutant of the Twenty-second regiment Missouri volunteers for a year, and was then mustered out at St. Louis. After remaining in private life until August 2, 1864, he once more took up arms, this time commanding Provisional Co., Eighth-sixth regiment of enrolled militia, in which he served until December 14, 1864, and was again mustered out. He first began to farm in Adair county, but at the end of a year moved to his present home. He has 520 acres of land, 420 of which are under fence and about 350 in cultivation; one-third of his farm is in grain and the rest in grasses. He also deals in graded cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. As will be seen Capt. Foster is a man of means. His place has every appearance of smiling plenty. He was at one time quite prominent in political affairs. Capt. Foster was married September 4, 1860, to Miss Martha J., daughter of John and Louisa Ferguson, of Macon county. There are six children: James M., John P., Jeanette, William B., Emmet, Everett and Oscar. Capt. F. is a Universalist, while his wife belongs to the Christian Church. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and of the G. A. R.

SAMUEL LOOS HERTZLER

(Section 32).

Mr. H. was born March 30, 1849, at Lebanon county, Pa., and is the son of Levi Hertzler and Lavinia Loos, daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth Loos, of Berks county, Pa. The mother grew up in Lebanon county, Pa., and was nine years old when she left Berks county. Her parents read both English and German. Her mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Kalbach. Mr. Hertzler, pere, was in early life a farmer, then a merchant and a trader in cattle. He was a man of fine education, and could read and translate German and English, besides being of large general information. The family first moved to Illinois, but in 1865 came to Missouri and settled on section 33, Richland township, where the father of the family died December 24, 1870. The mother is still living. Samuel L. lived in Pennsylvania until he was 15 and then came West. He has a splendid general education, obtained chiefly in the Myerstown Academy. When arrived at years of discretion, he began farming, and now has 160 acres of land, 120 in cultivation and 40 in timber, grass and corn. April 5, 1870, Mr. H. led to the altar Miss Icyphenia, daughter of J. R. and Icyphenia Alderman. The former was once presiding judge of Macon county, but was originally from Ohio. Mrs. Alderman was born in Kentucky, but was reared in Howard county, Mo. The grandfather of Mrs. Hertzler emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky where he married. Mr. and Mrs. H. have four children: James L., aged 12; Samuel A., aged 10; William E., aged eight; and Charles H., a

manly little fellow of three. Mr. H. belongs to the German Reformed Church.

REV. JAMES HUBBARD

(Farmer and local preacher in the M. E. Church South).

Mr. Hubbard was born in Garrett county, Ky., May 23, 1825. His parents came to Missouri the same fall and settled in Silver Creek township, Randolph county. They remained there until 1847, and then moved to Prairie township in the same county. James H. was reared and educated in Randolph county where he lived until 1861, at that time coming to his present place, section 16, township 60, range 15, in Macon county. Mr. Hubbard has devoted most of his life to farming and at one time was engaged in feeding, buying and shipping stock. In 1869 he was ordained deacon at Chillicothe by Bishop Pierce, and has preached ever since. Mr. Hubbard is an earnest and forcible speaker and shows forth in his life the precepts which fall from his lips. Mrs. H. is also a member of the church. Mr. Hubbard has been thrice married. His first wife was Miss Margaret Goodding, daughter of Abraham Goodding of Randolph county, a man of some note. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, was at the battle of New Orleans and on the Southern frontier. He built the first cabin north of Huntsville in Randolph county. Of this marriage were born three children, two of whom are living, Alice C., married to Reuben Kirby, a carpenter in Deadwood, Dakota, and James Willard, a freighter in Arizona territory. He went to Texas for his health in 1878, engaged in herding stock and took a thousand head to the head waters of Colorado, from there to New Mexico and then to Arizona prospecting gold. Richard L. died in 1858, aged two years old. His second marriage was to Mrs. Missouri Ann Gorham of Randolph county, a daughter of Hardy Sears, and by this marriage Mr. H. has five children all living, named respectively: Maggie A., wife of M. M. Self, a farmer at Atlanta; John H., of Nodaway county, a preacher on the Oxford circuit; Mollie E., Edgar T. and Emma M. Mr. Hubbard was married the third time July 25, 1870, to Miss Martha S., widow of James H. Holderby and daughter of Jesse and Margaret White, of Macon county. They have one child, Walter, aged four years. Mrs. H. has one son by her first husband, James M. Holderby, a young man of 19 who lives with his mother and goes to school. Mrs. Hubbard's people were from Kentucky, her father being a relative of Daniel Boone. His great-grandfather was in all the early Indian wars. Mr. H. belongs to the A. F. and A. M. and was delegate to the Grand Lodge.

ASA WOODFORD McDAVITT

(Post-Office, La Plata).

Mr. McD. is a representative of one of the best known families in Macon county, Dr. B. C. McDavitt, of La Plata, especially being prominently identified with its material interests, as is also Thomas Waller McDavitt and others. Sketches of the lives of several mem-

bers of this family will be found on other pages of this History. Asa first saw the light in Randolph county, Mo., and his natal day was August 13, 1845. While young he was brought to Macon county, where his youthful days were passed, remaining peacefully engaged in the pursuit of farming until roused to military action. He was mustered into the service of the United States at Macon City as a member of Co. H, Forty-second Missouri volunteers, and was in the Eastern Department, principally in Tennessee. After a gallant service, he was mustered out during the first days of March, 1865. After having recovered from the effects and ravages of war, Mr. McDavitt was united in marriage July 19, 1868, to Miss Mary M. Murray, daughter of Fielding and Katie Murray, whose maiden name was Dale. The complement of their family circle consists of four children, as follows: Nora K., aged 11 years; Fred, Araminta and Arthur W. One is deceased, Evan L., who died while in infancy in this county. Mrs. McDavitt was born on the 20th of August, 1849, in Macon county, and here her entire life has been spent. She is quite well educated in the English language. In their religious preferences they are both Universalists. Mr. McDavitt moved to Nebraska in the spring of 1873, and was there occupied in farming and stock-raising, but he became satisfied with Macon county as a satisfactory place to follow agricultural pursuits, and accordingly returned here on the 28th of February, 1883. He is now one of the most respected citizens of the township.

THOMAS WALLER McDAVITT

(Farmer, Section 29).

Mr. McDavitt was born in Randolph county, Mo., January 6, 1840. His father was a native of Woodford county, Ky., and was a man of broad intellect and careful cultivation. Among other branches of knowledge, he read theology extensively, being himself a Universalist. His regular occupation was farming, but he also wielded the ferule in Macon and Randolph counties. He married the first time Miss Araminta Kirby, of Kentucky, and his second wife was Miss Parthenia Broyles, of Easley township, Macon county, Mo. He had nine children: Sarah Margaret, Nancy, Ellen Elizabeth, Mary Jane, B. C. McDavitt, M. D.; Asa Woodford, William Harrison, Thomas W. and Daniel Alsley, deceased. Thomas W., the subject of this sketch, came to Macon county at the age of four. He has always been a farmer and now resides in Richland township. He owns 131 acres of land, 95 under cultivation and the rest in timber; has three acres of orchard and every improvement and convenience for carrying on his farm. He is one of the best informed men in the township; is blessed with an abundance of worldly goods, and not taking credit to himself, his "soul hangeth upon Him whose right hand bath upholden him." "As for him and his household, they serve the Lord." Mr. McD. and his wife have been for six years, Universalists. He married, August 26, 1860, Miss Ellen S., daughter of James and Parthenia Broyles, of Macon. She was born in the county June 12, 1844, and was raised in Easley

township. Her father was from Tennessee, and her mother from Virginia. Of this union were born three children, of whom two are living: Emma Frances, wife of William Gash, a farmer of Easley township, and mother of two children: Freddie, aged three, and Waller, a little cherub of one year; and Mary Lozetti, wife of Emmett Ellis, also a farmer of Easley township. Mr. McDavitt was formerly a Whig and is now a Republican in politics. He served during the war in the Enrolled State Militia.

CHARLES R. PERRY

(Judge of County Court).

Judge Perry was born November 23, 1828, in Fairfield county, Conn., the birthplace also of his father and mother, *nee* Mary A. Judson, and, indeed, of his ancestors on both sides of the house, for several generations back. They were all slaveholders. His father was a man of learning and his grandfather was in the Revolutionary War, at the battle of Long Island. Charles R. Perry was educated in the public and high schools at Birmingham, New Haven county, completing the course in the English branches. At 16 he left home and went into a shoe establishment at Hilford, New Haven county, where he remained four years, afterwards going to New York, to Ohio, to Indiana and finally in 1851 back to his old home in Fairfield county, Conn. During his wandering, at Columbus, Ohio, he was married to Miss Alvira E. Heaston, daughter of John and Alice Heaston, of Franklin county, Ohio, but originally from Virginia. She accompanied her husband to Connecticut where they lived for 18 months and then returned to Ohio. Mr. Perry came to Macon county in 1858, moving on his present place February 28, 1859. He has been a good deal in politics. He has filled several offices of public trust with notable ability and infinite satisfaction to the community. He was constable for eight years, trustee of the township for four years, and has now worn with conspicuous grace for five years the judicial ermine. During the war the Judge served in the Enrolled State Militia. He was always a Democrat. There are seven children: Andrew J., married to Miss Elvira McClum, of Macon county; Mary A., wife of Marshal Markey of Adair county; Emeline H., George W., Martha J., Elizabeth E. and Charles M. Two children, Franklin and Cora A., died in infancy. Mrs. Perry belongs to the M. E. Church.

JAMES SEARS

(Farmer and Stock-Raiser).

Mr. Sears was born in Warren county, Ky., near Bowling Green. His father and mother came to Missouri in 1819, when he was over a year old, and settled on Silver Creek in Randolph county, where they peacefully ended their days, the father in 1861 and the mother in 1867. His grandfather was in the Revolutionary War. His parents built the first house that far north then known, and has since made

farming his occupation in life. He is in comfortable circumstances, owning 80 acres of land, 45 of which are in cultivation. He is a Democrat from principle and has for 7 years been justice of the peace. He was in the Mormon war at Far West and Diamond. Amid the graver cares of this world Mr. Sears has found comfort and repose in the love of such a wife as but few men are blessed with. She was Miss Mary Gross, daughter of Abraham and Sarah Gross. Mrs. Sears was born and reared in Randolph county, and with unheard of perseverance and thirst for knowledge taught herself. By the light of the scale-bark hickory gathered by her own hands from the woods, this *rara avis* would literally devour the contents of her books. She is a devoted Bible reader. There are three living children: Sarah D., wife of Nathan Baker of Kentucky, now living near Huntsville and the mother of three children; Martha E., widow of Daniel H. Bunch; Martha E. has two children, and Mary I., wife of Virgil Goodson of Mono county, Cal.; George W. was under Sterling Price and was killed October 4, 1863, at Corinth, Miss.

“ Like the day-star in the wave
Sinks the hero to his grave,
Midst the dew-fall of a nation's tears! ”

Mr. and Mrs. Sears are both devoted members of the Little Zion Primitive Baptist Church, and mid the “ manifold changes and chances of this mortal life, their hope and trust are surely fixed where true joys are to be found.” Mrs. Sears joined the church in her fifteenth year.

JACOB NORRIS STANLEY

(Section 9).

On the 8th of September, 1837, there was born in the State of Ohio, Athens county, Jacob N. Stanley, the subject of this sketch, his parents being Isaac Stanley and Sarah Norris. The former was a native of Virginia, and the latter came originally from Vermont. His youthful days were spent like that of most boys of the vicinity, part of his time being occupied in attending the common schools, while he was engaged in working about the home place at other times. In 1865, leaving the place of his birth, he went to Ross county, Ohio, and three years later, in 1868, took up his location in Macon county, Mo., his first choice of residence being in Richland township. Having been brought up to the life of an agriculturist, it was but natural that he should choose this same calling when it became necessary for him to start out in life for himself, and to this occupation he has strictly adhered. His farm now contains 400 acres of land, — one of the most desirable places in this part of the county. It was not to be supposed that a man of Mr. Stanley's intelligence and worth would go through this world without a partner, one who would be willing to be a help meet in all his transactions, and accordingly, on the 4th of August, 1860, Miss Millie Gudgeon, of Athens county, Ohio, became his wife. Her parents were A. M. Gudgen and Mary Gudgen. She

was fairly educated in the schools of her native county, and by close observation and study since has become a lady of more than ordinary ability. To this family have been born four children, viz.: James Elmer, aged 20; Angie Annetta, 18 years old; Augustus Dickey, aged 16, and Viola Daisy, aged seven. Mr. Stanley has never been an aspirant for political honor, preferring the peace and quiet of home life to the strife and turmoil of public position. Nevertheless he has served as road overseer for several years and has many times been school director. During the late war he was on the side of the Union, fighting for the maintenance of the principles for which Washington so long and desperately fought. He is now a member of the G. A. R. Post at La Plata.

JOHNSTON TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE W. BILLINGS.

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, La Plata).

Mr. Billings is a native of Illinois, born in Pike county, November 16, 1838. His father was George Billings, originally from Kentucky, and his mother's maiden name was Jane Carr, formerly of Tennessee. They were married in Kentucky, and removed to Illinois in about 1828. They settled in Pike county of that State among the first settlers, and lived there for 25 years. In 1853 they came to Missouri and located on Bear Creek, in the northern part of Macon county. The father bought and entered land here, on which he improved a farm, and lived here for 12 years. In 1865 he returned to Illinois, making his home at Alton, where he died soon afterwards. George W. Billings attained his majority while the family lived in Macon county, and did not return with them to Illinois. In Adair county, in March, 1857, he was married to Miss Martha A., a daughter of Jefferson Easley, and afterwards located on a farm on the west side of Bear Creek, where he followed farming for about five years. During the war he bought land contiguous to his present farm, which he improved and still owns. He moved on that in 1864, and resided there for 10 years, when he bought his present place, on which he settled and has since resided. His two farms contain 240 acres of land, all under fence, and either in cultivation or pasturage. Mr. Billings has a comfortable home, and is one of the stirring, energetic farmers of the township. His first wife died July 27, 1871, leaving four children: William H., Thomas J., Sarah L. and James. To his present wife Mr. Billings was married February 28, 1873. Before her marriage she was a Miss Mary E. Hall, a daughter of Presley Hall, of this county, but formerly of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Billings have two children: Joseph and George S. They have lost three, all in tender years. Three of Mr. Billings' children by his first marriage

are also deceased — two in infancy, and one at the age of 11. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the New Harmony Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. at La Plata.

JOHN M. COLLINS

(Farmer and Stockman).

Mr. Collins came to Missouri from Tennessee, where he had been born and reared, in 1853, when a young man, and settled in Macon county, and in the township where he now resides. He had been brought up to a farm life, and that naturally became his permanent calling. He commenced here with but little to start on, and by his industry and intelligent management has come to be one of the successful farmers of the township, and has been quite as successful in winning and retaining the confidence and esteem of those around him as he has been in agricultural life. He is looked upon by all who know him as a man of character and worth, and exercises a wholesome influence upon those among whom he lives. Mr. Collins has an excellent tract of 240 acres of land, most of which is improved and either in cultivation or otherwise used in connection with his farm and stock operations. His improvements are of a good class, and he has an excellent orchard on his place. February 14, 1861, he was married to Miss Virginia Stowe, a daughter of James Stowe, one of the early settlers of Macon county. They have four children: Virlinda M., James K., Augusta B. and Creola V. They have lost four, George W., Bertha J., Fannie B. and Louisa E. Mr. Collins makes a business of feeding cattle and hogs for the wholesale markets, and feeds annually about two car loads of the former and one of the latter. He was born in Giles county, Tenn., June 29, 1830, and was a son of Roswell K. and Virlinda J. (Johnson) Collins, both natives of Virginia. His parents removed to Tennessee, where he was born and reared. In Tennessee, as has been stated, he was brought up to a farm life. There he learned those habits of industry and those lessons of economy and good management so important to success in every honest employment. Profiting by this training, he has become a successful farmer and useful citizen.

JAMES M. COLLINS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser and Dealer).

Mr. Collins is a brother to John M., a sketch of whom is published just above this one. Like his brother, he, too, was born in Giles county, Tenn. His natal day was the 3d of November, 1835. When 18 years of age, reared in Tennessee, he came to Missouri in company with his mother, his father having died in the meantime, and located in Macon county, in the neighborhood where he now resides. Four years afterwards, January 22, 1857, he was married to Miss Amelia A. Daugherty, a daughter of Joseph Daugherty, an early settler of Macon, from Kentucky. Mrs. Collins was born and reared

in Macon county. Mr. and Mrs. C. have eight children: V. J. Snell, William P., Mary A., James A., John J., Mattie L., Charles and Thomas C. After his marriage, Mr. Collins, who has followed farming all his life, lived on the place where he now resides, about a year. He then removed to another farm, but came back later along, and has continued to reside on this place. He has about a section of good land, nearly all of which is contiguous, which belongs to himself and brother. Most of it is under fence and is otherwise well improved. Since 1864 he has been engaged almost continuously in trading in stock, much of the time in connection with James Johnston, and ships annually about 100 car loads. He also has a neat herd of short horn cattle, with Gold Dust at the head, a fine three-year-old. Most of Mr. Collins' short horns are recorded and are all eligible. Mr. C. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he is also a member of the Masonic order. Mrs. Collins died January 20, 1883. She had been the companion of his life for over 26 years, and was one of the truest and most devoted of wives. A kind and gentle mother and a good neighbor, her loss was deplored with a depth and sincerity, in both the family and neighborhood, rarely shown by loved ones and acquaintances, however profound and touching their grief.

SAMUEL F. COMBS

(Dealer in General Merchandise, Sue City).

Mr. Combs is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Macon county. His father, Capt. Benjamin F. Combs, came here from Kentucky as early as 1830. He entered land and improved an excellent farm, on which he still resides. He was a captain of militia during the old muster days and has always been regarded as a man of high character and great personal worth. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Combs, a distant relative of his, also born and reared in Kentucky. * Samuel F. was the second son in their family of children and was born January 18, 1848. After reaching his majority Samuel F., who had been reared to a farm life, engaged in that occupation for himself, and continued in it with success until 1872. In the spring of that year he went to Clarence, in Shelby county, and engaged in merchandising. While there, July 29, 1872, he was married to Miss Creola B. Stow, a daughter of Maj. J. H. Stow, of Macon county, another early settler of the county, who came here from Virginia. In the spring of 1873 Mr. Combs came to Sue City and engaged in the grocery business. In 1880 he also put in a general stock of merchandise and has had good success. He is upright, attentive to business and deals fairly, so that he has succeeded in building up a good trade. He commenced in a small way in the first place according to his limited means, and as his business increased he steadily increased his stock, so that now he has a fine stock of goods and is one of the leading merchants of the place. He is doing business on his own capital and owns everything he has in his own name. Mrs. Combs, with true wifely spirit, helps him in the store to save at least that much extra expense.

She is a lady of superior intelligence and a most pleasant disposition, and is quite popular for her many estimable qualities with all who know her. Mr. and Mrs. Combs are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a member of the Odd Fellows' order. He has filled all the chairs in the lodge.

GEORGE W. DAUGHERTY

(Farmer and Fine Stock-raiser, Post-office, La Plata).

Among the self-made and successful farmers of Johnston township who are not only farmers in the common acceptance of the term, but are progressive agriculturists, men who take the lead in the improvement of stock and are active and progressive in all agricultural matters, the subject of the present sketch holds an enviable position, and is justly entitled to more than a passing notice in any worthy history of Macon county. Mr. Daugherty commenced a poor man and after his marriage was able to buy only 40 acres of raw prairie land and 40 of timber, which he obtained partly on time, and on which he went to work with industry and resolution. Continuing a hard worker and proving himself a good manager, he added to his place from time to time and kept improving it until he now has one of the choice farms of the township, having over 200 acres in his home farm, which is neatly and comfortably improved, being provided with everything to make home desirable. Having the acumen to see that the stock business offers better profit than any other branch of agriculture, he turned his attention to that, and determined to be no laggard in the business as he is in nothing in which he engages. He procured the best stock that could be had. His principal line of the stock business is in breeding and raising fine thoroughbred, short-horn cattle, of which he has a handsome, small herd. Several of these are worthy of special mention. At the head of his herd stands Mayberry, a fine, red short-horn of registered stock, his record appearing in Herd Book No. 10, in which also the record of the others appear. Among these is Zephyr, a fancy bred two-year-old heifer of the Rose of Sharon family. Mr. Daugherty also has some fine Berkshire and Poland-China hogs. He has had excellent success in the stock business and is steadily enlarging it. Mr. Daugherty is a native of Kentucky, born in Pulaski county, three miles north of Somerset, July 5, 1833. When he was six years of age, in 1839, his parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Lee) Daugherty, came to Missouri and located in the north-east part of Lyda township, Macon county, where the father entered land and improved a farm. He died there June 8, 1864, and his mother on the same place nine years before, November 7, 1843. There was a family of eight children, George W. being the fifth, and one of the only three sons, the other two being deceased. Three of the five sisters are living. George W., after he grew to manhood, was married July 2, 1855, to Miss Eliza Poage, a daughter of Thomas Poage, of La Plata, but formerly of Kentucky. He then bought the 80 acres of land referred to above and commenced work for himself. Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty

have four children: J. Thomas, Mary E., wife of H. E. Needham, a public school teacher; William W. and Joseph W. Mr. D.'s first wife died September 29, 1863. His present wife was formerly Miss Jane Beatie, a daughter of Thomas Beatie, of Macon county, but previously from Peoria county, Ill. She received an advanced English education in Illinois, and taught both in that State and Missouri prior to her marriage. They were married July 27, 1864. By this union there are four children: Eliza M., Charles E., Parthenia B. and Oliver L. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the New Harmony Presbyterian Church. In July, 1864, Mr. Daugherty enlisted in Co. H, Forty-second Missouri infantry, and served until honorably discharged at the close of the war. He was in eight States during his service, and most of the time was on detail as hospital steward and nurse. He was remarked by all for his kindness and attentive care of the sick and wounded. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at La Plata.

GEORGE W. HALLADAY

(Dealer in General Merchandise, Sue City).

Mr. Halladay, a business man of life-long experience, established his present store at Sue City in January, 1882, and, bringing on a good stock of goods in the first place, by understanding the business thoroughly and treating every one with fairness and accommodation, he has succeeded in little more than two years in building up a large and profitable trade and has made his store one of the leading houses in this line in this section of the county. His motto is, "once a customer, always a customer," for he so deals with his customers as to make this as true as it is trite. Mr. Halladay is a native of Canada, as were also his parents, Samuel Halladay and Sarah, *nee* Judd. He was born in the Dominion, June 28, 1848, and at an early age entered a store as clerk. He received his education principally in the store, and by study during leisure hours. Brought up to a mercantile life, he thus learned those principles of business transactions and came to understand those ideas of frank, honorable, fair dealing without which enduring success in business life is impossible. In 1868, then 20 years of age, young Halladay came to Missouri, locating at Kirksville, where he clerked for two years. He then engaged in commercial traveling for a Quincy boot and shoe house, for which he worked until 1871, when he accepted a similar position under a boot and shoe firm of St. Louis. After a year with the St. Louis house he went to Canada on a visit, but came back in the fall of 1873 and clerked at Kirksville for nearly two years. He then engaged in the boot and shoe business for himself in Kirksville, which he continued with excellent success for about four years. Selling out, however, in 1879, he traveled for a boot and shoe house of Chicago until he came to Sue City in January, 1882. On the 24th of December, 1874, Mr. Halladay was married to Miss Lyda Van Horn, a daughter of Isaac Van Horn, formerly of Zanesville, Ohio, where Mrs. Halladay

was born and reared. Mrs. H. is a lady of culture and refinement and highly prized in the society of this vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Halladay have one child, Albert E., and have lost one, Jessie May, who died November 15, 1881. Mrs. H. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. H. is a member of the Odd Fellows order. He has filled all the chairs in the Kirksville lodge. Mr. Halladay is commonly called 'Squire Halladay, having been elected to the office of justice of the peace in 1883.

CHARLES M. JOHNSTON

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, and Breeder and Dealer in Short-horn Cattle).

Mr. Johnston, one of the prominent citizens in agricultural and business affairs in this section of the county, was born in Smyth county, Va., August 6, 1837. His father was Richard P. Johnston, and his mother's maiden name, Mary A. Wares. When Charles M. was yet in infancy, in 1838, the family removed to Missouri and located in Boone county, but the following year came over into Macon county, settling on the land which now forms the site of Sue City. They lived in this county until 1865, when they removed to Howard county where the father died two years afterwards. However, in the meantime, Charles M. had grown to manhood, having been brought up to a farm life. He was educated in the common schools and at Central College in Fayette. After his college course he engaged in stock dealing and also clerked for a time at Bloomington. But stock dealing and farming he has followed continuously from early manhood. Mr. Johnston came to his present farm in 1859. This is the old family homestead on which he was reared. He has a fine tract of 320 acres, about three-fourths of which is fenced and either in cultivation or meadow. His place is excellently improved and he is otherwise comfortably situated. He also has 160 acres of good land under fence in Jackson township, and a half-interest in 160 acres in Adair county. In 1871 Mr. Johnston engaged in mercantile business at Sue City, in partnership with Mr. Goodding, under the firm name of Johnston & Goodding. They continued business with success for about 10 years, during which Mr. Johnston also carried on his farming operations and his stock business. In 1880 he began to make a specialty of raising short-horn cattle, of which he now has a neat herd of registered stock, each of which is recorded in the herd book. His herd is headed by Grace Duke, a fine two-year old red roan, weighing about 1,200. September 15, 1859, Mr. Johnston was married to Miss Eliza A., a daughter of William and Martha Pennick. Mrs. Johnston was born and reared in Macon county, but her father was from Indiana, and her mother originally from Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. J. have three children: Edward C., Emmett and Ernest. Mrs. J. is a member of the M. E. Church South, and Mr. J. is a member of the Masonic Order at Atlanta.

JAMES JOHNSTON

(Farmer and fine Stock-raiser).

Mr. J. is a younger brother to Charles M., whose sketch precedes this, and was born while his parents were in Boone county, November 20, 1838, but was reared on the farm now the site of Sue City, where they settled soon afterwards. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812 and died in Macon county in 1867. James Johnston became a farmer after he grew up, the occupation to which he was reared, and in 1869 settled on the place where he now resides. Three years afterwards, June 20, 1872, he was married to Miss America, a daughter of Z. L. Sprinkle of this county, but formerly of Virginia. Mrs. Johnston was born and reared in Virginia. Mr. Johnston has followed farming continuously since 1869, and has also been engaged in the stock business during all this time. Indeed, he has been engaged in stock raising for over 25 years, or since he was 20 years of age, and has dealt in stock all this time. He now handles and ships about 100 car loads of stock, cattle and hogs annually, and himself feeds from three to four car loads. He also has a herd of short-horns, about 20 in number, all of which are recorded in the herd book. His herd is headed by Lord Marquis, a fine four-year-old of a deep red color. Mr. Johnston's mother is still living and finds a welcome and pleasant home in his household. He is one of the enterprising and successful stock-men of the county and has the reputation of being one of the best judges of stock throughout this section of the country. Mr. and Mrs. J. have four children: Thaddeus M., James M., Mary E. and Virgil. Mrs. Johnston is a member of the M. E. Church South, as is also Mr. Johnston's mother. After Mr. Johnston's father's death he lived with his mother in Howard county, carrying on the farm there for some years, until he came to this county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN R. McQUAY

(Farmer, Stock Dealer, and Proprietor of Harness Shop, Sue City).

Mr. McQuay's family, on his father's side, came originally from Maryland, his father, William McQuay, having been born and reared in that State, about 40 miles from Baltimore, in Talbot county. He came to Missouri in 1838, and located in Macon county. He was subsequently married here to Miss Emeline Swinney. He died, however, a few years afterwards, in 1842, still in the prime of life. John R. grew up in the county, and in 1860 went to California, crossing the plains with Capt. McFarland, Charles Collier and others. He assisted in taking stock to California, and was nearly six months on the trip. He remained in the Pacific Coast State for about six years, and was principally engaged in mining and freighting, having, upon the whole, substantial success. After returning in the fall of 1866, he located in Jackson township and went to farming, at which he continued for

about two years. He then removed to La Plata township and farmed there on his father-in-law's place until 1870, when he returned to Jackson township, where he has since followed farming and stock dealing. In 1852 he opened a harness and saddle shop at Sue City, which he has conducted with good success. Mr. McQuay, while a good business manager, is a man of more than ordinary mechanical aptitude. The trades come natural to him, almost, and but little practice or experience in them is necessary to render him quite skillful. He is an expert blacksmith, and also understands the harness-maker's trade, at which he is now working. He has been quite successful in his several occupations, and is one of the substantial citizens of Jackson township. January 1, 1867, he was married to Miss Barbara E. Roan, a daughter of Jester and Elizabeth Roan, formerly of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. McQuay have three children: Fannie, William B., and John M. They have lost two, Elizabeth, the eldest, dying at the age of eight, in 1875. Mr. and Mrs. McQuay are members of the M. E. Church South. Mr. McQuay is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JAMES W. MARTIN, M. D.

(Of Martin & Mitchell, Physicians and Surgeons, Sue City).

Mr. Martin, of the above-named firm, a physician of thorough and advanced professional education, and a popular and successful practitioner, is a native Missourian, born in Randolph county, November 19, 1854. Like most of the people of Missouri, he is of Kentucky antecedents and originally of Virginia. His father, William B. Martin, was brought to Missouri by his parents when a lad, away back in 1836. They located south of the Missouri river, but 10 years afterwards his father came to Randolph county, and there was married to Miss Sarah M. Goodding, whose parents were among the early settlers of the county. He continued to reside in Randolph until 1860, when he removed to Macon county, locating at College Mound. James W., the subject of this sketch, grew up at College Mound and was educated in the common schools and at McGee College, taking a course in the higher English branches and such other studies as were thought to be of value to him in preparing himself for the medical profession. He had, at a comparatively early age, decided to devote himself to the practice of medicine, and took his course at college with that object in view. In 1876 he began the study of medicine under Dr. William V. Yates, a leading physician of Macon county, located at College Mound. During the winter of 1876-77 he took a course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, and completed his second course at that institution in the spring of 1879, graduating with honor. Dr. Martin now at once entered upon the practice of his profession, locating at College Mound. He continued in the practice at that place until 1880, when he came to Sue City, where he has since been engaged in the practice. The Doctor has built up an excellent practice here, and is highly thought of, both professionally

and personally. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and has filled all the chairs in that order. He is also a member of the county and district medical societies. In the latter part of the winter of 1883-84 he took a supplementary course of lectures at the above-mentioned institution (Missouri Medical College).

ROBERT C. MITCHELL, M.D.

(Of Martin & Mitchell, Physicians and Surgeons, Sue City).

Dr. Mitchell's father, Robert C. Mitchell, is a native of Virginia, and came to Missouri when a young man in 1833. He first located at St. Louis, where he followed the milling business for a short time. While there he was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Wright, formerly of Kentucky. In 1834 he located on a farm in Randolph county, but six years afterwards returned to St. Louis, and continued there engaged in milling for many years. Finally, however, he sold out at that city and located on a farm in Audrain county. Nine years later he removed to Macon county, where he still resides, and is engaged in farming. Dr. Mitchell was born while his parents resided in St. Louis, August 7, 1849. He was therefore principally reared on the farm. His education was received in the common and high schools, and he has had the benefit of a commercial course at McGee College. After completing his studies he engaged in teaching school, but at the same time commenced the study of medicine. He taught one term of school and soon afterwards entered on the regular study of medicine under Dr. William Yates. This was in 1875, and in the winter of 1876-77 he took a course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College, graduating with distinction after his second course in the spring of 1878. Following his graduation, Dr. Mitchell entered upon the practice of his profession at New Cambria. He continued the practice there with success until the spring of 1882, when he bought out Dr. McCully, former partner of Dr. Martin at Sue City, and became a partner with the latter in the practice at this place, with whom he has since continued. Dr. Mitchell is a man with marked natural aptitude for the medical profession, sympathetic, humane and kind, with a keen sensitiveness to the suffering of others and the clear insight into the causes and nature of diseases. A man thoroughly devoted to his profession because he believes it the field of greatest usefulness to humanity, he has studied it with that zeal and ambition to understand it thoroughly which have resulted in making him a physician of more than ordinary information and skill. An industrious practitioner, he is not less an assiduous student and is steadily advancing in the knowledge of his chosen calling. Dr. Mitchell has been quite successful in the practice and is most popular as a physician with those who have known him longest. October 30, 1881, he was married to Miss Cecil Briot, daughter of Francis Eugene Briot, formerly of France. Mrs. M. was born and reared at Green Bay, Wis. They have three children: Allie, Theodore and Cecil A. Mrs. M. is a member of the Episcopal Church. The Doctor is a member of the

County Medical Association, and also a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He has recently taken the degrees in the Sue City Lodge No. 344, I. O. O. F.; he also has his certificate from the Maryland State Board of Health, before whom he passed a creditable examination.

JOHN P. POWELL

(Farmer, Stock-raiser and Piscatorist, Post-office, Sue City).

Mr. Powell, principally reared in Macon county, has made this county his home from boyhood and has lived to reach, by his own industry and good management, an enviable position among its best agriculturists and most respected citizens. He was born in Caswell county, near Yanceyville, in North Carolina, February 16, 1830. When he was seven years of age his father, Bazillia (his mother, Mary E. Poteate having died in North Carolina in 1833) Powell, came to Missouri, stopping for a year in Chariton county, and then settled permanently near College Mound, in Macon county. There the father bought and entered land and improved a farm on which he lived until his death, which occurred in January, 1875. He was a highly respected citizen of the county and was for years an elder in the Presbyterian Church. John P. Powell, after he grew up, being brought up to a farm life and having received a good, common school education, married in the county, March 13, 1856, to Miss Virginia Johnston, a sister to C. M. and James Johnston, whose sketches appear elsewhere in this volume. After his marriage Mr. Powell settled on a farm near College Mound, where he remained until 1859. He then removed to the neighborhood where he now resides, and commenced the improvement of his present farm, or rather he commenced improving it before removing to it, and settled on the place in 1860. He now has 440 acres of excellent land, including 360 which are well improved and in a good state of cultivation. His farm is one mile north of Sue City, and is one of the best improved in the vicinity. His residence is a commodious, tastily built two-story house, and he has a good barn with sheds and cribs, a good smoke-house, a substantial ice house and a fine orchard of 325 bearing apple trees, besides a large number of cherry and plum trees, and a choice selection of grapes and other small fruits. Mr. Powell has two fine ponds on his place, one that covers two acres of ground and is 14 feet deep, the other includes an area of an acre and is about eight feet deep. He has stocked both with German carp fish, and is having excellent success in pisciculture. He stocked his ponds about two years ago with minnows, and now they are about 24 inches long. Pisciculture will doubtless prove a profitable industry, and he has every advantage to carry it on with success. On the 23d of August, 1882, a heavy affliction fell upon his home and heart. The wife of his bosom, who had brightened his home for over a quarter of a century and made his life, through all these years, one of singular domestic comfort and happiness, fell to sleep in the cold embrace of death. She was one of those good and true and noble women, loved in her family as wife and

mother, and prized among all who knew her as friend and neighbor, who leave a void when they are taken away which no one else can fill, and from whose place, when they are gone, no echo comes, but all is silent, sad and sorrowful. A woman of gentle mind and tender heart, devoted to her family, and always careful of the feelings and sensibilities of others, she was at the same time an earnest and faithful member of the church, one who strove to do her duty, not only to her family, to society and to her church, but to her Maker, zealously and sincerely, as she saw her duty in the light of the noble teachings of the Scriptures; and now that she is gone, although her absence here seems a misfortune to her loved ones too hard to bear, yet it is the consolation of consolations that she so lived, that she is not lost beyond hope to those who knew her, but that she has only gone before to light their pathway to Heaven where she now abides, and where all will meet again in a home eternal, where partings are no more and happiness is unending. She left eight children to mourn her loss and cherish her memory. Their names are: Mary E., Sophronia F., James M., Susie L., Richard B., Martha I., Augusta M. and John P. Mr. Powell is a member of the M. E. Church at Sue City, and is one of its leading and active members. He is a charter member of both the McGee and La Plata lodges of the A. F. and A. M. and has filled all the stations and places of the Blue Lodge. He became a member of the Masonic order in 1852, at Old Bloomington.

EAGLE TOWNSHIP.

JUDGE ADEN C. ATTEBERRY

(Section 28).

This old and respected citizen and substantial farmer of Eagle township was born in Barren county, Ky., October 1, 1816. His parents were William Atteberry and wife, *nee* Mary Miller, both natives of that State, and the Judge was the eldest in their family of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, of whom but three sons and one daughter are now living. The Judge was only a year old when his parents came to Missouri, locating in Howard county, but 10 years later they removed to Monroe county, 12 miles north-west of Paris, where the parents made their permanent home. The father was a man of strong character and sterling intelligence, and contributed his full share toward building up the community in which he lived. He died about 1839. His wife survived him until 1862. Judge Atteberry grew to manhood in that county, and was there married November 24, 1842, to Miss Sarah Ann Combs, formerly of Bourbon county, Ky. Judge Atteberry lived in Monroe county until 1852, when he moved to Macon county. He is a farmer in the latter county and has continued that occupation with good suc-

cess. The Judge has a fine farm of 220 acres, situated on section 28 in Eagle township, and is otherwise comfortably situated. A man of character and intelligence, he has always exercised a wholesome and considerable influence on those around him, and has been regarded as one of the leaders in his part of the county in public affairs. In 1863 he was elected a judge of the county court in that office and served with ability and credit alike to the county and to himself until the expiration of his term. He was then solicited to accept the office again, but following the example of the most illustrious men, preferred to retire to the quiet and comforts of private life, and thus free himself from all the perplexing duties and responsibilities of official station. The Judge and Mrs. Atteberry have had a family of four children: John J. Crittenden, born October 9, 1853, who died February 8, 1863, a young man of bright promise and whose loss was deeply mourned; Samuel Caldwell, born October 5, 1848, who died September 20, 1862, a youth of many estimable qualities of head and heart, and much beloved in his own family and by those who knew him; Mary T., now the wife of Rev. Eri Edmonds, a minister of the M. E. Church, of Gentry county, Mo., and Lou, born August 15, 1855; she is residing at home with her parents. The Judge and Mrs. Atteberry are worthy and consistent members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES ATTERBURY, M.D.

(Physician and Surgeon, and Farmer and Fine Stock-raiser).

Dr. Atterbury is a younger brother to Judge Aden C. Atteberry, whose sketch precedes this. Their father, William Atterbury, was born in South Carolina, December 11, 1785, and their mother in the same State, August 10, 1795. They early came to Kentucky and were married in Hardin county of that State, November 10, 1811. Their subsequent removals have been noted in the sketch of Judge Atteberry. The father died September 28, 1839, and the mother August 12, 1862. Of their family of 11 children, but four are living: the Judge, the Doctor, Thomas J. and a daughter, Mary, now Mrs. Burton, of Randolph county. Dr. Atterbury was reared to a farm life, and on the 15th of June, 1856, was married to Miss Sarah C., a daughter of Rev. S. C. and Isabella Davidson, of this county. Her mother's maiden name was McClanahan, and both her parents were from Tennessee. They came to Cooper county, Mo., in 1835, and 10 years afterwards came to Macon county, where both lived until their death. Dr. Atterbury followed farming for some years after he attained his majority and then studied medicine. He commenced the practice at La Plata in 1856, and took a course in the Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa, from which he graduated in 1858. He continued practice at La Plata with a single year's absence while practicing in Putman county, until 1864, and then removed to Greenview, Menard county, Ill., where he continued the practice for eight years. In 1872 he returned to Macon county and located on his present farm. Here he has continued practicing medicine and farming up to the present time.

He has a good farm of nearly 900 acres and makes a specialty of raising fine stock. He has a small herd of fine short-horn cattle, a lot of Cotswold sheep and a stock of Poland-China hogs. He also has some fine English Park colts, and has commenced raising Clydesdale colts. In a word, he is one of the progressive, enterprising fine stock men of the county. Dr. Atterbury and wife have four children, but one of whom is now living, Alice, born February 22, 1857. Bernice and two infants are deceased. He and wife are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JULIUS M. BOURK

(Farmer).

This substantial citizen of Eagle township is a native of Maine, born in Lincoln (now Kennebec) county April 8, 1818. His father, Cyrus Bourk, was born in Lisbon, of that State, in February, 1793, and his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Ham, was born in Bath, of the same State, February 8, 1795. They were married in 1815, and were blessed with a family of nine children, of whom eight are living: Martha A., the wife of Nathan Frost, of Stillwater, Me.; Julius M., the subject of this sketch; Asenath C., the wife of W. C. Whitmore, of Chicago; Henrietta H., the wife of Peleg Hall, of this county; Charles T., of Wyoming; Hannah N., the wife of Albert Darable, of Chicago; David F., of Carroll county, Mo., and Sarah R., the wife of James S. Mitchell, of Macon City. The father was a farmer in Maine, and during the War of 1812 was a soldier in the American army. He died March 11, 1848. The mother died September 10, 1875, at Macon City.

JEROME F. BRICKELL

(Sections 33 and 34).

Mr. B. is one of the neatest and most progressive farmers in Eagle township. He is a Northerner by family and bringing up, and illustrates in his methods of farming, the characteristics which have made the farmers of the North famous throughout the Union as the best farmers in the country. Mr. Brickell came to his present place in the fall of 1869, and bought his land unimproved. He has improved it in first-class style, having an excellent class of buildings, good ponds, hedge fences both outside and cross, good fields, pastures, meadows, etc. It is called the "Model Farm," and is well entitled to the appellation. He makes a specialty of raising fine short-horn cattle and other good stock, including Cotswold sheep and Poland-China hogs, etc. Mr. Brickell is a native of Michigan, born near Niles, in Berrien county, July 11, 1841. His father, Thomas J., has for many years been a successful business man of Niles, and still resides near that city. His mother was a Miss Elizabeth Brickell, originally of Virginia. He, however, was from Ohio. Both are still living. Jerome F. was reared at Niles, and educated at the Baptist College at

Kalamazoo. In 1858 he went to California, and remained there for six years. While there, April 12, 1861, he was married to Miss Mary A. Collier, of Sacramento. Returning to Michigan in 1864, he came to this State five years afterwards, as stated above. Mr. and Mrs. Brickell have had a family of three children: Edgar J., Gertrude S. and Fred L. They also have an adopted daughter, Cora V. Mr. and Mrs. Brickell and the three older children are members of the First Baptist Church of Macon, and he is a member of the A. F. and A. M. Mr. Brickell has been elected township treasurer for four terms in succession, and is one of the most highly-respected and prominent citizens of the county. His wife's family was originally from Boston, Mass.

JOHN M. BUNCH

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

The Bunch family is one of the old and respected families of the county. Mr. Bunch's father, Col. John Bunch, was a native of Kentucky, born November 26, 1800, and in 1823 he was married to Miss Mary Oliver, who was born in the same State in 1805. They came to Missouri in 1825 and located in Howard county, but some years afterwards they removed to Randolph county, and a little later along to Macon county, settling in Independence township, where they made their permanent home. Col. Bunch became one of the well-to-do and highly respected citizens of the county, a successful farmer and widely and well known as a man of high character and intelligence. He died on his farm, in Independence township, May 15, 1883, having been a resident of the county for nearly half a century. His widow, the mother of our subject, still survives, and is on the old homestead, one of the venerable old mothers of the county. Both were members of the Old School Baptist Church from an early period of their lives. They had a family of eight sons and five daughters, of whom ten are living: Sarah, widow of James Morris; Lucy, the wife of John B. Epperson; Joseph, Lucinda, the wife of John W. Bunch; Eliza, the widow of Eld. A. Balmear; James, of Paris, Tex.; Nancy, the wife of James C. Miles, of Adair county; Thomas B., of Kirksville, and Benjamin F., of Sticklerville, Sullivan county, a practicing physician. John M. Bunch, the subject of this sketch, was born in Randolph county, June 11, 1838. He was reared on a farm in Macon county, and, of course, became a farmer. On the 29th of January, 1863, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Ratliff. She survived her marriage 11 years, dying October 16, 1874, leaving two sons and two daughters: Mary H., Hardee, Annie L. and Elvin. Hardee died in infancy. March 16, 1875, Mr. Bunch was married to Mrs. Martha F., the widow of Benjamin W. Oliver and a daughter of William and Mary McGee, of this county. A sketch of William McGee, her father, appears in this volume. Mrs. Bunch was born December 3, 1835. By her former union there are three sons and two daughters: Edward E., Luther, Emma, Joseph and Bettie. Mr. and Mrs. B. have one daughter, born June 4, 1877.

Mr. Bunch settled on his present farm in 1875, and is engaged in raising grain and stock with good success. He is a man of industry and an enterprising disposition, a worthy representative of the old and respected family of which he is a member.

THOMAS A. EAGLE, M.D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Farmer and Stock-raiser, and Miller).

Prominently among those whose names occupy a deservedly honorable place in the history of Macon county, stands that of the subject of this sketch, a man who has been identified with the county for a generation, and who has ever taken a leading part in all movements, whether industrial or otherwise, calculated to promote its best interests. For years he has been regarded as one of the ablest physicians in the county, and has been one of its most successful farmers and stock-raisers; he was the first citizen to advocate the broad and enlightened doctrine of free labor and human rights, regardless of race or color, which now prevails from one end of the Union to the other; and he has served his county in the legislative branch of State government, and has held the office of sheriff and other positions; the township in which he lives now bears his name, which was given to it by the county in honor of his long and useful life within its borders, and in appreciation of the value of his services as one of its best and foremost citizens. Thomas A. Eagle was born in Wayne (now Ashland) county, Ohio, April 5, 1819. His parents were natives of Virginia, and were representatives of old and respected families in that State. William Eagle and Rachel Anderson were married in 1805, and came to Ohio, locating in the southern part of that State in 1807. Two years afterwards they removed to Wayne county, and settled on the Mohegan river, where they lived for nearly half a century, and reared their family. Of their seven children, Thomas A. was the youngest. The others were: Isaiah, who died August 2, 1839; Edward B., who died April 23, 1826; Mary, the wife of Jonathan Montgomery, of Macon City, Mo.; Elizabeth, the widow of John Culbertson, of Jefferson county, Iowa; Nancy, who died December, 28, 1873, was the wife of Samuel Nayland, of Ohio, and Amelia M., who died January 20, 1875, whilst the wife of Adam Gwinner, of this county. The father was a substantial farmer of Wayne county, but in 1856, with his wife and daughter, Amelia, came West with his son, Dr. Eagle, the subject of this sketch. They came to Missouri, and stopped for a while at Kirksville, until they could get possession of the land which he had previously bought. While at Kirksville the father died, February 24, 1857. Dr. Eagle soon afterwards settled on his present farm about the 1st of April, 1857, where he has since resided. Dr. Eagle received his primary education in Wayne county, Ohio, where he attended the common schools during the winter seasons, but during the summer months worked on the farm. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. G. W. Howe, of Ashland, Ohio, and in 1842, having, in the meantime, also studied at

Mansfield, he entered the medical college at Willoughby, where he attended a course of lectures. In 1842 he emigrated to Fairfield, Iowa, and began the practice of his profession, where he practiced with success for two years. Dr. Eagle then returned to Ohio and entered the Medical College of Cleveland, from which he graduated with honor in the spring of 1847. Immediately following this Dr. Eagle located at Mohegansville, Ohio, and followed his profession there for about five years. Meanwhile, the California gold excitement broke out and he decided to try his fortunes in the distant Midas-land on the Pacific seas. Accordingly, in 1852, he shipped for the Golden coast, taking passage at New York on the steamship Brother Jonathan to the Isthmus, and from Panama on the sail vessel Clarissa Andrews, of which he was appointed surgeon. Landing at San Francisco after a voyage of 65 days, he engaged in the practice of medicine on the Pacific coast, but becoming dissatisfied, returned to Mohegansville, Ohio, the following year. He remained at that place engaged in his profession until 1856, when he came to Missouri, as stated above. On locating in this county, Dr. Eagle entered at once upon the practice of his profession, and also had the improvement of his present farm commenced. From that time to this he has continued in the active practice of medicine without interruption, except while occupied with public duties, and with success and increasing reputation. From the beginning he has commanded an extensive and lucrative practice, and still permits nothing to interfere with his professional duties. In farm and business affairs he has also been abundantly successful. One of the best evidences of this is his large and handsome farm, which contains over 700 acres of fine land and is exceptionally well improved. He has been quite successful in stock-raising, and has also, from time to time, been identified with the milling business. He and Mr. Gwinner will shortly put up a large grain and saw-mill, which will be the fourth one with which he has been connected. Dr. Eagle has also taken an intelligent and active interest in public affairs. From the beginning he was a free-soiler, believing that slave labor was not only an outrage on humanity itself, but was even injurious to the white race and the slave owner. He was therefore in favor of the abolition of slavery by peaceable means, and on the basis of just compensation to those who had come honestly by their slave property. If the advice of such men as Dr. Eagle had been followed by the Southern people, the war with all its attendant horrors would have been avoided, and the South would not have been reduced to poverty and misery as it was. Dr. Eagle thus believing, advocated his principles in Macon county manfully and honestly, whenever occasion called for their expression. He made the first free-soil speech ever delivered in the county. This was at Rambo school-house, in Ten Mile township, in the fall of 1857. In 1860 he canvassed the counties of Macon, Sullivan and Adair for the Lincoln electoral ticket, and held joint political discussions with John Foster, of Kirksville, and Albert Gilstrap and Henry Beveir, of Bloomington,

at different points. In 1868 Dr. Eagle was elected to the office of sheriff, and in 1864 he was elected to represent the county in the State Legislature, both of which offices he filled with honor alike to himself and the county. Dr. Eagle has always been a strong temperance man, and, in fact, has been a teetotaler from boyhood, both as to the use of liquors and tobacco, as well as to profane language. He has long been a member of the M. E. Church. Dr. Eagle has been twice married. His first wife was previously Miss Pauline Newbrough, a daughter of William Newbrough, a prominent citizen of Ashland county, Ohio. They were married September 21, 1858. She died July 1, 1866, while on a visit to her parents in Ohio. She had borne him five children, but one of whom is now living, namely: Paulina Oddissa, the youngest, who is now a young lady and at home with her father. The others, Rachel, Rowenna, Jessie F. and William C., died at tender ages. To his present wife, previously Mrs. Hattie B. Morey, the widow of Robert C. Morey, who lost his life in the service of the Union, he was married May 12, 1868. She was a daughter of Jesse J. Hall, of Washington county, Ohio. Mrs. Eagle is a member of the M. E. Church.

DAVID A. FOSTER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Foster, a worthy citizen of Eagle township, was born in Nicholas county, Ky., September 12, 1825. His father, David Foster, was also a native of Kentucky, but the family, by way of Tennessee, was originally from South Carolina. Mr. Foster's mother was a Miss Priscilla G. Piper, whose parents came from the Old Dominion. They had five children: James L., now of Illinois; Asberry, of California; David A., Tabitha, the wife of O. L. Edwards, of Illinois, and Alexander, of Kentucky. David A., the subject of this sketch, whose parents in the meantime had removed to Illinois, was married in that State to Miss Angeline Brown. This union was consummated on the 4th of April, 1848. By this marriage there were four daughters and two sons, of whom but two are living: Docia E., the wife of Martin Muff, and Lewis R. The mother of these died March 30, 1860. Mr. Foster consummated his second marriage July 23, 1860. To this union were born three sons and two daughters, of whom there are three living: Lou W., now of Portland, Ore.; Martha L. and Clara M. Mr. Foster came to Missouri from Macoupin county, Ill., and settled on the farm where he now resides in the spring of 1866, where, in the language of the well known Baptist minister, Rev. Mr. Cox, "he has since constantly resided." Mr. Foster has a good farm of 80 acres and is comfortably situated on his place. During the war he served three years under the broad ægis of the Union. He enlisted under Capt. Ben Lee, of Girard, Ill., in Co. H, One Hundred and Twenty-second infantry, August 10, 1862. He was in many engagements during the war, the last one being the battle at Mobile, after which he was honorably discharged July 15, 1865. Mr. Foster is a worthy,

good farmer, and is well respected by the community at large and the generality of those who know him as well as all who have had dealings with him.

CHRISTIAN FULMER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Fulmer is one of those sturdy German characters, honest, intelligent and industrious, so many of whom are to be found in Missouri and throughout the country, men who have done their full share towards developing the resources of the country and making the community of which they are members prosperous and progressive. Like most of our worthy German fellow-citizens, Mr. Fulmer has been successful in life and now has 350 acres of fine land, the fruit of his own toil and good management. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, September 13, 1806, and received a good German education as he grew up. He was one in a family of three sons and two daughters of John Fulmer and wife, Mary Mulbach, both now deceased. Christian Fulmer, at the age of 26, in 1832, came to America, landing at Baltimore, and here he worked for three months at the butcher's trade. He then went to Marietta, Penn., where he remained for two years and then removed to High Spire, in the same State, going from there to Cumberland county two years later, and after a year at the latter place he went to Cambria county, making that his home until the fall of 1868. From Cambria county, Penn., Mr. Fulmer came to Macon county, Mo., where he has since resided. Here he has followed farming for a number of years and with the success indicated above. Mr. Fulmer has been twice married. Once before leaving his native country to a young lady who died some years afterwards. One son, Frederick, by this marriage is now living in Somerset county, Penn. April 18, 1833, he was married to Miss Rebecca Heister, of Lancaster county, Penn. There are five children living from this union: John G., of Colfax county, Neb.; Elizabeth, the wife of William Day, of this county; Margaret, the widow of Elbridge Stiles, of Shelby county; Jacob, of Oil City, Penn., and Isaac, of this county. Mr. Fulmer and his son Isaac are engaged in farming together. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Isaac Fulmer is a member of the Brothers of Philanthropy.

JOHN S. GOODDING

(Section 20).

This substantial and industrious farmer of Eagle township is a brother to James R. Goodding, whose sketch is found elsewhere, and was born September 28, 1847. After he grew up, on the 11th of February, 1873, being then in his twenty-sixth year, he was married to Miss Martha E., a daughter of Solomon C. and Matilda S. Milam. A sketch of the Milam family appears in the biography of Dr. Milam on a previous page of this book. Mrs. Milam's father, Judge Baker, was for many years a prominent citizen of the county. For

two terms he was judge of the county court and held other local offices. Mr. Goodding settled on his farm soon after his marriage and has since resided on this place. He has a good farm of 160 acres comfortably and substantially improved. He also has 160 acres on the west side of the Chariton river. He handles stock to quite an extent and has been satisfactorily successful. In a word, he is one of the substantial citizens of the township and is well respected. Mr. and Mrs. Goodding have had a family of five children: James E., Isaac C., deceased; Samuel B., Nellie M. and Laura B. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the M. E. Church South at Bellevue, and he is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

SAMUEL A. GOODDING

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. G., a brother to J. S. Goodding, whose sketch precedes this, was born on the old family homestead, in this township, on a part of which he now resides, March 7, 1850. He was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. May 27, 1880, he was married to Miss Mary E. Meadows, a daughter of Lewis and Johanna Meadows, who resided near College Mound. She was born April 4, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Goodding have two children: Mary J. and Julia M. Mrs. Goodding has a good farm of 213 acres and is one of the intelligent, go-ahead young farmers of the county. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church South and he is a member of the A. F. and A. M. The history of his father's family has been fully given in the preceding pages of this book. Young Mr. Goodding has shown himself to be one of the coming farmers of the county. With the excellent start he has and with his industry and intelligent system of management, he can hardly fail to take a position among the leading farmers in the course of a few years. His wife is a lady of many estimable qualities and is much esteemed among her neighbor friends.

ADAM GWINNER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Gwinner is a native of Germany, born in Bavaria, August 21, 1824. He was reared in his native country and received the education common to the youths of Bavaria of his station in life. At the age of 21 he entered the German army, in which he served a term of six years. In 1853 he came to America, and having friends at South Bend, Ind., proceeded directly to that place. He remained in South Bend about three years, but his health failing on account of the severity of the climate, he concluded to come to the South-west and locate in Kansas. Finally, however, he settled in Macon county, Mo., where he has since resided. Here he rented land and farmed for a year, but after that engaged in milling with Dr. Thomas A. Eagle, which he continued up to 1860. Resuming farming, he has since followed it almost continuously and has been quite successful. He has an excellent

farm of nearly 300 acres, which he has well improved. Mr. Gwinner is one of the industrious, enterprising farmers of the township. He and Dr. Eagle are now making arrangements for the erection of a grain and saw mill, which they will soon put up. On the 15th of April, 1855, Mr. Gwinner was married in Indiana to Miss Margaret Gottsman, formerly of Germany. She survived her marriage, however, less than a year, dying January 18, 1856, having been preceded to the grave by an infant daughter. Mr. Gwinner's second wife was previously Miss Amelia M. Eagle, who died in 1875, without issue. To his present wife, formerly Miss Mary A. Roemer, he was married March 16, 1876. They have one daughter, Resia A., born July 12, 1881. Mr. Gwinner's parents were Peter J. and Catherine (Human) Gwinner. They had six sons and two daughters, of whom four are living: Mary, the widow of Hoboken Feight, of Wisconsin; John, of this county; Adam, the subject of this sketch; and George, of Eagle township.

SAMUEL C. HAMILTON

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. H. is a man who, though as Mr. Cox says, boasts no classical education, is yet a man of sound intelligence and a fair knowledge of books, and possesses that clear insight into affairs which never fails to make one successful and influential in whatever pursuit he engages. Born January 7, 1820, in Wayne county, Ky., he received a good common English education and became a farmer, a calling in which he has been satisfactorily successful, and he has also obtained some prominence in his part of the county, having served as township clerk, and is now township collector. He is a substantial, good citizen, respected by all who know him. His farm contains 240 acres and his improvements are of a good class. His father, Joseph H. Hamilton, born March 13, 1799, is still living and makes his home with his son, Samuel C. His wife, Samuel C.'s mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Kiggin, born January 10, 1802, died March 2, 1864. They were married December 31, 1818, and came to Macon county, Mo., in 1846, Samuel C. having preceded them to this county three years. He was married February 20, 1845, to Miss Sarah A. Blackwell. They have had eight children: Nancy A., now the wife of J. S. Hogue; William J., now of Macon county; James H., now of East Portland, Ore.; Sidney F., now of Jacksonville, Mo.; Charles L., now of Washington Territory; Samuel C. R., now of Montana; Mary E. and Robert E., now of Macon county. Elizabeth Blackwell, the mother of Mrs. S. C. Hamilton, born in Henrico county, Va., August 22, 1800, is now living with her daughter, Mrs. S. C. Hamilton.

STEPHEN B. HANNA

(Farmer).

Alexander Hanna, Stephen B.'s father, was a native of Harper county, Md. He married Mary Wilson, of Beaver county, Penn.,

and settled in the latter county, where he followed farming. They had six sons and six daughters, of whom but four are living: Stephen B., Lee R., of Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, of Ohio county, Ind., and Cynthia, of the same county. The mother died in Ohio county, Ind., in 1873, to which they had removed, and the father died there three years later. Stephen B. was born in Beaver county, Penn., March 1, 1826. He was reared to a farm life. August 5, 1862, he enlisted in Co. G, Thirty-fifth Ohio volunteer infantry for three years, or during the war. For 48 days he was in the siege of Vicksburg and was there at the time of the surrender of the place. He was also at the capture of Jackson, Miss., both times, being retaken by the Confederate and recaptured by the loyal soldiers of the Union. January 5, 1865, he was discharged on account of physical disability upon the surgeon's certificate to that effect, having, however, nearly served his time out. Since that time he has drawn a pension regularly from the Government; up to 1883 at the rate \$8 per month; and since 1883 at the rate of \$24. October 1, 1868, Mr. Hanna was married to Miss Elizabeth Blackwell, of this county, he having previously removed to this county. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna have no children. Mrs. Hanna was a daughter of Charles Blackwell, of this county, who died July 20, 1882. Her mother still resides on the old Blackwell homestead. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the M. E. Church South, and he of the G. A. R. His farm contains 60 acres.

OLIVER HATLER

(Post-office, Atlanta).

Mr. H. is one of the old citizens and well-to-do, successful farmers of Eagle township. He is a native of Kentucky, born in Allen county, February 16, 1824. His father was Michael Hatler, originally of South Carolina, but his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah E. Bracken, was a native of Kentucky. Of the family of four sons and three daughters, only Oliver, the subject of this sketch, is now living. Both parents are also deceased. Oliver Hatler came to Missouri in 1841 and located in Eagle (then Liberty) township. Here, six years afterwards, February 7, 1848, he was married to Miss Susan Z. Belmear. Mr. Hatler's first wife died April 18, 1867, leaving him two children: Harriet Z., the wife of Wilhelm VanTilberg, of Colorado, and Martin L., of this county. September 22, 1857, Mr. Hatler was married to Miss Nancy D. Lyda, a daughter of Gideon Lyda, for whom Lyda township, in this county, was named. By his last marriage Mr. Hatler has four children: Celia A., the wife of Lewis R. Foster; Leonard P., Elvina C., resident of the town of Home Circle, and Isaac L. Mr. Hatler has followed farming in this township from the time he first settled here, away back in 1841, for a period now of 43 years. He has long lived on his present farm, which is known as the Hatler farm, containing 340 acres. His life has been such with regard both to industry and upright conduct that he is now comfortably situated and enjoys the esteem and confidence

of all who know him. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Shiloh ; he is also a member of the A. F. and A. M.

WILLIAM J. HUGHES

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. H. is the owner and proprietor of 100 acres of good prairie land and 10 acres of timber, all in Eagle township, on the former of which he has his farm and homestead, where he is successfully engaged in farming. Mr. Hughes has a good farm on which he raises annually about 30 acres of corn and cuts some 15 acres of meadow. He handles from 15 to 20 head of cattle and from 10 to 15 head of hogs, besides having a flock of about 60 head of fine sheep. He is identified with the Bellevue M. E. Church South. He is a brother to Jerome Hughes, whose sketch has already been written, and in that the genealogy of the family has been given, so that it is unnecessary to say anything on that score in this article. Mr. Hughes, the subject of this sketch, was born August 9, 1844, and was reared up a farmer, an occupation he has ever since followed. On the 24th of December, 1865, he was married to Miss Rebecca Willis, a daughter of George and Sarah Willis, of Morrow county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have a family of four daughters: Gertrude Maude, Mabel L., Clara M. and Kate M. Mrs. Hughes is also a member of the Bellevue M. E. Church South. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are well thought of by their neighbors and acquaintances and are earnest in the interest they take in the church. They are hospitable neighbors and kind to all with whom they come in contact.

JEROME HUGHES

(Section 22).

One of those industrious, intelligent Northern farmers, so many of whom have settled in this county since the war, is Mr. Hughes. He was born in the Buckeye State, May 29, 1854, and came to Missouri with his parents in 1859. His father, Thomas L. Hughes, and his mother, Adeline Roberts, were both born and reared in Ohio, in which State they were married and lived until their removal to Macon county, Mo., in 1869. They settled in Eagle township, where the father died, May 5, 1878, and the mother December 31, 1882. Both were members of the M. E. Church South at Bellview. The father was an enterprising farmer and had a good farm in this county. They had a family of six children: Louisa J., William, Margaret, the wife of John Love; Jerome, Elmer, a teacher at Macon City, and Thomas H., the latter of whom died from being accidentally shot. Jerome Hughes, the subject of this sketch, was 15 years of age when the family settled in Macon county, and completed his majority in the county. December 30, 1875, he was married to Miss Jeanette Stone, a daughter of Hiram S. and Lean Stone, of this county. Mr. Hughes, who had already engaged in farming on his own account, continued

in that occupation, and has since followed it with good success. He has 120 acres of land, 20 of timber and the balance in prairie, which is mostly in cultivation. He raises grain and stock in a general way, and is making good progress as a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have two children living: Inez and Blair. Two are deceased: John N. and Leannie. Mrs. Hughes is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

WILLIAM MCGEE

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. McGee, whose father was also named William, and whose mother's maiden name was Sarah Low, both originally of North Carolina, was born in Kentucky, December 14, 1813, and was the youngest in a family of four children, the others being Nancy, Andrew and Sarah, who are now deceased. The father died when our subject was in infancy, and the mother afterwards married Herman Reed, of Kentucky. She died there in 1828. William McGee grew up in Kentucky, and December 4, 1833, was married to Miss Mary J. Moore. He continued to reside in Kentucky for 16 years after his marriage, but in 1849 came to Missouri, locating in Eagle township of Macon county. He has since continued to reside in this township, and is highly respected. Some years ago he was elected magistrate, but declined to serve. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church at Macon City. They had a family of 10 children, six daughters and four sons, of whom but five are living, namely: Martha E., wife of John Bunch; Anna T., wife of A. J. Terrell; William J., public administrator of the county; Isaac M. and Ermine, wife of J. M. Day. The deceased were: Sarah S., who died while the wife of James Ashurst; Caroline, who died whilst the wife of John Quinn; Aden C., who died at the age of 24; Emma, Election P. and Mary S., who died in infancy.

DANIEL MELVILLE

(Section 21).

Mr. M., one of the most intelligent citizens and industrious farmers of Eagle township, has been a resident of this township since 1870, prior to which time he had been engaged in the manufacture of cloth, being a master spinner by trade, one of the best of his craft in the country. He retired from work in the factory on account of failing health, which resulted from close confinement and impure air incident to his business. Mr. Melville is a native of Scotland, born in Glasgow, April 23, 1826. His father, Alexander Melville, was a native of the same country, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Clark, was from the Highlands of Scotland by descent. There were six sons and three daughters in their family, of whom five are living. Both parents died at Glasgow. Daniel Melville was reared in his native city, and in 1845 came to Canada with his uncle by marriage,

John Wallace. He lived in the Dominion until 1848, when he located at Troy, N. Y., where he worked in the iron works of Peter Burton for nearly two years. He then entered the Ogden Cloth Mills, and for seven years had charge of what is termed a pair of "spinning mules" or "jenneys," having previously learned the spinner's trade in his native country. While there such was the superiority of his skill that he was selected to spin the yarn which was to be exhibited at the World's Fair in New York. Mr. Melville worked at his trade almost continuously up to 1870, when he came to Macon county. He has been married three times. His first wife was Miss Mary A. Lackey, of Cohoes Falls, N. Y. She survived her marriage but a short time, leaving a son, Robert, now of this county. His second wife was Miss Davidson, of the same place. She died in 1875. The only child living of this union, a daughter, Julia, who is married, now resides in Iowa. Mr. Melville's present wife was formerly Miss Lizzie Dimick, of Macon county. They have no children. Mr. Melville's farm contains nearly a quarter of a section of land and is substantially improved. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH OATES

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

This country was settled originally by the people of England mainly, and it was English blood and brain and English patriotism and love of liberty transplanted into the New World, that won American Independence and established here the best government the world ever saw. It is therefore gratifying to see amid the flood-tides of foreign immigration that are crowding upon our shores, Englishmen have not ceased to come. They are the nationality that we most want. Mr. Oates is a worthy representative of the sterling English race who first colonized this country. He came to America in 1867, and settled in Macon county in 1869. Mr. Oates has since resided in this county, except for a period of four years, during which he was in Illinois. He purchased his present farm in 1881. Here he has 320 acres of fine land. He raises grain principally, but also has considerable stock. Mr. Oates is one of the thorough-going farmers of the township, and is steadily advancing in the accumulation of property. He was born in Yorkshire, England, March 24, 1842, and was a son of Thomas and Ann (Torry) Oates, both of old English families. There were five daughters and three sons in their family, but four of whom, two sons and two daughters, are living; but none of them, except the subject of this sketch, left England. After coming to this county Mr. Oates was married October 20, 1870, to Miss Mary C. McWilliams, of Macon county. She died of consumption, November 8, 1880, leaving him a son, Thomas J., now seven years of age. Mr. Oates has not since remarried.

J. BRADLEY THOMPSON

(Section 28).

Mr. T., who owns an excellent farm of 360 acres, and is one of the respected citizens of the township, was born in Christian county, Ky., July 31, 1807, and was a son of Samuel Thompson, born in North Carolina, February 24, 1784, and Matilda S. Thompson, whose maiden name was Bradley, born in Virginia, October 8, 1785. They were married October 2, 1806, and J. Bradley was the eldest of their family of 11 children, six daughters and five sons, of whom five are living, the others besides the subject of this sketch being Richard D., now of Cass county, Ill.; Samuel B., of the same county; Sarah J., the widow of William Boston, also of that county; Matilda J., the widow of Thomas Richardson, of Kansas. The father died April 26, 1835, and the mother October 5, 1851. They removed to Cass county, Ill., in an early day. J. Bradley continued to reside in that county until 1876, when he bought his present farm in Macon county, Mo., and removed to this place. He has been twice married; his first wife was Rosanna, the widow of Benjamin Canby, of Illinois. She died January 28, 1858. There were three sons and one daughter by this union, of whom three are living: John L., now of Southern Missouri; Lucy H., now the wife of John Baird, of Ohio, and Francis M., of Washington Territory. To his present wife Mr. Thompson was married May 14, 1858. She was Mrs. Mary Carper, the widow of John M. Carper. By this union there have been three sons and three daughters, of whom four are living: Samuel T., at home with his father; Robert McC., of Dixon, Ill., now attending the University; Emma D., at home, and Abraham L., also at home. Mr. Thompson, in his time, has been a farmer of extraordinary energy and industry, and quite successful. Though 77 years of age, he is still well preserved, and would hardly be taken to be more than 60. He is a man who is respected by all who know him, for in character he is upright, he is kind and accommodating, and his good name has ever been without a breath of reproach.

RICHARD WHITEHEAD

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. W., who owns a good farm of 140 acres in Eagle township, comes of an ancient and respected English family. His grandfather, John S. Whitehead, was, for many years, clerk of the Dimm Church, in the shire of Kent, England, of the Established Church of that country. There were, in his family, five boys and five girls. He lived to the advanced age of 108. Mr. Whitehead's father was John S. Whitehead, born in Kent, England, March 2, 1796. In 1819 he was married to Miss Charlotta Law, a relative of the celebrated John Law, of French assignat fame. By this union there were 10 children, four boys and six girls, of whom but five are living. The parents,

with their family of children, came to America in 1827, and settled in the State of New York. The father afterwards returned to England with his family, but became dissatisfied with his native country and came back to America, spending the remainder of his days on this side of the Atlantic. He died at Utica, N. Y., July 8, 1875. His five surviving children all live in this country, namely: John S., in Macon county, Mo.; Jeremiah at Albany, N. Y.; Richard, the subject of this sketch; Mary, the widow of Henry Barby, now in Chicago, and William, of this county. Richard Whitehead, the subject of this sketch, was married June 7, 1842, to Miss Stazzie Sears, of New York City. Her father was a native of Canada, and her mother of Pennsylvania. Both died in Oneida county, N. Y. In 1855 Mr. Whitehead came to Missouri and located at Palmyra, and in 1858 removed to Macon county, where he has since resided. Here he first filled contracts with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, for supplying timber for bridges and telegraph poles. Afterwards he engaged in farming, which he has since followed. He has held the offices of magistrate, township treasurer and school director, and is highly respected. He and his good wife have had 13 children, namely: Mary E., who died in 1880, whilst the wife of S. S. Greer, leaving a family of five children; Redman, now living with his father, was a student of McGee College, and is a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Kirksville Presbytery; Charlotte, the wife of Samuel W. Allen; Rachel S., the wife of Rev. John Wilson, of Oberlin, Kan., minister of the Old School Presbyterian Church; John S., of Montgomery county, Ohio; William, a farmer in Macon county; Charles H., studying for the ministry at Park College, of Platte county, Mo.; Stazzie A., Ermine A. P., the wife of B. H. Wiggans; Abram L., Sallie A. A., Richard L. and George W. Mr. Whitehead and wife and eight of their children are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Stazzie A., their fourth daughter, who was for five years an invalid, and whose recovery was despaired of for nearly four years, was suddenly restored to health on the 3d of February, 1881, by the prayers of faith, as promised in James, v: 14, 15, which say: "Is any sick among you? Let him call for the elders of the church; and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord: and the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up; and if he have committed sins, they shall be forgiven him." Whatever Mill and Tyndall and Darwin and Spencer, and all the rest, may say about miracles, this shows that the power of faith is still potent for good on the earth. The following is a true statement of the facts as they took place, stated in a letter to his children in Kansas:—

MACON, Mo., Feb. 6, 1881.

DEAR CHILDREN: We are all well. We will send you good news which will be to you great joy.

We are holding a protracted meeting at Liberty Church. It commenced the fourth Sabbath in January, conducted by Bros. Pool, Blosser and Redmon Whitehead. The Lord has been in our midst and is still with us. We can not find words to express our gratitude to him for what he has done for Adah.

At our morning meeting on the 2d of this month, also at the evening meeting of the same day, I made a request that every child of God would, to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, join with us in prayer to God with faith believing that he would restore Adah to health again.

On February 3d we deferred family prayers till after breakfast. While at the table Uncle William came in; asked if we had said anything to Adah about the request I had made for prayer. I said no, you go and tell her. He did so while we were eating and we soon left the table. I then took all the family with me in the middle room. I then stated to them the request that I had made for special prayer for Adah that she might be restored to health. I then called the attention of all to the reading of the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th verses of the fifth chapter of James. We felt that God was with us. We all with one accord knelt in the presence of God, feeling that He would grant the request, Uncle William at the foot of the bed, mother at the head, I in the middle near the stove, the rest close at hand. Uncle William led in prayer, then myself, then mother continued, and Adah was praying earnestly that God would help her to believe that he would heal her now. Here she bounded out of bed embracing me, saying, "Jesus has healed me right now." She ran from one to the other, embracing and saying, "I am healed — Jesus has healed me." I then looked at the clock and it was 10 minutes past 8 o'clock.

She took her place at the table for dinner the same day, and has ever since enjoyed her food and mingling with the family around the house. There is a large number already come to see her. She meets them at the door and says, "I am healed. The Great Physician Jesus has healed me. Give your heart to him; he will save you from all sins."

Lo! I have these many years prayed that she might mingle with us around the family altar. The next morning we realized that our prayer was answered. She led us in prayer.

She received your letter yesterday. The two doctors who treated her last have seen her and say she is sound. For the last year she has kept her bed all the time.

From your father and mother, who are thankful to God for this great blessing.

RICHARD WHITEHEAD.

LYDA TOWNSHIP.

ALBERT M. ATTEBERY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser.)

Mr. A. was born in Woodford county, Ill., November 9, 1841. His parents, William P. Attebery and Susanah A. Glazebrook, were natives of Kentucky, but removed to Woodford county, Ill., in about 1828. In 1856 they moved again, settling in Macon county, near Vienna, where he owned a very fine farm of about 600 acres. In 1868 Mr. A. bought a farm in Knox county, upon which he lived until his death, April 27, 1877. A. M. spent his youth on the farm, and received a good education, first at the common schools, and afterwards at the Eureka Academy and Eureka College, in Eureka, Woodford county, Ill., at which institution he remained about eight years. At the age of 19 he began to teach, but after two years studied photography, and in 1861 went into the business at Macon. The next year, the air being full of the alarms of war, Mr. Attebery went to Illinois, and enlisted in Co. E, One Hundred and Eighth Illinois infantry. He was detailed almost at once to the commissary department, and served for a few months as assistant regimental commissary, was then

promoted, and shortly afterward again promoted to the first lieutenant of Co. K, same regiment, in which capacity he served until he was mustered out, July 27, 1865. He took part in the following fights: Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River, Siege of Vicksburg, Guntown Raid, Siege of Mobile, and many smaller engagements and skirmishes. After his discharge Mr. A. returned to Macon county and entered the arena of mercantile life. He was engaged in business both at Vienna and Atlanta for about 18 months, then sold out and went to farming. He came on his present farm January 25, 1870, and owns 330 acres of land one mile east of Atlanta, 280 fenced in meadow, pasture and cultivation. His farm is well improved, containing good buildings, including tenant house and a fine orchard. Mr. Attebery married, January 19, 1870, Miss Jennetta, daughter of Martin Attebery, formerly from Kentucky, and one of the pioneers of Macon county. There are two children: Phradie and Claudie. Mr. A. is a Democrat, and has held several offices in the township. He was for eight years assessor, and has been, since 1881, township collector. He has been chosen many times as delegate to the county convention, and has been secretary of the Atlanta lodge A. F. and A. M. for about 15 years. Mr. and Mrs. A. are members of the Christian Church, and have the cordial respect and good will of all who know them.

L. J. ATTERBURY.

(Post-office, Atlanta).

Mr. Atterbury was born on the farm where the town of Atlanta, Macon county, Mo., is now situated, on the 12th of May, 1845. His father, Seaman Atterbury, a native of Kentucky, moved with his parents when a child of eight years, to Illinois, and passed his early life near Galesburg. At the age of 18 the family removed to Monroe county, Mo., where he formed the acquaintance of a charming young lady by the name of Nancy G. Weatherford, of Kentucky, to whom he was married. After living there several years he moved to Iowa, settling in Davis county, near the present site of the town of Bloomfield, where he lived six years. Not satisfied, he returned with his family to Missouri in 1845, and bought land and improved a farm in Macon county, and there he still lives. He lost his first wife in 1852, and subsequently married Miss Mary C. Dabney, also from Kentucky. By the first marriage there were seven children: two girls and five boys; of these L. J. was the fifth child, all now married. There were three boys by his deceased wife, there being 10 children. All are living; the youngest is 25 years old. L. J. grew up in the county on a farm, and was educated partly at the common schools and partly by himself. When the war began he was but a boy of 16, but enlisted in the service of the stars and stripes in the Twenty-second Missouri infantry, afterwards consolidated with and known as the Tenth Missouri infantry, under the brave Col. Samuel A. Holmes, of St. Louis. He served until 1864, part of the time as musician. He was in many fights,

the principal of which are Iuka and Corinth, Miss., Yazoo Pass Expedition, Siege of Vicksburg, Raymond, Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge and Stony Point, Tenn., this being his last general engagement of any consequence. At Corinth he received a slight gunshot wound in the hip, but served his country until his term of service expired, and then was discharged and went home. The war not being over, he remained home two months, and re-enlisted in an independent company for scouting purposes, in which he was quartermaster sergeant. When the war was over he clerked for his father in a store in Atlanta, but in little more than a year went on a farm. His next step, farming being a lonely life for a bachelor, was to choose a wife, whom he found in the person of Miss Julia A., daughter of Judge M. G. Clem, of Adair county, but formerly from Ohio. After his marriage Mr. Atterbury continued to farm for 14 years, devoting some time, also, to the raising and feeding of stock for general markets. In September, 1881, he moved to Atlanta, sold his farm, and engaged in the drug and grocery business. He has since sold out his business and is living at ease. Mr. and Mrs. A. have one child, M. Theron, one, Eddie, having died in infancy. Mr. A. is a member of Atlanta Lodge No. 411, I. O. O. F., and is vice-grand of the order. Mrs. A. belongs to the M. E. Church.

BENJAMIN C. ATTERBERRY

(Railroad Agent and Postmaster, Atlanta).

Mr. Atterberry, son of Seman Atterberry, was born in Macon county, near Atlanta, January 20, 1849. The greater part of his life has been spent in the county, and he was raised a farmer. He received a good education, partly at the common schools and partly at the Kirksville Normal, Kirksville, Mo. During the last year of the war he fought for the Union in Co. H, Forty-second Missouri infantry, under Col. Forbes. Though his health compelled him to be much of his time in the hospital, yet he took part in several minor engagements, was in pursuit of William Stephens west of La Plata and Atlanta, and was an eye-witness of the scene on the day after the massacre at Centralia. After his discharge Mr. Atterberry returned to the farm for several years and continued his studies both at home and at select schools. He learned telegraphy under E. S. Bedford, who was agent at the time, and after proficient knowledge was acquired worked on the road as extra, and subsequently was operator and agent at Millard, Glenwood Junction, Moulton, Queen City and Huntsville. He has been agent and operator at Atlanta since 1875. Two years after that time he was appointed postmaster, which office he still holds, to the entire satisfaction of the public. Mr. Atterberry married Miss Alva E., daughter of Mr. William Carroll and Mrs. M. J. Davies, formerly from Baltimore, Md., where their daughter returned for her schooling. Mrs. Atterberry was born at Carbondale, Pa. The marriage was solemnized September 16, 1880, by Rev. R.

C. McKinney, at the residence of her mother at Norton, Kan. Two children, Archie C. and Bernice, are the fruits. Mrs. A. is a member of the Baptist Church. Around this family cluster much of the most refined society in Atlanta.

WILLIAM W. BABCOCK

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Babcock is one of those enterprising, thorough-going men who generally succeed wherever they are and in whatever business they engage. Some men never succeed and are always complaining of their misfortunes, while others go to work and force success out of the most unfavorable surroundings. Mr. Babcock is one of this latter class. He had no means left him to begin on, but had to learn by his own industry and intelligence business affairs, and then get his own start to begin on. This he did most resolutely and with more than ordinary success. He is now one of the prominent business men of his section of the county, and has a most promising future before him. Mr. Babcock, though born in Toronto, Canada, July 4, 1847, was born of American parents and reared in the United States, so that he is by birthright and residence an American citizen. A sketch of the history of his father's family has been given in the biography of his brother, J. H. Babcock, on a subsequent page of this volume. After the birth of William W. his parents, in 1848, moved back to the United States, locating in Orleans county, New York, where he grew to manhood. His father was engaged in farming in Orleans county, and to that occupation William was brought up. Everyone knows that New York always had a fine system of common schools, and young Babcock had access to these schools as he grew up, thus securing a good, practical English education. In 1866, then 19 years of age, he came to Missouri with his parents and followed farming with his father in this State for several years. In 1870 he engaged in clerking with his brother, thus learning the practical part of business life. He continued it for some 10 years. In 1881 Mr. Babcock opened a lumber yard at Atlanta, the only establishment of the kind in the place. There had previously been one here, but the business had been abandoned for the reason that the custom did not justify it. Mr. Babcock first started with a small stock of lumber, and as the trade increased he steadily increased his stock. Keeping a good stock of goods and selling at fair prices, as well as treating every one fairly, have proved the secret of his success. The result is that he now has a large and complete stock of lumber and other building material, and is doing a thriving business. In the summer of 1882 he also engaged in the grain trade, and has since handled the grain that has been shipped from this place. In February, 1882, Mr. Babcock established a harness shop at Atlanta, which he is also conducting. He carries an excellent assortment of harness, saddles, etc., and is doing a good business. March 6, 1871, Mr. Babcock was married to Miss Drue Atterberry, a

daughter of Martin Atterberry, one of the pioneer settlers of the county from Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Babcock have two children, George A. and Frank L. Mr. B. is an active member of the Good Templars lodge.

JOHN H. BABCOCK

(Atlanta).

Among the leading merchants of Atlanta is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Bristol, England, December 10, 1843, and is the son of John and Eliza (Anthony) Babcock, both English. His parents emigrated to this country in 1843 and settled in Orleans county, N. Y. Here John H. grew up on his father's farm. He was well educated in the common schools and at the Albion Academy. His war experience was varied and thrilling. He enlisted in 1863 in Co. L, Second New York mounted rifles as a private, but was soon promoted. He took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, North End, Methusta Church, and siege of Petersburg, and from June 17, 1864, to July 30th was in a general engagement. In the latter part of the war Mr. Babcock was in the cavalry with the army of the Potomac; was in several raids in Virginia, and had a horse shot at Farmville on Lee's retreat, April 8th. The next morning, just half an hour before Lee's surrender, he received a gun shot wound in the thigh at Appomattox station. After his recovery and discharge he went back to New York and spent several months recuperating. The next spring Mr. Babcock traveled awhile in Canada, Pennsylvania and Illinois, and in 1866 came to Missouri and worked on the survey of a railroad in the northern part of the State. His father's family followed him to Missouri in about a year, settling in Macon county, and in 1870 J. H. began merchandising for himself. He has a large and select stock of general merchandise and has built up an extensive trade. Mr. Babcock also makes a business of buying and shipping apples, and has handled in the last year about 5,000 barrels. He owes his success to his fine business ability and strict attention to his affairs. He owns his store, which is a large building, well lighted and filled with goods. Mr. Babcock chose his companion for life from his old home, Orleans county, N. Y., in the person of Miss Mary Cochrane, daughter of William Cochrane, of Waterport, N. Y. By his marriage there were two children: Gracie R. and Daisy, the latter fading like a flower touched by the frost ere she reached her fifth year. Mr. Babcock is a member of Truth Lodge 268, at Atlanta, A. F. and A. M., also of Emmanuel Commandery, K. T., No. 7, and has been for three terms master of the lodge.

ARTHUR BORRON, B.A., M.B., TRIN. COLL. CANTAB.

(Post-office, Economy).

Some philosopher has said that the lightest circumstance often directs and controls the whole future of one's life. And illustrations of the truth of this we see daily in the lives of those among us. Here

we may see a man who has come down to us through a certain series of surroundings occupying a given position in life, but who, if his course had been directed through other conditions, would doubtless be in a far different station from the one he now holds. The direction that the waters of the fountain take on the heights of the Andes controls the course of the mighty Amazon. Here is a man, an Englishman by birth and bringing up, educated, both generally and professionally, in the finest schools of Great Britain — a man who had every hope and prospect of becoming eminent in his profession, the science of medicine, in his native country, but whose fortunes by a single circumstance were cast in the then wilds of the Western States of America, and whose life, to old age, has accordingly been spent amid the scenes and duties and responsibilities of this new country. He has not made the high-sounding name here that perhaps he would have realized in other surroundings, but he has led a useful and upright life, and has won and held the good will and esteem of the honest, worthy people among whom he has lived. What is there in this life higher and greater and better than to acquit one's self fully and faithfully of his duties, according to the circumstances in which he is placed? Heaven asks no more — and is not all else vanity? On such a one the shroud will rest as lightly as on the greatest of earth, and the reward beyond the grave will be at least as great. Arthur Borron, the subject of this sketch, was born September 26, 1808, and was the eldest son of John Arthur Borron, of Lancashire, England, and Mary Geddes, of Leith, Scotland. His parents were married in 1807. John Arthur Borron, the father, was a representative of an old and respected family of Lancashire, a family settled there for many generations, and he himself made that county his permanent home. He was for over thirty years a magistrate of the county and stood high in the esteem of the public. Dr. Borron's mother was the third daughter of Archibald Geddes, of Leith, near Edinburgh, Scotland. Her father was a man of sterling character and superior intelligence, a representative of one of the best families of the vicinity of Leith. Young Borron's parents being in easy circumstances, he had excellent opportunities to fit himself for the higher activities of life, having access to the best institutions of learning in both England and Scotland. He was early intended for the medical profession, and was educated with that object in view, receiving such an education as was thought proper in that country. From early boyhood up to the age of 15 he was under the instruction of a private tutor. In 1823 he entered the Free Grammar School of Manchester, where he continued until he became well grounded in the studies usually taught in the best class of the higher schools in this country, taking also a course in the higher branches of classical literature. From the Manchester Grammar School, after commencing his eighteenth year, he matriculated at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, in which he also attended the medical lectures delivered by the professors of that eminent institution. In 1828 he entered the University of Cambridge, England, one of the

most famous institutions of learning in Europe, in which he took a course of three and a half years, graduating with distinguished honor and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After this he continued his medical course, and two years later was honored with the degree of M.B., or Bachelor of Medicine. In 1835 Dr. Borron was married to Miss Adriana Dewindt Mills, youngest daughter of William Maynard Mills, a lady of superior culture and refinement. Meanwhile reverses of fortune in pecuniary affairs had overtaken him, and he decided to come to America. Accordingly in 1836 he emigrated to this country with his wife and came directly to the interior, or the West, locating in the first instance in Cooper county, Mo. Four years afterwards, however, he removed to Bloomington, then the county seat of Macon county. Here he entered at once actively upon the practice of his profession. On the then frontier of America, Dr. Borron found a far different state of affairs from that to which he had been accustomed in his native country. Speaking of the condition of things at that time in this county in a recent letter, he says: "Macon county was then but sparsely settled. A few were in moderate circumstances, but the majority were young people whose wealth was in rapidly increasing families. But they had strong arms and willing hearts, and were not discouraged by the hardships they were compelled to endure. Many were embarrassed by having to borrow money at 25 per cent interest with which to enter their land. From these and other causes the practice of medicine for several years was not remunerative. Being myself the only physician, with one exception, in the county, continued riding was very arduous. Bridges were few, necessitating the swimming of horses over the streams when in flood, or 'cooning' it on fallen trees. Often after a ride of 20 miles through deep snow a puncheon floor has served for a bed and pillows for a pillow. Crossing the Chariton when in flood was usually effected in a dug-out canoe, sometimes far in the night, the horses swimming across behind the canoe." Thus Dr. Borron continued the practice of his profession, visiting the sick and administering to the suffering whenever and wherever called for years. In 1853, having a family growing up around him and desiring to rear his sons in the country, he removed from Bloomington, locating on a farm in the county, on which he has since resided. Here he has continued to practice medicine, and has also carried on farming. For nearly half a century Dr. Borron has stood in the front rank of his profession in this county. His services as a physician have been of inestimable value to those among whom he has lived, and the influence of his high character and of his learning has ever been exerted for the best interests of those around him. No one was ever more highly esteemed, and justly so, by his neighbors and acquaintances than he. In 1876 the heaviest misfortune that can befall one in this life Dr. Borron was called upon to bear. His good wife, who for 41 years had stood by his side "through sunshine and shadow" one of the truest and best of women, was taken from him by death. She left him five sons. To his present wife, a most estimable

and worthy lady, Dr. Borron was married in 1877. She was the widow of Josiah M. James, of Laclede county, Mo., who died whilst in the Union service. Her maiden name was Nancy Ann Terrell. Of her affectionate kindness and unremitting attentions as a faithful and devoted wife he is deeply sensible. Dr. Borron has been a member of the Masonic order for over 40 years, and for many years of the Chapter. For several years he served as Master of Atlanta Lodge No. 268. Speaking of his past in Macon county, Dr. Borron bears this noble testimony to the character of the people among whom he has lived: "I do not regret the experiences through which I have passed, rough though they have been, for I have been of some service I trust to the community and have learned to appreciate the old settlers, though plain in manner and speech, among whom I have lived. In their hearts I have found a true and noble humanity — men capable of the warmest and best friendships; men who would go 10 or 15 miles to help one another in their log-raisings without fee or reward; who would go on each other's errands, and unite to put in, tend and gather the crops of a sick neighbor. And the women, 'gentle sisters of charity,' ever ready to wait on the sick, by night or by day, and to give the last delicacy they had to comfort and relieve the suffering. Few of these old settlers now remain, and the remark of the companion of my earlier life often occurs to me, as she said with tears in her eyes: 'God bless the old settlers of Missouri; they have been kind, good friends to us.'"

JOHN W. BROCKMAN

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. B., one of the leading farmers and thoroughly good men of the township, was in Randolph county, near Renick, March 4, 1840. His father, Stephen H. Brockman, was born in Kentucky, came to Missouri at the age of 14, and lived near Renick until his death in 1883. He enlisted in the Black Hawk War, but was in no engagements. J. W. grew up in Randolph county on the farm with common-school education. In 1862 he was for a few months in the militia. On the 16th of January, 1863, Mr. Brockman was married to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Bevel Hamilton, formerly of Randolph. Mr. B. lived on the home place until 1865, when he moved to Macon and bought the farm where he now resides. He first bought 220 acres with about 90 in cultivation. As his means permitted he added to his land, and now owns 450 acres, 390 fenced and nearly all in cultivation, meadow and pasture. His residence is large and handsome, his buildings new and his orchard fine. Mr. Brockman makes a specialty of feeding stock for the wholesale market, and ships a large number annually. Mr. B. has raised a large family of children, eight in number, viz.: Alice, Mary F., Tabitha M., Wilber H., Stephen B., Ida May, Thomas and Nellie Pearl. Besides these he has had under his care and protection no less than five orphan children. Mr. B. and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church at Love Lake, and he is a deacon in the church.

GEORGE W. DODSON

(Of the Firm of Lyda & Dobson).

Mr. Dodson is a native of Macon county, and was born near Atlanta, August 17, 1849. His father, Judge Andrew Dodson, was from Virginia, and his mother, Sarah Ingram Mathis, from North Carolina. They came to Missouri at an early day and first settled in Randolph county, but after living there a few years they moved to Macon, where the *pater familias* became one of the most influential citizens. He was a farmer and also county judge for several terms. He died November 2, 1880. G. W. grew up on the farm, and his early education was obtained at the public schools; he had in addition the advantage of several years' tuition at McGee College. After completing his studies he returned to the farm, but his taste leaning in another direction, he, in 1874, embarked in mercantile life at Atlanta, in Lyda township, where he is still in business. On Christmas Day, 1873, Miss Mary E., daughter of J. S. and Arminta D. Lyda, became his beloved wife. They have two children: Zula M. and Jessie R. Mr. Dodson was elected during the same year constable of his township, which office he held for a year. In 1880 he was elected justice of the township; in 1882 was re-elected, and is still in office. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Dodson belongs to the I. O. O. F., Atlanta Lodge 411 and is secretary of the order.

ROBERT H. DUNNINGTON, M.D.

(Physician and Surgeon).

This young physician is one of the eminent and successful practitioners in the county. He was born in Macon county, February 25, 1847. His father, Reuben Dunnington, moved from Virginia to Tennessee with his parents when a lad, growing up in Knox county. When he arrived at man's estate he moved to Cooper county, Mo., there married Miss Tabitha Davidson, from Tennessee, and in 1839 settled in Macon county, at Love Lake. He entered land and improved a farm, upon which he still resides. In this locality was spent the Doctor's boyhood. He attended the common schools, but also took a course at the Normal school at Kirksville, after completing which he began the study of medicine at Love Lake, under Dr. Gates, one of the leading physicians of the county. Dr. Dunnington took his first course at the Cincinnati Eclectic College in the winter of 1870-71, and in the spring commenced to practice his profession with Dr. Gates at Love Lake. In 1872 he located at Atlanta, and has now a large, pleasant and ever-increasing practice. In 1873 the Doctor took another course of lectures at Cincinnati, graduating in the spring. Two years later, never weary in the pursuit of knowledge, he took a course of lectures at St. Louis American Medical College, and received a diploma from that institution. In 1880, Dr.

D. engaged also in business, but sold out after one year, the demands of his profession being too exacting to admit of his attending to anything else. The Doctor was married at Monongahela City, Pa., March 5, 1875, to Miss Sarah H., daughter of Joel Ketcham, of Pennsylvania, but only one and a half years of connubial bliss were vouchsafed to him. In July, 1876, Mrs. Dunnington departed this life. In 1880 the Doctor sought in the tender heart of a new bride to bury all thoughts of woe. He married Miss Sarah M., daughter of Dr. E. C. Still, a native of Macon county. This fair lady was richly endowed with every grace of mind, heart and person, and she made her home a paradise, but, December 24, 1883, her sainted soul fled to realms of celestial glory, and life is once more to her bereaved spouse a lone and loveless waste. Mrs. D. was a member of the M. E. Church. She left one child: Carl S., born April 1, 1882. Dr. Dunnington is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity at Atlanta, in which he has filled all the offices.

REUBEN DUNNINGTON

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Dunnington is a native of Virginia, born in Mecklenburgh county, January 26, 1810, and a son of Reuben Dunnington, Sr., and wife, whose maiden name was Mary Wright, both born and reared in the Old Dominion. In 1810 they removed to Anderson county, Tenn., where they lived for about 10 years. While there the second war with Great Britain occurred and the father joined the American army. He was with Gen. Taylor and was at Mobile at the time of the battle of New Orleans. Some years after his return from the war he removed to Morgan county of that State, where he settled permanently and lived until his death. Reuben, Jr., grew to manhood in Morgan county and came to Missouri in 1837 with John Davidson, locating in Cooper county, near Boonville. Two years later he came to Macon county and entered the land on which he now resides, where he improved his present farm. He first entered 80 acres, but added to it afterwards. He now has about 160 acres, having sold off the rest or divided it among his children. About 100 acres of his land is in cultivation and Mr. Dunnington has a good homestead which is comfortably and substantially improved. On the 18th of July, 1838, Mr. Dunnington was married to Miss Telitha C., a daughter of Rev. Samuel and Catherine (Hope) Davidson, formerly of Tennessee, where Mrs. Dunnington was born and reared. Mr. and Mrs. Dunnington have six children: C. Ellen, wife of Thomas Lyda; William T., whose sketch appears in this volume; Isabelle D., the wife of John Ketcham, whose sketch is also in this work; John C., Emeline, wife of A. C. Goodding. They have lost two, Mary E., wife of Henry Williamson, and James C., who died at the age of four years. Mr. and Mrs. Dunnington are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Dunnington is a ruling elder. He is also a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Dunnington took no part in the

war and never locked his door during the entire time, answering all calls in person without fear whether day or night, for he had no enemy on earth that he knew of and therefore had no fear of any one doing him hurt.

ALPHEUS B. FOSTER

(Proprietor of the Atlanta Hotel and Contractor and Builder).

The wonderful change wrought in the appearance and condition of North Missouri since the war is, without a doubt, more largely due to the spirit of enterprise which the people of the North and East settling here have infused into life in this section of the State than to any other cause, and perhaps to all other causes combined. They build up a country wherever they go. Farms are opened, railroads built, school-houses erected, churches established and villages spring up on every hand. When Mr. Foster came to Atlanta in 1865 it was nothing more than a mere stage station. Now it is one of the most thriving railroad trade centers in the county and is steadily advancing in population and wealth as well as in business importance. To the Northern and Eastern people who have settled here and in this vicinity, is largely due the credit for this change. Mr. Foster is a native of New York, born in Orleans county December 17, 1829. His father, Alpheus Foster, was from Vermont to that county and was one of the pioneer settlers of Orleans county. He was there married to Miss Sarepta Langdon, born and reared in New York. They continued to live in Orleans and reared their family there. Alpheus B. grew up on his father's farm and was educated at the common-schools and also had the benefit of a course at the Albion High School. Subsequently he learned the carpenter's trade and followed that business continuously until 1865. March 10, 1853, he was married to Miss Lydia Atwell, a daughter of Joseph Atwell, of Orleans county. This has proved a union of singular congeniality and happiness and remains unbroken up to the present time. On coming to Missouri Mr. Foster engaged in the hotel business at Atlanta, his principle custom at that time being from travelers on the stage line between Macon City and Bloomfield. Later along the North Missouri Railroad reached Atlanta and business steadily increased. Mr. Foster enlarged his hotel building and has from that time to this improved his house until he now has one of the best cosmopolitan hotels in this section of the State. His house is especially popular with commercial travelers by whom it is largely patronized. Mrs. Foster does her full part in keeping up the popularity of their house. A lady of fine business qualifications and refinement, she is at the same time genial and unassuming and makes herself pleasant and agreeable to her boarders and the public generally. Indeed, she mainly manages and conducts the hotel herself. Mr. Foster is occupied during the building seasons especially with contracting and building. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have had a family of three children, two of whom died in infancy. The other, Anna S., is also deceased, having died January 14, 1875, at the age of 16. She was just enter-

ing young womanhood and was a young lady of rare grace and sweetness of disposition. The only loved one of her parents, she was held by them in the tenderest affection. Great care had been taken in bringing her up both with regard to her health and education, and she fully appreciated all that was done for her. No daughter was ever more worthy of the affection of her parents. Gentle in thought and word, she so always bore herself to those around her that she invariably won their respect and esteem; and of quiet, studious disposition, she had stored her mind with knowledge, so that she was not only a young lady of more than ordinary amiability and personal charms, but was possessed of superior intelligence and culture, not the less attractive for her conversation, always entertaining and instructive, than for the modesty of her manner. It seemed too sad to bear that one so loved as she was by her fond parents and so much esteemed by all, one so well fitted for life and whose future seemed so fraught with happiness to herself and loved ones and so bright, should be thus ruthlessly taken away by the messenger of death. But the ways of Providence are mysterious and past finding out; yet we know that God is good and merciful and all-wise, and that all he does is for the best. So that if the happy home-circle is broken up here by the loss of one most loved, we can but feel assured that that sorrow is endured only that all may the more certainly meet in Heaven, there to be re-united in ties of happiness and bliss that can never be broken. Mrs. Foster is a member of the Good Templars lodge.

FINLEY B. GARDNER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Dealer and Feeder).

Mr. Gardner was born in Allegheny, Penn., February 13, 1851. His father, Joseph S. Gardner, and mother, Mary J. Neal, were both natives of the same county and State, where the former served for six or more years as township collector. He came to Missouri in April, 1865, and settled on a farm that is still owned and occupied by the family. He bought first 320 acres of land and afterwards more from time to time until the two brothers now own 320 acres in partnership, besides 120 each personally. The old people live with William, who owns the old homstead. F. B. received a careful education in the common schools and now lives on his farm of 120 acres, which he has carefully improved and cultivated. He married in Shiawassee county, Mich., February 4, 1874, Miss Florence E., daughter of Albert Rann, of that county. Mrs. Gardner was well educated at the Normal and high schools and was for several years a successful teacher in Michigan. In October, 1871, Mr. Gardner went to Pioche, Nev., where he spent about two years in mining and lumbering. He was quite fortunate in his speculations, and is now making a decided success in his present occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have four children: Albert Rann, Benjamin F., Clyde Finley and Ellen Estell. Mr. G. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

RICHARD P. GOODDING

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. G. was born in Randolph county, December 27, 1826. His father, Capt. Abraham Goodding, was born in East Tennessee, but was raised in Kentucky, where he married Miss Nancy Rogers, a native of that State. Mr. Goodding came to Missouri in 1816, and lived for six years in Howard county. In 1823 he moved to Randolph, entered land and built the first cabin on the east side of the East fork of the Chariton river, north of Huntsville. After the death of his wife he left the place and lived near Renick with his son-in-law until his death, May 26, 1877. Mr. G. served in the War of 1812, and was in the battle of New Orleans. He was also captain of a company in the Black Hawk War. He filled several local offices with much credit. R. P. grew up in Randolph county on a farm and attended the common schools. He came to Macon county in the spring of 1860, and married, in June of that year, Miss Nancy J., daughter of Joseph and Charlotte (Shelton) Ayers, formerly from Tennessee, and among the earliest settlers of the county. Mrs. Goodding was born in Morgan county, Tenn., and came to Missouri with her parents at the age of 11. Mr. G. had previous to his marriage bought and made some improvements on the place upon which he has since resided. He owns 260 acres fenced and well cultivated. His place is well improved and in first-class trim. Mr. and Mrs. Goodding have six children: John R., married and resident of the county; Isaac Willard, Mary Belle, Lucinda Frances, Edward F. and Herschel M. Mrs. G. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and her three oldest children follow in her footsteps, while their father belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. G. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

GEORGE R. GOODDING & SONS

(Proprietors of Livery and Feed Stable, Atlanta, Mo.)

Mr. Goodding is the son of Abraham Goodding and Nancy Rogers, his wife, both from Kentucky. Mr. Goodding, Sr., came to Missouri about the year 1818 and settled in Randolph county; he was the first white settler north of Huntsville on the east side of the East fork of the Chariton river. It was here that George R. was born, December 13, 1828. He grew up on the farm, and was trained to agricultural pursuits, which he followed for many years. After Mr. Goodding's marriage, October 10, 1850, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Maj. Drury Davis, formerly from Virginia, he moved to Macon county, where his wife had grown up; he farmed in the county until 1881, when he moved to Atlanta and built the stables where he and his sons carry on the livery business. His sons are four in number: Alexander D., Andrew W., Drury O. and Joseph A. One son, Abraham W., died in infancy, and a daughter, Nancy E., in her tenth year. Mr. and Mrs. G. belong to the Missionary Baptist Church, and Mr. G. is a

prominent member of Atlanta Lodge A. F. and A. M. ; he is a worthy and valuable citizen.

JOHN W. HARDGROVE

(Merchant and Stock Dealer, of the Firm of C. W. Hardgrove & Brother, Vienna).

Mr. H. is the son of Henry Hardgrove, of Pulaski county, Ky., who came to Missouri in 1840 and settled in Macon county ; here he married Miss Polly Farmer, also of Kentucky, and here John W. first saw the light September 14, 1844. He grew to manhood on the farm, receiving a common-school education. December 26, 1876, he led to the altar Miss Frances Winn, daughter of Joseph Winn, of Sangamon county, Ill., but who was reared in Ottumwa, Iowa. They have one child, Joseph Henry, born July 10, 1880. Since May, 1877, Mr. Hardgrove has been a dealer in general merchandise at Vienna ; he has a large, carefully selected stock of goods, and has a flourishing trade. He and his brother buy and ship stock, cattle and hogs, to the wholesale markets. In the last year they have shipped 12 car loads. Mr. H. was appointed postmaster at Vienna, Economy post-office, in 1877, and has held the office ever since, giving universal satisfaction.

WILLIAM B. HOLBECK

(Of the firm of Landree & Holbeck, Dealers in Hardware, at Atlanta).

Mr. Holbeck was born near Canton, in Fulton county, Ill., May 11, 1851. His father, William Holbeck, emigrated to this country from Germany when a boy of 16. He first made his home in Chicago, but afterwards in Fulton county, where he married Miss Amanda Johnson, from Kentucky. In 1853 he moved his family to Henry county, Iowa. In 1869 they made another move to Macon county, Mo., and here they have remained, the old man dying in July, 1871. W. B. was given a good common-school education, and then went into a blacksmith and repair shop and worked as apprentice for five years. Previous to his father's death they opened together a shop at Vienna, and the son continued the business at that point until 1883. He then sold out and moved to Atlanta, and engaged in his present enterprise. The firm built the house they occupy and opened it to the public August 1, 1883. They have a fine stock of hardware, glass and queen's-ware as well as wagons and agricultural implements. They are doing a rushing trade, and no young men deserve it more. Mr. H. married in Macon, October 29, 1871, Miss Josette, daughter of James Landree, formerly of Virginia. They have one child, Anna Myrtle. Mrs. Holbeck is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. H. is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Atlanta Lodge No. 411, of which he is Secretary.

THEOPHILUS JONES

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

In about the year 1820, Thomas Jones, a young man from Wales, came to America and settled in Pennsylvania. He shortly after mar-

ried Miss Eleanor Williams, also a native of Wales, and to them was born February 21, 1844, Theophilus Jones, the gentleman a rough outline of whose life is here given. He was well educated, partly at the public schools and partly at the Lewisburg University. When his studies were completed, Mr. Jones took a position as clerk in a dry goods house in Baltimore. In 1867 he came west and was for two years in partnership with his brother, a merchant at Belpre, Washington county. In 1869 he came to Macon county, Mo., and for a year or so was engaged in the same line of business at Vienna. He then became a farmer, and has since devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. He has a farm of 200 acres, with 160 fenced and 140 in meadow, pasture and cultivation. His surroundings indicate his prosperity and thrift. Mr. Jones is identified with the Republicans and was their candidate for representative at the last general election. In 1878 Mr. J. was elected justice of the peace, and still holds that office. He is a man of fine business qualifications and possesses the entire esteem and confidence of the community. January 1, 1876, Mr. J. married Miss Edna E., daughter of Orson Snow, who is elsewhere spoken of in these pages. Mrs. Jones was born in Kalamazoo county, Mich., and came to Missouri with her parents at the age of 14. Mr. and Mrs. J. have two children, Owen W. and Edith.

JOHN M. KETCHAM

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. K. was born in Allegheny county, Pa., December 28, 1833. His parents, Joel Ketcham and Elizabeth Menown, were both natives of Pennsylvania, and Mr. K. was a man of prominence. He owned a large quantity of land, and amassed quite a fortune. He died in his native State in 1867. In the spring of 1866 J. M., who until that year had lived in Pennsylvania, moved to Macon county, Mo., and bought an improved place of 262 acres, on which he lived until 1880, then moving to his present farm about three miles distant. In his home place Mr. Ketcham has 160 acres, all in a good state of cultivation, a large and tasteful residence and all other necessary buildings, and also an unusually fine orchard. He still owns the old place, which occupies 80 acres of timber and the balance fenced and in cultivation. Mr. K. makes a business of raising and dealing in sheep. He owns some fine Spanish Merino and good graded Cotswold, and has a flock that averages about 325 head. Mr. K. was married October 6, 1869, in Macon county, to Miss Bell A., daughter of Reuben Dunnington, and sister of Dr. Dunnington, of Atlanta. There are four children in the family: Ula Franklin, Wilmer Harvey, Clarence Nason and Ora Belle. In 1882, Mr. Ketcham was the Republican candidate for county judge. He and his wife belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. K. is a ruling elder.

JOHN S. LYDA

(Of the firm of Lyda & Dodson).

Mr. Lyda is one of the leading merchants of Atlanta. He was born in White county, Tenn., January 1, 1835, his father, Gideon Lyda, being from North Carolina, while his mother, Miranda Defrese, was a native of North Carolina also. The family moved to Missouri in 1836, and after two years in Cooper county, settled in Macon county, 10 miles north of Macon City. Mr. Lyda improved a farm there and made it his home until his death, January 4, 1870. He was one of the survivors of the War of 1812. J. S. grew up in the country on the farm and attended the common schools, but principally obtained his education by the fireside at night. In his twentieth year, November 23, 1853, Mr. Lyda was married to Miss Aramantha, daughter of John Y. Huffman, a girl of 15. This youthful couple settled on a farm four miles west of Atlanta where they lived until 1866. Mr. L. then moved to Atlanta and went into mercantile business, carrying on a farm at the same time. In 1880 he was elected sheriff of Macon county and sold out his interest in the store. Mr. Lyda is identified with the Democratic party, and has since been elected constable of his town. In 1882 he returned to Atlanta and re-purchased his interest in the store, the firm having a good brick building and a full line of general merchandise, in which they are doing a good business. Mr. L. owns besides a handsome town residence and the store, a farm of 135 acres of good land near Atlanta. It is well fenced and nicely improved, and in general good shape. Mr. and Mrs. L. belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Lyda is a member of Truth Lodge, No. 268, A. F. and A. M. There are seven children: Mary E. wife of George W. Dodson; Miranda F. wife of James Lanigan; George T., married; Nancy, wife of William Alexander; Lou Alice, Laura and Homer. Though Mrs. Lyda is not yet 44, she has a grand-child, 10 years old.

E. L. LYDA

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. L. is a brother to J. S. Lyda, of Atlanta, this county, whose sketch precedes this, and in which an outline of the family history has been given. E. L. Lyda, the subject of this sketch, was born in White county, Tenn., July 24, 1832, and came to Missouri with his parents when a boy five years of age. As stated in the sketch of J. S. Lyda, they first located in Cooper county, but two years afterwards came to Macon county, where they made their permanent home. E. L. Lyda grew up on the farm in this county, and had but limited school advantages. Still, by improving his opportunities, he succeeded in acquiring a sufficient knowledge of books for all ordinary purposes in farm life. June 27, 1854, he was married to Miss Frances J. Burton, daughter of Elijah Burton, of Randolph

county, one of the pioneer settlers of that county from Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Lyda have been blessed with four children: Merinda E., wife of James W. Surber; Mollie E., wife of Andrew Crawford; Araminta T., wife of John H. Powell, and Gideon C., now taking a course at St. James' Academy, in Macon City. After his marriage, Mr. Lyda bought land and located on his present farm. His career as a farmer has been one of satisfactory success. He has 300 acres of good land, 160 acres of which are fenced and all but about 10 acres in cultivation. Mr. Lyda has good, substantial improvements, and is comfortably situated. Mr. and Mrs. Lyda are members of the Baptist Church, at Atlanta, and he is a member of the Masonic lodge, and has filled all the chairs in the lodge.

WILLIAM A. MILES

(Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Stock).

Mr. Miles was born in Franklin county, Va., November 7, 1825. His father, Armstead J., served a few months in the War of 1812. He was born in Virginia, October 15, 1796, married Miss Elizabeth A. Arthur, and moved, in 1830, to Pulaski county, Ky. In 1839, he changed his residence to Macon county, Mo., entering land and improving a farm in the vicinity of the present residence of William A. Miles. He lived there until the death of his wife, in May, 1857, broke up his household, and then spent his time in visiting alternately with his children until his death, which occurred July 13, 1880, at the home of his son, James C. Miles, in Adair county. William A. Miles was 14 when his parents left Kentucky; the remainder of his youth was passed on the farm in Macon county, where his educational advantages were but limited. A man in those days seemed scarcely to feel secure in his own "grown-upness" until the clinging dependence of a wife brought it home to him. Mr. Miles was no exception to this rule, and, August 5, 1847, he espoused Miss Nancy, daughter of Joseph Daugherty, of Macon county. Of this union were born 12 children: Fountain A., now married and living in Oregon; Joseph D., also married, and a resident of the county; Madison L., Margaret L., William N., Charles H. and Arthur B. Five children have been taken from them—two in infancy and three grown ones. James C. died March 31, 1875, in his twenty-seventh year, Thomas A. died July 19, in his nineteenth year and Melissa F. died January 21, 1882, also in her nineteenth year. After his marriage, Mr. Miles bought land in the north-east part of the county and improved a farm. He made one or two changes before he finally (in September, 1853,) settled on the land upon which he now resides. He has in his home place 360 acres, fenced: 60 in timber, used for grass and pasture, 220 in meadow and grass and 80 under the plow. He has a comfortable residence and all other necessary buildings, also a fine bearing orchard. Besides this farm, Mr. Miles has two other pieces of land, an 80 and a 40-acre tract, unimproved. He makes a specialty of breeding and raising for the markets

thoroughbred short-horn cattle. He has a herd of 24 females and five males with Pioneer Duke, No. 44,564, recorded in the American Herd Book. His farm is also completely stocked with thoroughbred Cotswold sheep and thoroughbred Berkshire hogs. He has some fine Plymouth Rock chickens. Mr. Miles started in the short-horn business in February, 1877, with two cows. He owes his present prosperity to his own unaided business ability and hard work. He has a nice pond covering an acre of ground and stocked with German carp. Mr. Miles is a member of the Atlanta lodge A. F. and A. M., in which he has filled many of the offices. Such men as this are the mainspring of the prosperity of the country.

JOSEPH D. MILES

(Section 14).

Mr. M. is a son of W. A. Miles, whose biography appears before this, and is a native of Macon county, born on the home place, January 9, 1854. He was educated at the common schools, and trained for a farm. March 24, 1881, Mr. Miles led to the hymeneal altar a blushing bride in the person of Miss Anna, daughter of P. Dunnington, from Tennessee, and one of the pioneer settlers of Macon county. Mrs. Miles was born, reared and educated in the country, and is one of its fairest ornaments; young, beautiful, charming, and withal of a gentle, loveable nature, she reminds one of Longfellow's happy expression,

"A smile of God thou art."

After his marriage Mr. M. settled on the place upon which he now lives. It comprises 200 acres of land, all fenced, all in meadow, pasture and cultivation. The farm is well improved, with good buildings and nice orchard. Mr. Miles is a young man of fine promise in every way. He is a member of Atlanta Lodge, Truth No. 268, A. F. and A. M., and is senior deacon of his lodge.

JOSEPH S. NEWMYER

(Farmer and Raiser and Feeder of Stock).

This gentleman was born in Fayette county, Penn., June 8, 1821, and is the son of Mary Strickler and Jonathan Newmyer, of the same county. The latter lived in Fayette until the death of his wife in 1866, and then broke up housekeeping and went to live with a daughter in Westmoreland county, and there died in 1879. J. S. was raised on the home farm, and obtained such education as his limited opportunities afforded. In November, 1842, he took for better or for worse, Miss Margaret Lipincutt, a young lady of Westmoreland county, and daughter of Samuel Lipincutt. Two years after his marriage Mr. Newmeyer moved to Adams county, Ill., where he made his home for 10 years. In the summer of 1856 he came to Missouri and settled on his present farm. He just bought 320 acres

of land, of which 100 was improved. To this he has added extensively, and now owns 1,100 acres, all fenced, and about 750 in meadow pasture and cultivation. He has also bought 360 acres in Drake township, and 40 in Walnut, all unimproved. Mr. N.'s property is in good shape, and shows the master-hand; he has a comfortable residence and all necessary buildings. He makes a business of stall feeding, and averages yearly from one to three car loads of cattle, three of sheep and about 100 hogs. He is considered one of the most reliable men in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Newmyer have nine children: John, a man of family, and living in Kirksville; Mary Ann, wife of John Richardson; Katie, now on the *tapis*; Henry C., George, Hattie, William Lincoln, Grant and Joseph. Mrs. N. is a member of the Baptist Church.

LEANDER O. PLATT

(Post-office, Atlanta).

Mr. Platt was born June 19, 1840, in Kalamazoo county, Mich. His father, B. R. Platt, was a native of New York, and married in 1835 Miss Fidelia Hammond, also of New York. He then moved to Michigan, being one of the first settlers of Kalamazoo. He was supervisor of his township for a number of years and lived there until his death, in 1849. L. O. grew to manhood in his native county, and attended the common school. He farmed on the old homestead until 1866, when he moved to Macon county, Mo., and at once established himself on his present farm. He owns 280 acres of land, all fenced, and nearly all in meadow, pasture and cultivation. His farm is well improved, and bears every mark of careful management and success. His orchard is particularly fine. In Kent county, January 1, 1863, Mr. Platt was united in marriage to Miss Helen, daughter of Thomas and Catherine Blain, formerly from Orleans county. Mrs. P. is a native of Kent. There are three children in the family: Oscar B., now of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Ollie, wife of John R. Goodding, and Eugene Delano. Mr. and Mrs. Platt belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE A. REDMON

(Farmer and Stock-feeder).

Mr. Redmon, who has followed farming practically his whole life, has thus far been quite successful, and is comfortably situated. He has a good farm of 200 acres, besides other lands, and has his place more than ordinarily improved. His residence is a neat and comfortable one, and his fences are substantial, while his stables and other buildings are of an excellent class. He has a good orchard on his place, and has most of his farm in meadow, which he finds a profitable product. He is now feeding about 50 head of cattle and 100 head of hogs for the wholesale markets. Mr. Redmon is a native of Iowa, born in Van Buren county, November 27, 1837. His parents, Dr. Solomon Redmon and Rebecca, *nee* Williams, were both natives of Kentucky,

and removed to Morgan county, Ill., in an early day. They subsequently removed to Van Buren county, Ia., as early as 1837, a few months before George A.'s birth. The father was the pioneer physician of Van Buren county, as well as one of its first settlers. In 1849 he went to California, going in a large train of Argonauts across the plains, and being the only physician in the train. He died in California soon after reaching his destination. George A. grew to manhood in Van Buren county, and had but limited opportunities to obtain an education. He learned enough, however, to manage his own affairs successfully, and has picked up much information by reading since. He first started out as clerk in a store at Birmingham, Ia., where he clerked for 18 months. He then came to Missouri, and settled in Macon county in 1858. Here he bought raw land, and improved the farm where he now resides. January 18, 1859, Mr. Redmon was married to Miss Elizabeth Harrison, a daughter of William Harrison, one of the pioneer settlers of Macon county from North Carolina. Mrs. Redmon was born and reared in Jones county of that State. Mr. Redmon continued to reside on his farm in this county until 1866, when he sold it and went back to Van Buren county, Ia.; but having to take his farm back for non-payment of the purchase money, he came back to his place in 1869, and has since resided on it. Mr. and Mrs. R. have been blessed with 13 children: Ella M., deceased at the age of 20; Solomon L., John G. V., Thomas E., Josiah H., Mary S., James H., Benjamin F. and Alger A. They have lost four besides Ella—William E., Winefred E., Alma R. and Nellie, all of whom died at tender ages. In 1861 Mr. Redmon enlisted in the M. E. M., and served two years under Col. Eberman. August 3, 1864, he enlisted in Co. H, of the United States Forty-second Missouri infantry, and served until honorably discharged in March, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fairview, of which he is the steward and a trustee. He is also a member of the G. A. R.

EDWIN O. SNOW

(Of Snow & Co., Merchants, Atlanta).

Mr. Snow has been engaged in his present business since the fall of 1883. His firm carries an excellent stock of general merchandise and has a substantial and steadily increasing trade. They keep a good class of goods and sell them at prices which protect them from injury by competition, for they can not be undersold by any other house in the county. Dealing fairly with their customers, they retain their confidence and make their house one of growing popularity. Mr. Snow is, himself, a man of good education and business experience, and being a man of popular manners and address, he could hardly fail of success in any ordinary circumstances. He is a native of Michigan, born in the county of Kalamazoo, December 26, 1853. A sketch of his father's family appears on a former page of this work. Edwin O. was 13 years of age when they came to Macon county, and the remainder of his youth was spent on the farm in this county. Besides

a good common-school education which he acquired, he attended business college, after which he returned to the farm and remained there until 1878. He now removed to Kansas and was engaged in farming and stock-raising there for about four years. From Kansas, in the fall of 1882, he went to Nebraska and engaged in the grocery business at Hastings. The following year, however, he sold out at Hastings and came back to Macon county, and engaged in his present business at Atlanta. On the 29th of December, 1876, Mr. Snow was married to Miss Cora M. Davies, a daughter of William Davies, of this county, but formerly of Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Snow was reared and educated at Baltimore, where she received an advanced education. She made a specialty of the study of instrumental music, and became highly accomplished in that department. She taught instrumental music for several years, and was regarded as one of the finest pianists in the city. Mrs. Snow is a lady of superior musical talent and culture, and is highly prized in the best society of Atlanta and this vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Snow have two children: Milo Herbert and Gilbert E. Mrs. Snow is a member of the Baptist Church.

ORLA SNOW

(Of the Firm of Orla Snow & Co., Dealers in General Merchandise, Atlanta, Mo.).

Mr. Snow is a native of Michigan, and was born in Kalamazoo county, September 27, 1841. His father, Ansel Snow, from Massachusetts, when starting out in life went first to New York. He there met, loved and married Miss Arbelia Wilmouth, and continuing his travels, finally landed in Kalamazoo county, Mich. Here Orla S. received his first lesson in farming, as well as other branches of education. He attended the public schools, and remained in the county of his birth until 1865, which year he began, on the first day, by marrying Miss Marilla, daughter of Arden Beckley, formerly from Ohio, though Mrs. S. was born and reared in Lenawee county, Mich. The year after his marriage Mr. Snow moved to Macon county, Mo., bought a farm and was engaged in farming and stock-raising. It was not until September, 1882, that he embarked in his present business. He owns his building which is handsome, new, and of brick, and contains a full line of general merchandise. Mr. S. has the confidence of his fellow-citizens and has secured a flourishing trade. He has a lovely family, numbering six children: Clara E., Lora Effie, Carey E., Orson E., Arthur M. and Ruby. Mr. Snow is a member of Atlanta lodge, No. 411, I. O.-O. F., has filled all the offices of the lodge and is now the Noble Grand. He holds the position of trustee of his township.

ORSON SNOW

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. S. is the son of Ansel Snow and brother of Orla Snow, of Atlanta, whose sketch appears in this history. Mr. Snow was born in Oswego county, N. Y., January 19, 1827. In 1837 he went with his

parents to Michigan, Kalamazoo county, and here spent most of his youthful years. He was given a good education at the public schools. Mr. Snow lived in Kalamazoo county until after the war, making farming his profession. In 1866, after a previous prospecting trip to Missouri, he moved to the State and bought a partially improved farm in Lyda township. This he subsequently traded for the one he now owns which contains 480 acres of land, 400 fenced and in cultivation and meadow pasture. He has also given each of his sons a farm, for, of course, Mr. Snow is a married man. His first wife, to whom he was united October 22, 1848, was Miss Rosella, daughter of Timothy Ward, formerly from Ohio. By this marriage there were six children: Edgar G., now married in the county; Edna, wife of Theophilus Jones; Edwin O., married and in business at Atlanta with Orla Snow; Julia, wife of J. J. Butler; Estella Ettie, a teacher, and Charles T. Mrs. S., who for 31 years had been a true and faithful companion to her husband, departed this life June 29, 1879. She was a woman of manifold excellencies and was adored by her husband and family as well as beloved by all who enjoyed the pleasure of her acquaintance. Mr. Snow's second marriage was celebrated in Wapello county, Iowa, on the 17th of May, 1883, the fair lady being Mrs. Jane, widow of Jesse Lane, and daughter of John P. Stillwell, of Ithica, N. Y. Mrs. Snow has by her former marriage three children: Ella E., in Watertown, N. Y.; Burritt S., telegraph operator at Creston, Iowa, and Everett C., also an operator in Wyoming and agent at Farrel Station. Mrs. S. is a member of the Presbyterian Church. This family is one of the most prominent in the township.

ORANGE WARD

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. W. was born in Akron, Summit county, Ohio, June 7, 1827, and was the son of Col. Timothy H. Ward, who was a native of Vermont, and married Miss Rosella Ross, from N. Y. After his marriage he removed to Ohio, where he took a position of much prominence among men, standing always at the head of the advance to civilization and education in his day. He served as magistrate for a good many years, and also as colonel of militia. Orange W. grew up in Summit county, and received a good common-school education. At the age of 14 he was apprenticed in a carriage factory at Talmage, and remained there four years. He then worked for several years at Middlebury and Akron, and in 1847 was married to Miss Ann, daughter of John Spellman, of Ohio. Directly after taking this important step in life, Mr. Ward moved to Michigan, and was, until 1866, engaged in buying raw land, improving and selling it. He lived successively in Kalamazoo, Barry, Kalamazoo again, and Oceana counties, and in the year above mentioned he moved to Macon county, Mo., in company with about 30 families, nearly all from Kalamazoo. He bought the place upon which he now lives. It contains 210 acres of land, in which his son has an interest, a comfortable house,

good buildings, and orchard, etc. Mr. W. has sold 160 acres, as he did not need so much. He has served as justice of the peace, and was for a time collector of Oceana county, and has been for more than 20 years school director. He is one of the progressive men of the township. Mr. and Mrs. W. have two children: George C., now a man of family, at Vienna, Macon county, and Mary, wife of George Parsons.

BENJAMIN H. WEATHERFORD, M.D.

(Physician and Surgeon).

Dr. Weatherford was born in Howard county, Mo., December 16, 1824. His father and mother, David and Elizabeth (Grogan) Weatherford, were natives of Virginia, and after their marriage emigrated, first to Tennessee, then, in 1819, to Howard county, Mo., and in 1829 to Monroe county, and there the Doctor grew up on his father's farm. He attended the common schools of the county, and at the age of 21 went to Shelbyville to study medicine under Dr. McCord, an eminent physician of that county. He took his first course of lectures in the winter of 1848-49, at the Eclectic Medical College, at Cincinnati, to which he returned to complete the course after practicing for some years both at Shelbyville and Bloomington. He then practiced in various places; Kinmundy, Marion county, Ill., Moberly, Mo., Kirksville, La Plata, and finally, in 1881, settled in Atlanta, and there has since remained. Though his health has interfered to some extent with his medical duties, Dr. Weatherford has been very successful in his profession, and has been of incalculable benefit to suffering mankind. He has the entire confidence and affectionate regard of a boundless circle of friends. The Doctor married in Shelbyville, in April, 1848, Miss Lucy Marmaduke, daughter of J. B. Marmaduke, of Shelby county, but after a few years she faded away, having lost in infancy both of her children. In 1854 Dr. Weatherford chose for her successor Mrs. Julia Ann, widow of George W. Sharp, by whom she had two sons: the Rev. James E. Sharp, a very talented speaker, now in charge of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at Moberly, and the Rev. George W. Sharp, also a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and a preacher of more than ordinary ability. He has been working in the interest of the American Sunday School Union for three or four years past, but does a great deal of preaching while establishing Sunday Schools. He has the reputation of being one of the most active and efficient workers in the cause. Dr. W.'s wife died in July, 1880, and he is still a widower. He has been a life-long Democrat, and in 1860 represented the county with much brilliancy. In 1861 the Doctor went into the Confederate services as a surgeon, which experience has been invaluable to him in that branch of his profession. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Blue Lodge, and Royal Arch Chapter, and is also an Odd Fellow, in both of which orders he has filled all the offices.

JAMES L. WOOD, M.D.

(Physician and Merchant).

Dr. Wood was born in Knox county, Ky., December 9, 1809. His father, Capt. John Wood, was the first settler of what was known as the wilderness of Kentucky, and built a block house at the Hazlepatch for protection against the Indians. He also had command of a company. He married Miss Margaret Mane, of Pennsylvania, and lived in Kentucky until his death. The Doctor grew up in his native county on a farm and received a good English education. He commenced the study of medicine in 1844, under Dr. Bartlett, of Louisiana. He took a course of lectures at the St. Louis Medical College in the winter of 1845-46, also in 1846-47, and graduated in the spring. On receiving his diploma Dr. Wood went into partnership with Dr. Bartlett and continued to practice at Louisiana until 1854. He then lived in various places, viz.: St. Charles county, Mo., Moro, Ill., and in 1865 moved to St. Louis, Mo. He practiced there for a year, attending at the same time the Eye and Ear Infirmary, next lived for four years in Macon City, and finally in 1870 settled at Love Lake where he now lives. The Doctor has given up the practice of his profession and become a merchant. He carries a good stock of general merchandise. He was for 12 years railroad agent at this station. Dr. Wood occupied several positions of trust while in Louisiana. He was recorder and treasurer, was examiner of teachers, and filled several minor local offices. He was postmaster at Love Lake for 12 years, and was deprived of the position because he would not contribute to the election of Garfield. In 1880 the Doctor married in Knox county, Ky., Mrs. Susanna Logan, daughter of Luke Watkins, one of the old pioneers of Kentucky, from Virginia. Mrs. W. died in Louisiana in about 1847. There were three children, two of whom reached years of discretion. But one now survives, viz.: Henderson Wood, in the railroad business at St. Joe. In 1849, in Louisiana, the Doctor chose a second wife, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Fentum, an Englishman by birth. Mrs. Wood was born in Lincoln county, Mo. Eleven children were born of this union, of whom one only is now living: Margaret Ann, wife of B. F. Atterberry, of La Plata. Dr. and Mrs. Wood are members of the M. E. Church South, and the Doctor has been for 35 years a Mason.

VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

DANIEL C. JONES

(Farmer, Section 19).

This gentleman was the son of Thomas and Jane Jones, natives of Wales, where Daniel C. was born, August 9, 1835. He was raised on a farm, and received a common-school education. Upon coming to America, he adopted farming as his calling, and settled in Macon

county. He owns 106 acres of land, and raises principally hay, though he has some good stock. Mr. Jones married, in 1866, Miss Jane Jones, of Chicago, daughter of Peter and Benedict Jones, from Wales. There are three children living and one deceased; the first are Benedict D., Thomas T. and David Francis. Jane sleeps in the bosom of her God. Mr. and Mrs. J. are members of the Presbyterian Church at New Cambria. They are worthy and deserving people.

EDWARD C. LLOYD

(Farmer, Post-office, Callao).

The large number of the better class of citizens of Macon county who old Virginia has contributed to the county, is shown by a mere glance at the names and nativity of the subjects of the biographical department of this work. The Old Dominion has given to Macon county more of its residents than have been furnished by any other State except, perhaps, Kentucky, and nine out of ten Kentuckians are either themselves originally from Virginia or the representatives by descent of old Virginia families. In common with many of our best citizens, Mr. Lloyd also is a native of Virginia. He was born in Bedford county, of the Old Dominion, January 8, 1829. His father was Henry C. Lloyd, and his mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Temperence Meadow. The father was a farmer by occupation, and Edward C. was brought up to understand all about farming. At the age of 21 he made his home in Kentucky, and as that State is famous for its fair women, he was not many years in the Blue Grass Commonwealth until he met one of whom he thought as Lorenzo de Medici thought of La Nencia da Barberino: —

“ Beyond all noble fortunes, fortunate
 He'll be who takes her to his happy bosom.
 Well might he call his stars glorious and great
 Whose lot it is to wear this heavenly blossom!
 Well may he take his peace thenceforth with Fate,
 And lightly bear whatever ills should cross him,
 Who clasps fair Nencia as his wedded wife,
 White as wild wax and with love's honey rife!”

He devotedly paid his fair one court, and his suit resulted as they usually result where the suitor is worthy of a true woman's regard. Accordingly, on the 24th of March, 1853, he was married to the one he loved more than all others on earth, and Miss Martha Wilson became his happy bride. She was a young lady of singular attractiveness of person and manners, and rare sweetness of disposition. She was a daughter of M. K. Wilson, of Meade county, Ky., but afterwards of Macon county, Mo. This union proved a long and happy one, and was blessed with several children. Meanwhile, in 1855, Mr. Lloyd moved to Missouri, and located first in Lewis county, but two years later came to Macon county, where he has since resided. Here he has followed farming and stock-raising with great industry, and has not only brought up his family in comfort, but has accumu-

lated a comfortable property. He has a good farm of 160 acres, one of the desirable homesteads of this part of the county. August 26, 1874, Mr. Lloyd had the misfortune to lose the wife of his early manhood days, the one who for over 20 years had been by his side, his solace and comfort through all the vicissitudes of life, and who, it mattered not how the storm of misfortune or adversity raged without, made the sacred confines of his home one of singular peace, and encouragement and happiness. She was a rare woman in many respects, and in every respect a true and loving wife and devoted mother. She died buoyed in the last hour and last moment of life by that supreme and happy faith in the promise of the Redeemer that the grave shall be but an entrance to a life eternal. Of their family of children eight are living. Mr. Lloyd has no children by his present wife. She was a Mrs. Martha M. Beers before her marriage to him, a daughter of Thomas and Lucinda Davis, formerly of New York. Mrs. Lloyd is a most excellent and amiable lady, and is highly thought of by all her neighbors and acquaintances. Her first husband, Daniel Beers, to whom she was married in 1840, died in the Union army at Columbus, Ga., in 1865. She has four sons by her first marriage: James B., of Colorado; Lyman A. of Illinois; Henry W. and Charles N., who died in January, 1884, at the age of 22. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a member of the A. F. and A. M. in Kentucky.

DANIEL OWEN

(Farmer, Section 31).

Mr. Owen is of Welsh birth, and the son of Stephen and Sarah Owen, and first saw the light October 16, 1810; his parents were both born in Wales. Daniel was raised on a farm in his native country and lived there until 1876, when he emigrated to America, coming directly to New Cambria, Macon county. He is here engaged in farming and stock-raising; he owns a fine farm of 100 acres and is well-to-do in the world. Far from the scenes of his childhood he has made a new home as fair and almost as dear, and in this strange land his virtues find ready acknowledgment, his sturdy worth ungrudging admiration. In 1836 Mr. Owen married Miss Maria Morris, daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Morris, all of Wales. They have three children: Alexander, Margaret and Martha. Mr. and Mrs. Owen are members of the New Cambria Baptist Church.

RICHARD C. PHIPPS

(Post-office, Callao).

Mr. Phipps, the son of J. W. and Anna (Crystal) Phipps, natives of Kentucky, was born in the Blue Grass State October 21, 1829. When he was but one year old his parents emigrated to Randolph county, Mo. He grew up on the farm and was educated at the common schools of the county. When he reached the age of 24 he went

by himself to Macon county and bought a farm in what was then Liberty but is now Valley township, and branched out into a full fledged farmer and stock-raiser. Of the latter he makes a specialty, and still resides in Valley township. His farm is very far above the average of those in the county and has all the newest and most modern conveniences and improvements. Mr. Phipps is in every sense a progressive farmer, and believes in keeping up with the times. In the year 1855, on the 25th of October, Mr. P. led to the altar a blushing bride, Miss Catherine Humphreys, a daughter of Martin and Elizabeth (Stanfield) Humphreys, natives of Kentucky. They have six children: William Ray, born August 31, 1856, now married to Miss Mattie Goodson, daughter of John E. Goodson; Mady Morella, born October 12, 1858, wife of John M. Burton; Lizzie Martin, born June 27, 1861, now the wife of Paul Burton; Charlie Lee, born May 4, 1864, married to Miss Mary Fletcher; Effie Ann, died in 1869, and interred in Callao cemetery; and Carlos Bual, born September 22, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Phipps are members of the Old School Baptist Church. Mr. P. was for two years assessor for the township.

JOHN REES

(Farmer, Section 30).

Mr. Rees was born March 1, 1818, in Wales. He was raised on the other side of the ocean and taught the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until 1854. He then determined to try his fortune in this "land of the free and home of the brave." He landed in New York with a light purse, but a strong spirit. He followed his trade for a few years in Schuylkill county, Pa., and then in 1866 came to Macon county, Mo. His pluck brought him safely through, and he is now one of the most flourishing farmers in the township. He owns 300 acres of land, all well improved and in a good state of cultivation. His name is the synonym for honesty and integrity, and serene in the consciousness of a life well spent, he now basks in the sunshine of prosperity. Mr. Rees was married in Wales, in 1845, to Miss Mary Williams, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Williams, natives of this soil. Of this marriage were born 10 children, viz.: Joseph, Hannah, now Mrs. Evans; Mary, now Mrs. Phillips; Jeanette, John, Thomas and Maggie. Ann, Sarah and Rees are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Rees belong to the Congregational Church at New Cambria.

EVAN W. ROBERTS

(Section 29).

Among the oldest and best citizens of Valley township is the subject of this sketch, the son of William and Mary Roberts, of Wales. Evan W. was born in that country May 10, 1831. He came to Macon county in March of the year 1858, and has been here ever since. He owns 160 acres of pleasant lying land which he has in first-class order. He has some good graded stock. October 3, 1851, Mr. Roberts married Miss Jane Roberts, but after giving birth to several

children, two of whom, Robert E. and Mary Jane, are living, this gentle lady slipped quietly away to dwell forever in a heavenly mansion, where no harp of gold makes sweeter music than hers. December 11, 1867, Mr. R. was again married to Miss Hannah, daughter of Rev. Edward and Maria Meredith, natives of Wales. He and his family are Presbyterians. During the war Mr. Roberts belonged to the Forty-second Enrolled Missouri Militia, and served at intervals for three years. He has been for a number of years acting agent for the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad.

WILLIAM D. ROBERTS

(Post-office, New Cambria).

Mr. R. was one of the first of the Welsh settlers in New Cambria. He was born December 31, 1826, in Wales, and came to this country with his parents, David W. and Miriam Roberts, when a child. They lived for a number of years in Oneida county, N. Y., then removed to Waukesha county, Wis., where the old people died, the father in 1857, the mother in 1881. In 1854, in Lewis county, N. Y., William D. was married to Miss Catherine Williams, daughter of Daniel and Eleanor Williams, of Wales. Mrs. Roberts herself was born in Oneida county, N. Y. Four children were born of this marriage, Miriam Ellen, now Mrs. Baldwin; David A., Minnie, now Mrs. Bundren; and Margaret C. The movement in favor of a Welsh colony was first agitated in 1863 by a gentleman from New York, and during the two following years it was established in Macon county, Mo. The family of Mr. Roberts was the first to arrive. They settled in what was then called Stockton, but is now New Cambria; and Mr. R. built the first house in the place, which was a hotel for the accommodation of all who should come. He is therefore identified with all the best interests of the town, and none of the citizens have its welfare more at heart. Mr. Roberts is a farmer, owning 500 acres of land well cultivated, and with good buildings, etc.; his stock is specially fine. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are connected with the Congregational Church at New Cambria, and Mr. R. is a member of the I. O. O. F. at that place.

JAMES M. SENEY

(Farmer, Section 1, Post-office, Callao, Mo.).

Mr. S.'s father, Ira Seney, was born April 12, 1807, in Kentucky. He married Miss Susan Sluth, a native of Ohio, in the year 1827, in Shelby county, Ind., and continued to live in that locality until 1835; he then removed to Randolph county, Mo., but after a residence of a few months again moved to Macon county, and settled in Valley township, then Liberty, on the same farm the son James now owns and lives on. He was one of the pioneers of the county, there being only two families in it at the time of his emigration. Mr. Ira Seney raised a family of 11 children, all living except two, who died in infancy. They were respectively: Nancy Ann died in 1832 at the age of two years;

Averrilla, wife of Alexander Steadman, of Macon; Mary Ann, at home; Lucinda, wife of J. W. Cavender; Albert G., who married a daughter of A. T. Steadman, of Iowa, and living in Macon county; Robert M., who fell on Red river under Price while bravely battling for the rights of the heroic but doomed South; a nation not less noble though vanquished remembers with tears the fate of this one of her departed heroes; Wilbur J., who married Amanda, daughter of William Knight, now a widower; Caroline, wife of John Bohers, of Macon county; James M., at home, and John L., who married Laura Raines, daughter of Robert Raines, of Macon county. The father of this family met with his death in March, 1847, through an accident. He was killed by a fall while building a house. James M., the subject of this sketch, was born February 20, 1844. He was educated in Missouri at the public schools and has lived always in Macon county; indeed, has never left it except for a few months at a time in search of health. He is a farmer and has 60 acres of as good land as ever smiled beneath the sky; his improvements are first-class. Mr. Seney was a soldier in the late war under Gen. Price; he enlisted in September, 1861, in the Third regiment of Missouri State Guards, and was in the battles of Lexington, Mo., and Pea Ridge. At the latter he received a wound in his hand, of which he still bears the mark. Mr. S. belongs to the Good Templars of Liberty township, and took part in the Grange movement of 1873. He is an unmarried man, and

Many an eye marks his coming
And shines brighter when he comes.

He is one of the finest young men in the township.

MORROW TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM M. EPPERLY

(Section 24).

Mr. E., a native of Randolph county, Mo., was born February 5, 1839. His father, David Epperly, was from Wayne county, Ky., as also his mother, who has since died in Randolph. William M. grew up on a farm and attended the county schools, finally taking a course in English, Latin and German at Mount Pleasant College. About the time he reached manhood war was declared between the North and South, and he enlisted in Sterling Price's army. He was under Vandorn, Hindman and Holmes. When the soft voice of peace prevailed over the thunders of war, Mr. Epperly took up the ferule in place of the musket, and for 10 years his battles were waged with the ignorance, stupidity or obstinacy, as it chanced, of unruly urchins. He taught in Randolph and Chariton counties. Mr. E. is now a farmer. He owns 180 acres of land which is all in good order, and among other

improvements contains a fine orchard of apple and peach trees. Mr. Epperly is a married man, having taken to wife on the 13th day of January, 1876, Miss Sarah E. Somers, daughter of Weimer Somers, now of Macon county, Morrow township, formerly from Kentucky. Mrs. E. is a native of Macon, and was educated at the public schools of the same. She has been for nine years a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. They have two children: Elmer and Mollie; one not of the earth, earthy, has soared to that heavenly realm "where all is peace and joy and love." Mr. Epperly is much respected by all, and occupies the responsible office of justice of the peace.

PEYTON Y. HURT

(Post-office, Callao).

Mr. Hurt was born in Howard county, Mo., March 28, 1838. His father was a Virginian by birth, moved to Kentucky and there married Miss Jemima Winn, daughter of John Winn and granddaughter of Col. Winn, of South Carolina. He then came to Missouri and settled in Howard county, near Glasgow, and here Peyton Y. was reared. He attended the common schools first and finished his education at the Glasgow Academy. In his younger days he was a farmer. In 1845 he removed to Chariton county, and for five years was superintendent of a tobacco factory. There he met, loved and married November 28, 1848, Miss Eliza F. Harrelson, daughter of James M. Harrelson, of Caswell county, N. C. By this marriage there are seven living children, viz.: Olivia F., wife of John L. Anderson, of Macon county, formerly of Kentucky; Elizabeth J., wife of William J. Powell, of Morrow township, formerly of North Carolina; Grizzella A., wife of Dr. W. F. Morrow, of Kirksville, Mo.; Leonidas Bascom, who married Miss Ella Lyles, of Macon county; Luther A., Ida Alice, wife of Thomas C. Cravin, of Randolph county, and Martin Leftridge. Those deceased are Isabella, Eleanor, Monroe and Eliza J., all of whom died in infancy. In 1849 Mr. Hurt moved to Macon county, still engaging in farming. The following year he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for 13 years. In 1872 he was elected one of the judges of the county court, and was chosen to represent the Western district of Macon county in the Twenty-ninth General Assembly of the State. He has also been trustee of the township for a number of years. The Judge was left a widower July 9, 1878, and on the 15th of January, 1879, he led to the altar a second wife in the person of Mrs. Mary A. Terrill, widow of Keeling L. Terrill, formerly of Henry county, Ky., and daughter of James Perrin, of Breckinridge county, Ky. Mrs. H. has three children by her first marriage: Mattie C., wife of M. C. Burns, of Macon City; Luther L., just home from Central College, and Julia A. There is no family by the second union. Judge Hurt's family on the mother's side sprang from the Hampton family. He is one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the township. He is a member of the M. E. Church South, in which he has been

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since his youth steward and class leader. He also belongs to the A. F. and A. M. Mrs. H. when she was 17 years of age, joined the Baptist Church, but after her second marriage became a member of the M. E. Church South.

SINGLETON LYLE KASEY

(Post-office, Kaseyville).

Mr. Kasey is the son of Singleton Lyle Kasey, Sr., who was born October 1, 1796, near Liberty, in Bedford county, Va. He was a farmer, raising principally tobacco. He first emigrated to Kentucky, and in 1868 to Missouri, where he has since died. His wife was the daughter of James Boatright, a farmer on the Cumberland river, Va., who also moved to Kentucky. Mr. Kasey's grandfather, Alexander Kasey, Sr., was also a native of Bedford county, Va., while his great-grandfather, James Kasey, Sr., was from Ireland. The latter fought in the Revolutionary War, and was in the battle of Guilford Court House, Gate's Depot, and at Yorktown. Mr. Kasey himself was born June 8, 1838, in Breckinridge county, Ky. He received a liberal education in the higher English branches as well as in Latin and French at a high school at Big Spring, in Meade county. In 1866 he moved to Missouri and settled at Kaseyville, Macon county. He is a farmer and also a merchant. Since 1867 he has held the office of postmaster, with which he combines the duties of notary public. On the 6th of November, 1878, Mr. Kasey married Miss Octavia Stanley Hall, daughter of Judge William Augustus Hall. The Judge was born in Maine, but was taken when a child to Virginia. He was raised at Harper's Ferry and educated at Frederickstown, Harvard [Cambridge] and Yale. At the latter place he studied law, and moving in 1835 to Missouri, settled in Randolph county. He was a representative in Congress for two terms. For 15 years he, with marked ability, graced the office of circuit judge. Mrs. Kasey's grandparents on both sides by her father were from England; her mother, Miss Octavia Stanley Sebree, was one of the fairest flowers of that land of gorgeous bloom, Florida; she was a native of Pensacola, but left it when a girl of 16. She was married July 29, 1847. Mrs. Kasey, a lady of fine natural gifts and brilliant accomplishments, was educated with unusual care. She first attended Mt. Pleasant College, in Randolph, and afterwards the Convent of the Visitation, at Frederick City, Md. She took a thorough course, including music and French, and graduated with the highest honors. Mr. and Mrs. Kasey have two children, a son, James Singleton, aged three years, and a daughter, Sebree Preble, aged two. This is one of the most cultivated, polished and interesting families in the township. Mr. Kasey is possessed of fine mind, charming address and a boundless stock of information. But few men have more influence. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and in 1877 was a delegate to the grand lodge. Mr. Kasey's grandmother, wife of A. Kasey, was Lurana Shaon, of Virginia. His great-grandmother, wife of James Kasey, Sr., was Mary Kennedy. Mrs. Kasey's

grandmother, mother of Hon. William A. Hall, was Statira Preble, of Maine. Her grandmother, wife of Capt. William Sebree, was Miss Ann Brickell, of North Carolina.

CHARLES CURTIS PIERCE.

(Farmer and Stock-Raiser).

This young farmer, of brilliant mind and more than ordinary acquirements, is a native of Marion county, Ky. In that county he spent the first nine years of his life, then moving to Daviess county, of the same State. Immediately afterwards his father died, and he went to live with a cousin also in that county. At the end of a year he moved to Muhlenburgh county, and was there educated at the high school. He received a thorough training in all the higher English branches as well as in Latin. When Mr. Pierce first came to Missouri, in 1859, he settled in Randolph county, near Huntsville, where he was engaged until 1864 in farming and milling with his step-father. For the next few years he was agent in Kentucky and Indiana for a fan-mill factory. In 1867 Mr. Pierce returned to Missouri and for 10 years taught in the public school. The quickness of his intellect and his varied store of information eminently qualified him to lead the impressionable mind of youth into the most fertile fields of knowledge. Mr. Pierce is now a farmer, in which vocation he distinguishes himself no less than in that of preceptor.

WILLIE VILEY YATES, M. D.

(Physician and Surgeon).

Dr. Yates, a popular young physician of Kaseyville, was born November 3, 1839, in Randolph county, Mo. He is on his father's side of Scotch-Irish descent, on his mother's, of Welsh. Both branches were in the colonies before the Revolutionary War. The head of the Yates family came to America and settled in Maryland, having lost an arm in the British service before he left his native country. He raised two sons, one of whom had 20 sons, who married and scattered all over the colonies. The other had two sons, who settled in Virginia, and of this branch springs the representative of the family of whose life this sketch treats. His father was born in Caroline county, Va., on the 29th of August, 1796. He moved to Kentucky first, and afterwards in 1833 to Randolph county, Mo., where he died in 1872. He was educated for a lawyer in Latin, Greek and English literature at a college in his native State. His wife, to whom he was married in Kentucky, was also a Virginian. Dr. Willie Yates was raised and educated in Randolph county. He was taught principally at the public schools, but attended Mt. Pleasant College one term. He spent his boyhood chiefly on a farm, where his father raised a large number of negroes. The Doctor studied medicine first under his brother Paul C. Yates, at Jacksonville, Randolph county, afterwards with Dr. Terrell of Darksville. He also attended the Missouri

Medical College, from which institution he received his M. D. in 1871. He first practiced for five years in Macon county at College Mound, but since 1877 has been at Kaseyville. Dr. Yates has been twice married, the first time in 1872 to Miss Mary Rebecca Wright, a daughter of John G. Wright of Jacksonville, and a most lovely and accomplished lady. But death loves a shining mark, and after three years of happy life claimed her for his own. She left one child, a little girl now eight years old, called Laura Elma. In 1876 Dr. Yates espoused Miss Laura Marston Wright, a sister of his first wife, by whom he has one son, John Edward, aged six years. Mrs. Yates is a graduate of McGee College. Her grandfather, a Virginian by birth, moved to Kentucky before the War of 1812, of which he was a pensioner; he took part in the battle of New Orleans. At the time of his death six years ago he had reached the advanced age of 93. Her mother was born in Tennessee, but was of German parentage. Her father was a preacher in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in the movement for the development of which he was conspicuous. It was to his (Willie Yates') great grandfather on his mother's side, a Mr. Sutton, that a transfer of land between Crab Orchard and Georgetown was made by Patrick Henry. Dr. Yates is one of the most eminent physicians in this section of the county. His winning manner brings him a large practice, which his wonderful skill and success make it easy for him to keep. For him life wears her brightest smile and the future beckons him on with rosebud finger. Kaseyville, the scene of the Doctor's triumphs, was built in 1867. Its post-office and lodge-room however were not completed until 1874. Lodge No. 498, A. F. and A. M. was chartered in 1877. The lodge-room is over the church. The present officers are: D. D. G. M., David Baird of Kirksville; Past W. M., W. D. Singleton, J. J. Buster and Singleton Kasey. Dr. Yates fought long and well for the lost cause. He was at the battle of Dry Wood, Warrensburg, Lexington and Oak Hill. At the last-named place he received a severe wound through his right lung and was afterwards until the close of the war a hospital steward. He was in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, and was under Price, McCulloch, A. S. Johnson, Beauregard, Polk, J. E. Johnston and Hood. Dr. and Mrs. Yates are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

BEVIER TOWNSHIP.

JAMES R. BURGE

(Farmer).

James R. Burge's father was a native of England, who emigrated to America, marrying a lady from Pennsylvania and begetting five boys and five girls, of whom James was born January 3, 1837, in Car-

roll county, O. He remained with his parents on their farm until 1857, when he spent a year visiting Iowa, finally locating at Granby, Newton county, Mo., working in the lead mines for two years. There he met Mary Harris, a native of Illinois and daughter of Timothy Harris. His courtship ripened into a happy marriage, of which came eight children: May, George H., Emery E., Thomas H., Charles C., Anna R., Louise and Mary. He removed with his wife to the Pacific coast, embarking in gold mining on Pistol river, Curry county, Oreg. For a year he followed ranching, then left for Nevada Territory, where he remained until 1869, when he removed to California for a year, and then returned East, mining for eight years at Bevier, Mo. In 1882, he purchased 200 acres of excellent land in Liberty township. At present he resides on a rented place, having rented his farm. His family attend Bevier Congregational Church.

W. A. CLYMANS

(Of Watts & Co., General Merchants, Bevier).

Mr. Clymans is a native of Pennsylvania, born in that State, December 22, 1837. He was reared in his native county and educated in the common schools. At the age of 21 he began teaching school, and followed that occupation in Pennsylvania until coming West in 1865 — that is, except while he was in the army. During the war he enlisted in Co. K, Two Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania infantry, and served until the expiration of his term of enlistment, or until he was honorably discharged. He was in a number of hard-fought battles during that long and terrible struggle. On coming West, during the last year of the war, Mr. Clymans located in Colon, in St. Joseph county, Mich., where he followed blacksmithing, a trade he had previously learned. Three years afterwards he came to Missouri, stopping for a short time in Shelby county, and in February, 1869, located at Bevier. Here he engaged in merchandising with T. D. Thomas, under the firm name of Clymans & Thomas. Mr. Clymans continued merchandising at Bevier for several years, after which he was engaged in farming for two years. In 1879 he went to Colorado, and followed freighting on the plains for about 12 months. Returning to Macon county, he now resumed farming, which he followed with success up to 1881. Having, however, a controlling inclination for business pursuits, he re-engaged in merchandising at Bevier three years ago, and has since followed it. Messrs. Watts & Co. carry a full line of general merchandise, and have an excellent trade, which is steadily increasing. Both are gentlemen well known in the community, and are justly popular, not less personally than as business men. Mr. Clymans has held the office of township clerk, and has also occupied the position of school board treasurer. A man of good education and business qualifications, he was well fitted for these positions, and discharged his official duties with efficiency and entire satisfaction to the public. Mr. Clymans is also a member of the M. E. Church, and a member of the Bloomington lodge A. F. and A. M.

Of course Mr. Clymer is not unmarried ; he is too true-blooded a man to be a maledict. September 18, 1862, he was married to Mrs. Harriet Bland, a widow lady, and a daughter of George and Susan Strunk, of Mifflin county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Clymans have had two children: Willie, a young man now 19 years of age, and Mattie E., deceased. Mrs. Clymans had one child by her first husband, Watson Bland. She is also a member of the M. E. Church.

THOMAS EDWARDS

(Dealer in General Merchandise, Bevier).

In 1865 Mr. Edwards took up his location in Macon county, Mo., being then 16 years of age. His birthplace was Meigs county, Ohio, where he was born in the year 1850, being the son of Robert and Catherine Michael Edwards, who owed their nativity to the north of Wales. Young Thomas, during his early youth, received good advantages for acquiring an education, which he did not fail to improve, and which have been of no ordinary benefit to him in later years. Brought up to the occupation of coal mining, he followed it until 16 years old, when, as above stated, he found a home in this county, coming here with his parents. Farming, mining and merchandising each claimed his attention until 1875, at which time he removed to Osage county, Kansas. Owning a mine there, he of course engaged in the coal business, and continued it until 1881, when he returned to Macon county. Mr. Edwards soon resumed the business of a general merchant, and subsequently became the proprietor of the establishment which he still conducts. This is filled with an excellent stock of goods, and as Mr. E. is well and favorably known throughout the entire vicinity of Bevier, he is in possession of an excellent trade, his peculiar fitness for the business and his popular manners adding not a little to his success. In 1873 Mr. Edwards was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Jones, a native of Vermont. This union has been blessed with three children: Lulu Bell, Robert Lindon, and an infant.

HOPKIN EVANS

(Post-office, Bevier).

Mr. E. is a distinctive coal prospector, operator and miner. In all of Northern Missouri it is doubtful whether there is another man more widely known and more highly respected than the subject of this sketch. He was the first man who opened a coal bank in Bevier township, and was thus the magnet that has made Bevier City what it is, one of the leading coal towns of Missouri. Mr. Evans is a native of South Wales, born at Swansea, Glamorganshire, April 13, 1822. He was educated in South Wales, having the benefit of a common-school education. He has been engaged in mining and about mines all his life, beginning at the age of eight years at his birth-place in his native county. He worked there until 1849, then came to America, and settled in St. Louis county, leasing the mines at Blue Ridge.

In 1855 he was chosen by the great French merchant and speculator, Mr. Van Phool, of St. Louis, to make a prospecting tour through Monroe, Marion, Shelby and Macon counties for coal. He set out, following the ideas elaborated by the geologist, Swallow, in the work just then completed on the minerals of Missouri. When he had finished this job, Mr. Evans returned to Macon county and began operating in coal at Carbon, he being owner of the mines and superintendent of the works. In 1860 he moved to Bevier township, opening the first mine in the township, about three-quarters of a mile from the present site of Bevier, on Col. Robean's farm. Later he organized a joint stock company, he being manager, and has ever since engaged in operating the coal mines at Bevier. He is now also interested in the Oakdale mine, commonly known as "Bevier No. 2." He is what is called "pit boss" in the works, which employ about 70 men. Mr. Evans is the best known man of Bevier township, and is considered the coal miner of the country. He was appointed Railroad Brigadier in the late war, but was always in Bevier township. Mr. Evans was married in 1845 in his native country, to Miss Mary Edwards, and two children were born to him, of whom Mary is deceased and Anna living. He became a widower in 1874, and the following year married Mrs. Leah J. Evans. This marriage is childless. Mr. Evans is a member of the Knights of Templars Lodge No. 7, of Macon county, Mo., and is also a member of the Blue Lodge, No. 102, of Macon City, Mo., and Chapter 22 of the same place. He belongs to the Welsh Congregational Church, of Bevier township, in which he is one of the trustees. There is no citizen of the township, or of the county, who has it in his power more materially to benefit the general public than Mr. Evans. His acquaintance is boundless, his popularity and influence almost without a precedent. Upright, straightforward and gifted with a wonderful knowledge of men and things, he is invaluable to the community.

SAMUEL EVANS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Evans, a leading farmer and stock-raiser of Bevier township — section 2, range 15, — was born in Caermartenshire, South Wales, December 28, 1826, and lived on his father's farm until he was 20 years of age. His educational advantages were poor, his father being in rather straightened circumstances, he attended only a weekly school held every Sabbath day. His first venture in life was in a rolling mill (iron works), in Glanmorganshire, South Wales. He worked there in the puddling department for 17 years. In 1858 Mr. Evans came to America, but after working for about 18 months in the iron works of Phoenixville, Penn., he returned to the Old Country. In 1862, however, he tried it once more, this time locating at Pittsburg, Penn. He was first engaged in farming, then went to coal mining, in which occupation he was employed for 18 years, in different sections of the United States. At the end of that time Mr. Evans gave up mining

and determined to become a farmer, which he did, first in Osage county, Kas., and in April, 1881, in Bevier township, Mo., on his present farm. This comprises 60 acres of beautiful land, which he has in fine condition. Mr. Evans was the son of Thomas and Margaret Evans, natives of South Wales. His wife, to whom he was married November 16, 1846, was also from his old home. She was Miss Ann Thomas, daughter of John and Charlotte Thomas. There were born seven children: John, born May 5, 1848, now married to Miss Mary Rosser, a native of South Wales, and residing in Ohio; Ruth, born January 26, 1850, died May 12, 1856; Moses, born August 10, 1852, died March 2, 1882; Aaron, born May 27, 1855; Miriam, born January 26, 1857, died May 21, 1864; Abraham, born February 2, 1861, died December 6, 1882, and Isaac, born July 11, 1864. The eldest son, John, was in the late war. He served for one year in the heavy artillery, and was stationed at Fort Anderson, on the Potomac. Mr. Evans is a worthy citizen and consistent Christian. He is a member of the Welsh Congregational Church at Bevier.

S. S. EVANS

(Superintendent of the Oakdale Coal Company's Works, Bevier).

Mr. Evans, a young man of superior business qualifications, good education and thorough energy and enterprise, is a native of the Empress Isles of the seas, but was partially raised in the United States. He was born in Dowlais, South Wales, England, April 31, 1857, and when 12 years of age his parents, Roger and Hannah (Williams) Evans, came to America, pushing on out directly to Missouri and locating at Bevier. Here the father engaged in the hotel business, which he followed until his death in 1878. S. S. was one in a family of two brothers and three sisters, all of whom are still at Bevier. He was educated in the common schools and also took a course at Olathe (Kan.) College, graduating in 1873. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Evans was married to Miss Elvira Collins, a daughter of John Collins, of Bevier, Mo., but formerly of Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have two children: Bertha and Secundus, the younger being only six months old. Mr. Evans has served as a member of the town board, and is one of the popular young men of Bevier. He makes a most efficient and capable superintendent of the coal works of which he has charge, and is conducting them with success and with the entire satisfaction of the company.

ISAAC R. GREEN

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Section 32).

Mr. G. is the son of Lewis and Nancy (Gross) Green, both natives of Kentucky, and was born September 9, 1833, in Chariton township, Macon county, Mo. Mr. Green was educated and has long lived in the county, and, it is a fact worthy of mention, that he was never in his life out of the State. He lived with his parents on the farm until his marriage, June 20, 1859, after which event he began farming for him-

self. A large portion of his income is derived from raising and dealing in stock, cattle and mules, in which trade he is a proficient. He owns 200 acres of good land which he keeps in beautiful order, and in which he is encouraged by the fact that the country is steadily improving in every way. Mr. Green was for five years constable of the township, and is in politics a Democrat. His father was a large slaveholder. Mr. G. married Miss Mary Ann Summers, daughter of Neviah and Jane Summers, and they have one daughter, Nancy Jane Lowry Green, a young lady of many charms, who has been for a year the wife of James L. Love, son of William Love. Mr. Green is a member of Concord Christian Church of Callao township.

MORDECAI HARP

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Section 36).

Mr. Harp was born March 7, 1823, in Kentucky, of which State his mother, Elizabeth Winter, was a native, as also, were her remotest forefathers. His father, James Harp, was a Virginian, and thence sprang all his ancestors. Up to the age of 25, the date of his marriage, Mr. Harp lived with his parents on the farm in Kentucky, having the advantage of a common-school education. After his marriage he managed a plantation until 1851 when he moved to Macon county, Mo., and has ever since farmed in Bevier township, of which he is also road supervisor. Mr. H. is a strong Democrat, and during the war served in the State Militia. In February, 1848, he was married to Miss Nancy James and she has borne him eight children, viz.: Elijah, now married and living in Hudson township; Deborah, wife of Thomas Wright, of Callao township; Lizzie, wife of Monroe Powell, of Chariton township; James Thomas, living in Buffalo, New York; Luella, wife of W. W. Bricker, of Callao township; Alonzo, deceased; Willard and Reggie. Mr. Harp was so unfortunate as to be directly in the main path of a cyclone through whose terrible agency his son was hurled into eternity in a moment's time, and his own health and property received serious damage. He is one of the leading citizens of the township.

JOHN R. HUGHES

(Dealer in General Merchandise, Bevier).

Mr. H. was born December 4, 1837, in Monmouthshire, South Wales. He was the son of John and Ruth (Rowland) Hughes. His education was partly acquired in his own country, which he left, however, at the age of 12. He came to America in 1849, and was for 15 years a miner in Ohio. In 1865 he gave up mining and went into the grocery business near Youngstown, Ohio. Two years later Mr. Hughes moved to Bevier township, and accepted a clerkship in Rowland's store. Though he had run through with most of his means, his reputation was so good that he was offered several positions of trust. He continued, however, to act as general manager of Rowland's store until 1870, when he launched into business for himself. At the time

there was strong competition in Bevier township, and he had at first rather a tough struggle with the central store, an establishment then doing business there, which attempted to drive him from the field, but, in the end, his shrewdness and superior tactics prevailed, and he was left master of the field. He used the profits of his trade to enlarge the same, and finally built the store he now occupies. During the panic of 1874 all the houses of this place closed with the exception of that of Mr. Hughes. Though deeply in debt, he safely weathered the storm. He was never pressed by his creditors, though they voluntarily offered him 50 per cent. discount. Mr. H. preferred, however, to pay in full, and did so without being forced by the collecting attorney or sued in court. These facts speak for the character of this upright and honorable man more loudly than any words. Mr. Hughes has been clerk of the township for about three years. He is a member of Eskridge Lodge No. 253, and has filled all its offices. He has been, since he was 17 years of age, a devout and consistent member of the Welsh Congregational Church. Mr. H. married in 1863, Miss Elizabeth Reese, of Pomeroy, Ohio. Their children have numbered 13 in all, seven of whom are dead; six are living: their names are Daniel, Edward, John, Elizabeth, Jane and Joseph.

JOHN P. JONES

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Jones, a prosperous farmer, stock-raiser and stock dealer, of Section 11, was born August 10, 1832, in Wayne county, Ky. His parents, George Jones and Gracie Ann (City) Jones, were both natives of Kentucky. John P. was raised on the farm and educated at the common schools. At the age of 23 he committed matrimony and farmed for himself for the five years following, in Clinton county, Ky. In 1857 he and his father both emigrated to Missouri, the father settling in Putnam county, the former in Bevier township. John P. rented a place for the first few years; then in 1864 bought the farm he now works and resides on. It is one of the finest places in the county, containing 100 acres of splendid land, which is beautifully improved. Mr. J. has also the genuine satisfaction of feeling that his possessions were obtained by his own honest labor, than which nothing can give more satisfaction. To look over his smiling fields, his neat and tidy buildings, his bursting barns, and realize that all this he has earned by diligent industry and patient perseverance, it is worth all the years of privation, of toil and, sometimes, of dark discouragement. Who has the right thus to feel, has gained the sweetest happiness known to man. Mr. Jones was married October 20, 1853, to Miss Minerva, daughter of Dennis and Sallie (Davis) Hopkins, of the old and distinguished family of that name, who occupy such a conspicuous place in the history of Kentucky. Of this marriage were born nine children, all of whom are living. They are: George, who married in 1879 Miss Minerva Trenary, daughter of R. C. Trenary; Dennis H., now living in Montana Territory; Sadie E., at home; Gracie A., wife of Thomas Jones,

of Pennsylvania; Johnny B., William M., Mary E., Minnie V. and James L. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. J. has been for many years an elder.

LEROY PENTON

(Deceased).

This lamented gentleman, late a respected farmer and stock-raiser of Bevier township, Macon county, Mo., was born November 13, 1803, in Mississippi. His parents, Leroy and Jane (January) Penton, were natives of Georgia, but moved to Mississippi before the State was divided into counties. At the tender age of three years Leroy, Jr., was bound out to a blacksmith of the name of Closson, who lived in the neighborhood of Baton Rouge, his mother's home. He lived with Mr. Closson, working at blacksmithing until he was 14 years old. He then went in search of his mother, who in the meantime had married Mr. John Moreland, and was living in East Tennessee. Having reached her, he supported himself by hiring out on the farms in the vicinity until he was 20 years of age, when he and his stepfather moved to Monticello, Ky., and went to farm in partnership. In 1823 Mr. Penton married Miss Delilah Summers, and after a few years' additional residence in Kentucky moved to Randolph county, Mo., still pursuing agriculture as a profession. In 1834 he located finally in Macon county, Bevier township, and began farming on the Allen Banta farm, which he owned. Mr. Penton has eight children, all of whom are deceased, except two sons. Two children died in infancy. Jane was born in Kentucky, December 21, 1826, and died February 8, 1876, wife of Jefferson Patrick; Elizabeth, born January 17, 1831, died February 17, 1862, wife of John McGee; John, born November 30, 1833, married Miss Ida Tuttle, and died November 9, 1867; Allen, born March 16, 1834, married Miss Nancy White, died December 31, 1881; Joseph P., born March 30, 1838, married Miss Amelia Blankinship, and William, born July 5, 1842, married Miss Eliza Williams. The two latter are still living. Mr. Penton was a very successful farmer, and before his death divided his land between his two sons, Joseph and William. On the 14th of January, 1884, Mr. Penton received the dread summons which must some day sound in every mortal ear, and serene in the consciousness of a life well spent he tranquilly passed away. Of rare religious feelings and governing his conduct by the example laid down by his blessed Master, Mr. Penton's life was one of ever opening vistas of beauty. Honest, honorable, kind and generous, his memory will be ever kept green in the hearts of his friends. He was an earnest and faithful member of Antioch Church, where he was buried.

JOSEPH P. PENTON

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Section 32).

Mr. Penton was born March 30, 1838, and is the son of Leroy and Delilah (Summers) Penton, of whom previous mention has been made.

His mother died September 7, 1865, and his father January 14, 1884. Mr. Penton was reared on his father's farm, and now owns 200 acres of land in Bevier township. He is supplied with all the latest improvements in farming, and is a well informed, broad-minded man. He possesses the esteem and high regard of all his neighbors, and is one of the most interesting citizens of the county. Mr. Penton is a devoted Christian and is an elder in the Antioch Church, also superintendent of the Sabbath-school. Mr. Penton was married March 16, 1865, to Miss Amelia Blankinship, daughter of William Blankinship and Chancy Ballinger, his wife. This marriage is one of unusual congeniality and happiness, but to them has been denied that sweetest of all moments, when those who love bend together over the cradle of their child, that purest of all joys, to watch, as the lily unfolds her leaves, the pure, young mind open and expand in the warmth of dawning intelligence. But if they knew not the joy of parenthood, neither do they experience its terrible disappointments, its griefs that will not be comforted. Who shall say which is best?

S. J. O. TOMPKINS

(Bevier.)

Mr. Tompkins is a native of this State, having been born in Pike county January 8, 1818. His father, William Tompkins, was born in old Virginia, and his mother Martha (Gilbert) Tompkins, was a Kentuckian. Both are now dead. Mr. Tompkins attended school but one year, his parents giving him the rest of his education at home. He lived always on the farm, until 1841, when he married Miss Cassandre Kizie Clark. There were born four children: Anna M., Virginia died at the age of four years; Kizie and Nancy C. In 1846 Mr. Tompkins moved from Pike county, Mo., to Pike county, Ill., and in 1855 to Ralls county, Mo. There he lived for 11 years, farming and merchandising. He carried on his business in connection with his farm until the breaking out of the war. All of Mr. Tompkin's relatives as well as his property and other interests were in the South, and he naturally sided with that section. Though he took no active part in the hostilities, his sympathy with the Southern cause cost him dear. Not only was he financially ruined by his property being carried off by Federal soldiers, but he was himself taken prisoner, and incarcerated at Hannibal, and on two occasions was tried for his life before Col. Tyler, provost marshal. He was also disfranchised and not allowed to vote for 10 years. He cast his first vote in 1871. Mr. T. moved in 1866 to Bevier township, Macon county, Mo., and has been interested since that time in operating coal mines in Iowa and Missouri. At present his health being somewhat impaired, he does no business worth mentioning, but lives on the interest of his money. He is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the county. Mr. Tompkins lost his first wife August 12, 1866, and married in May, 1869, Miss Sarah Waterbury, by whom he has no children. He is a mem-

ber of Antioch Christian Church in which he is an elder. He also belongs to the Masonic lodge of Bloomington, Mo.

ALLEN J. VICKREY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

This valuable citizen was born in Wayne county, Ky., August 18, 1829. His parents, Abner and Nancy Vickrey, were respectively from Virginia and Kentucky, and moved to Missouri the year of his birth. They went first to Randolph county, but in 1832 located in Macon in what is now known as Bevier township, building a cabin in section 34, where the house now stands. Allen J. was educated in Callao township, and though his opportunities were limited, managed to secure a fair share of learning. In 1859 Mr. Vickrey married Miss Mary Gaines, daughter of Jefferson and Emily Gaines, of Randolph county. They have nine children: Francis M., John J., Abner, Emily C., George, Addie, Nellie M., Wilson S. and Elmer J. Mr. V. has been a member of the Grange lodge of Bevier township, and was at one time tax collector of that township. He also was in the path of the memorable cyclone of May 13, 1883, but, by the mercy of God, escaped with comparatively little injury, and is now in prosperous circumstances and of great service to the public. Mr. Vickrey is a man of liberal views and large mind, and a good example to those around him. He is a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM S. WATSON

(Coal-operator and Merchant).

Mr. Watson is an influential and wealthy citizen of Bevier township. He was born May 2, 1829, at New Castle, England, of William and Jane (Scott) Watson. He was educated at the public schools, and when a young man was apprenticed to a grindstone maker, at the conclusion of which period, being 22 years of age, he set sail for America. He went at once to New Haven, Conn., and thence to Middletown, working at stone work, a branch of grindstone making. In the latter part of 1851 he got work in the coal mines of Coshocton, O., but in a few years moved to Knoxville, Marion county, Ia., and until 1861 was engaged in farming and coal operating. He then moved to Macon county and locating in Bevier, opened one of the first coal mines in the county, known then and now as Shaft No. 3. Mr. Watson worked this mine until 1867, doing a profitable business. At that time all the mines consolidated into a joint-stock company, known as the Central Coal and Mining Company, the capital stock being \$400,000. In 1868 Mr. W. withdrew from the company, and for several years thereafter busied himself with various speculative enterprises in Missouri and Iowa, prospecting for coal in both States. In 1881 he opened a coal shaft east of Bevier and has ever since continued to operate the mine known as Watson's mine. Mr. Watson

was married in England, in 1849, to Miss Isabella Wardell, and has seven children: Isabella, Jane Ann, John W., Mary, Thomas, Edward and Anna. His two sons, Edward and Thomas, are interested with him in his mercantile house in Bevier. They carry a general stock, which they propose enlarging, making it one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in the county. The mine pays from \$5,000 to \$8,000 monthly. Mr. Watson is endowed with rare personal and mental graces. His manners stamp him as an elegant gentleman, while his brilliant conversational powers enchain his listeners and render his society a valuable addition to every social gathering.

CALLAO TOWNSHIP.

HARDIN P. BENNING, M.D.

(Physician and Surgeon).

Dr. Benning, one of the largest practitioners in Macon county, has been a resident of Callao, Missouri, since 1868, excepting a few years spent in Livingston county. His parents, both now dead, were natives of Virginia. They were John W. and Jane (Forsey) Benning. Hardin P. was born October 17, 1826, in Montgomery county, Mo. When he was five years of age his parents moved to Pike county, and in 1833 his father died. He lived on the farm with his mother until he was grown and then went to Ralls county, Mo., where he studied medicine under Dr. George E. Frazier, an eminent physician of that county. Dr. Benning received a fine education at Louisiana, Mo., in the Pike County Seminary. When his medical studies were completed he began practicing his profession in Monroe county, but as has been said before, moved in 1868 to Callao where he is still established in partnership with Dr. Campbell. He has a large and lucrative practice and is one of the most skilled physicians in the county. The Doctor, knowing that to no man is the tender comfort and care of a good wife more necessary than to a physician, chose as the sharer of his joys and woes Miss Lucy E. True, their marriage taking place in 1856. To them were born seven children, four of whom, Mary J., James, Edgar S. and Maggie J., died in infancy; those now surviving are John H., Lucy V. and Ruth A: Mrs. Benning died in April, 1872, and in December, 1872, Dr. Benning espoused Miss Mary E. Collier, by whom he has had five children: Olive J., Hardin L., Bessie L., Anna S., and an infant who "climbed the golden stair" ere the little tongue had learned to lisp its mother's name. Dr. Benning is very popular in the community. He is a member of the Triple Alliance Lodge No. 38.

JOSEPH M. BROWN

(Post-office, Callao).

Joseph M. Brown is a wealthy farmer and stock-raiser of section 3. He was born March 22, 1834, in Randolph county, Mo., the son of Reuben Brown and Elizabeth Brown, natives of Kentucky. He resided on his parents' farm until 13 years of age, when they removed to Russell township, Macon county. At 24 he married Elizabeth Jones, of Macon, March 6, 1863, by whom he had four children: Lenora E., Minnie B., Ada L. and Norah E. His wife died January 24, 1870, and in June, 1872, he married Elizabeth Mott, daughter of D. O. and Elizabeth Miner, natives of Virginia. Mrs. Brown's parents are still living with her. They have been residents of this county for the past 36 years. Mrs. B. departed this life, without issue, April 30, 1879, and was buried in Callao cemetery. Mr. Brown wedded his third wife December 7, 1879. She was a widow with one child (Arena) at the time of her marriage, Mrs. Martha Julinta by name, daughter of D. O. Spicer. There were no children by the last marriage. Mr. Brown was a soldier in the Civil War that so lately distracted this American country. He was in Co. G, Third regiment of Missouri State Guards, and fought in the battles of Lexington and Pea Ridge. He is a prominent Mason of A. F. and A. M. Lodge No. 38, of Callao, Mo. Though not an office-seeker, Mr. Brown is a man of such correct habits of life, and furthermore, of that adaptability upon which success so largely depends, that his fellow-citizens have a unanimous respect and regard for him. He is an industrious and intelligent farmer, and has a place with comfortable buildings and every necessary improvement. He is justly regarded as one of the very best men in the community.

JOHN F. CAMPBELL, M.D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Callao).

Dr. Campbell, one of the leading physicians of Macon county, and a man of advanced general and professional education, as well as a citizen who stands as high in public esteem as any one in this part of the county, is a Pennsylvanian by nativity, born in Somerset county March 14, 1840. He was reared in Pennsylvania, and was educated after taking the course of the common school, at Somerset Normal Institute. Subsequently, removing to Iowa, he attended Fairfield College, and also McElroy's Academy, the latter of Ottumwa, Iowa. Completing his general education, Dr. Campbell then began the study of medicine, placing himself under the preceptorate of Drs. Weir and Parker, leading physicians of Iowa, located at Agency City. Preparing himself for the medical college under these physicians, he then matriculated at the College of Physicians at Keokuk, Iowa, in which he took a thorough course. Dr. Campbell now came to Missouri and engaged actively in the practice of his profession in Morrow township,

of Macon county. He was successfully engaged in the practice at that location for three years, and then came to Callao in order to command a wider territory in his profession. Here his career as a physician has been one of uninterrupted and steadily increasing success. As the years have come and gone, he has grown into an extensive practice, which now covers an area of 10 to 20 miles square. He is conceded by all to be one of the most capable and skillful physicians, as his experience has shown him to be one of the most successful, in the treatment of patients throughout this section of North Missouri. Personally, he is highly esteemed, and is one of the most influential citizens of Callao. January 2, 1873, Dr. Campbell was married to Miss Fiedelia Green, a daughter of Hardin Green, Esq., of Macon City. They have had three children: Ethel May, now 10 years old; Herbert and Frankie Cecil, both of whom died at tender ages. The Doctor is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Callao. He and his wife are highly prized in the best circles of society, wherever they are known, and are esteemed by all who have the pleasure of being acquainted with them.

MARION CLAYBROOK

(Merchant).

Marion Claybrook, a partner in the firm of Claybrook Bros, Callao, was born August 2, 1832, in Randolph county. His father, Joseph Claybrook, was a native of Kentucky; his mother, Mary Humphreys, of North Carolina. The subject of the sketch, after having received the advantage of a common-school education, at the age of 23 left home and located in Callao, of which he has ever since been an honored citizen. After farming for a time he became a clerk in Samuel Kern's store, where he remained for three years, until he accepted a more lucrative employment with Jeff. Morrow & Co. Within a year he engaged in the dry goods and grocery business on his own account, establishing the popular firm of Claybrook & Smith. He sold out his interest in this house to embark, in 1860, in the tobacco business. He prospered as years succeeded, and in 1875 entered into partnership with his brother, Joseph Claybrook, establishing the present firm. They now occupy their own building, and have become one of the largest firms in the county, employing two salesmen besides the proprietors. He married, December 18, 1864, Margaret Lobban, daughter of W. P. Lobban, who is now an extensive farmer and stock-raiser. His wife possesses all those graces which make the frugal and happy wife. Six children are the result of the happy union, of whom Stella died September 13, 1880; Elba, May, 13, 1875, those remaining and living being John, Mittie and Joe. Mr. Claybrook is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Callao.

LYMAN L. COLEMAN

(Section 13).

Lyman L. Coleman, a prominent stock-raiser and farmer of this township, was born in Aurora, Ill., June 13, 1846. His parents, Enos Coleman and Frances M. Andrews, are living with their son on the farm. The one is a native of Massachusetts, the other of New York. They have besides three children, a son and two daughters, who are still alive. Mr. Coleman was a close student at Clark's Seminary, now known as Jennings' Institute, Aurora, Ill., from which he removed with his parents in 1858 to Hannibal, Mo.; but owing to dissatisfaction there during the war they returned to their former home, leaving their son successfully engaged in the wood trade. He took the contract in 1866 to furnish the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad with wood, which he continued to do for five years. Then he became a conductor on the same road, removing after two years to Kansas City to work for two more years in the machine shops as a machinist. Thence he engaged with the Union Pacific road as superintendent of the tie cutting force, but afterwards went to Huntsville, Mo., working for the Huntsville Coal and Mining Company as engineer. In 1876 he removed to Bevier township, settling upon a farm of 240 acres which he had purchased several years previous. By assiduous toil he has converted this property into a fine stock farm, with elegant improvements, his business having become extensive until recently, when he reduced the herd by sale. He was married May 12, 1878, to Miss Annie Winn, daughter of J. R. Winn, of Macon county. He has two children: Alice and Louisa. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 78, of Macon City, and also of Eskridge Lodge No. 328, of Bevier. His family attend the Congregational Church of Bevier.

NICHOLAS DECKER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser and Dealer, Section 36).

Mr. Decker was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., December 27, 1822, of Peter P. and Elizabeth (Jacoby) Decker, natives of N. Y. Nicholas D. had every advantage of education, attending the finest classical schools in New York. When he was 21, however, he learned carpentering under Jesse Van Ness, then a noted carpenter and builder of New York, and was in that and the lumber manufacturing business until 1860, when he embarked in the wholesale milling enterprise in Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y. He was thus engaged for six years; then for 10 more at Grand Rapids, Mich., was again in the carpenter and building trade. In 1876 Mr. Decker sold his interest in the business and also his city property, and bought a farm in Kent county, Mich. After three years' residence he again moved. Purchasing a farm in Callao township, Mo., he took up his abode upon it and it is still his home. The farm comprises 210 acres of land in fine shape. It is almost all seeded down, which is the best method of

farming in Missouri. Mr. Decker married in 1859 Miss Margaret Tradenburgh, and has four children: Peter, Elmer, Carrie and Emma, all of whom are at home, except Elmer, who is an engineer in Michigan on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad. Mr. D. is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is one of the most valuable citizens of the township.

ENOCH HUMPHREYS

(Post-office, Callao).

Enoch Humphreys is a well known farmer and stock-raiser residing in section 7, of this township. He was born February 6, 1825, in Scott county, Ill., of Samuel Humphreys and Margaret Stanfields, both of whom died in Callao township between 1861 and 1862. He first came to Randolph county, Mo., but shortly afterwards removed to Macon. September 21, 1857, he married Mary Harrison, *nee* Crabtree, widow of Benjamin Harrison and daughter of E. Crabtree, a native of Kentucky. They have had six children: Charles H. Harrison, a son of Mrs. Humphreys; John W. Humphreys, Maggie, who died in 1863; Lulu, and two that died in infancy. His farm consists of 120 acres of first-class land, well improved. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

DANIEL W. PILLERS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Daniel W. Pillers was born in Carroll county, Ohio, April 24, 1839, of Albert Pillars, of Pa., and Sarah Buck. He came west with his parents at the age of 18 years and located in Macon county, 16 miles north of Callao. After remaining there a short time, he removed to the place now occupied by him in Callao township. He worked at the farm until the spring of 1861, and then went to Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, being absent about four and one-half years. He was in the army four months during this time in Co. I, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh regiment, under Col. George W. M. Cook. He served most of the time at Fort Delaware, 40 miles below Philadelphia, and was honorably discharged September 2, 1864. After his travels, he attended schools at New Hagarstown, Ohio, during a year, located for a period in the oil region of Pennsylvania, and finally returned to Missouri in 1865, teaching school in Macon county two years. Eliza Osborn, of Bevier township, became his wife October 8, 1867, by whom he has four promising children: Edith J., born September 5, 1868; James H., born December 30, 1870; Elva, born October 20, 1873, and Willard E., born November 29, 1877. The young couple settled down in Callao township, the husband cultivating 160 acres of fine farming land, upon which he has placed many valuable improvements and an excellent breed of stock. He is a member of the G. A. R., Wright Post No. 52, of Callao, a highly respected attendant of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and has filled for a number of years with honor the office of justice of the peace.

WILLIAM M. PERRY

(Post-office, Callao).

William M. Perry, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on section 1, Callao township. He was born September 12, 1831, in North Carolina, of James Perry and Martha Griffith, natives of North Carolina. He possesses the advantages of a common-school education. In 1844 he removed to Macon county, Mo., with his parents and lived on the farm until 21 years of age, at which time he began to work upon farms in the neighborhood. When 23 years old he married Eliza Montgomery, a native of Missouri. The worthy couple have 11 children: George W., Missouri B., Martha L., who died June 3, 1882; John W., who died August 18, 1869; Callie A., Mary F., who died August 18, 1869; Mozella, Madie M., Ottie C., who died December 30, 1880; Thomas L., who died July 12, 1880, and Henry C., who died July 6, 1881. He located after his marriage in Callao township upon a farm of only 40 acres, which by steady labor and diligence and ability he has increased to 150 acres. It is a beautiful place with a number of advanced improvements. Mr. Perry is an intelligent citizen in every sense of the word. He is member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JAMES M. RANDALL

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Section 26).

Mr. Randall is descended, through his mother, *nee* Jane Putnam, from the family of the famous old General of that name, and by his father, Ora P. Randall, from the old Randall stock of Vermont, than which there was none of more honored standing. He received a good education at the common schools of New York and Wisconsin, and from the age of 13 worked on a farm and clerked in stores. October 5, 1861, he entered the U. S. army, as a private of Co. B, Fourteenth regiment, Wisconsin infantry. He was afterwards transferred to Co. G, Twenty-first regiment, Wisconsin infantry, and at the end of six months was promoted to the rank of captain. He served until the first of April, 1865, and participated in the following battles: Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro and Bentonville, at which later engagement he was seriously wounded. He marched with Gen. Sherman to the Sea, and from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsboro, N. C. At the close of the war Mr. Randall went to Walworth county, Wis., but in 1868 moved to Macon county, Mo., and settled in Callao township, where he has since been one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers. December 25, 1863, he espoused Miss Martha M. Pollard. Her father and mother were natives, respectively, of New Hampshire and Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. R. have four children: Lena R., aged 17; Linden M., aged 15; Clinton L., aged 10 years, and Myrtle M., a charming little maid of two years. Mr. Randall is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he

has been a senior vice-commander of the Post No. 52, Callao. He belongs also to the Masonic lodge No. 38 of Callao, Mo., and has been successively master of the Lodge, senior and junior warden. He is a member of the Concord Christian Church of Callao township. Mr. Randall is considered one of the most intelligent men in the county and in 1876, when there was an arrangement to do away with county judges and have supervisors instead, he was chosen by Callao as their representative. Mr. Randall has one of the largest and finest farms in the township, comprising over 400 acres.

JUDGE P. M. STACY

(Section 18).

Judge P. M. Stacy, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Pulaski county, Ky. He was born February 10, 1814, his parents, Simon Stacy and Elizabeth Hull, being from Ohio. At the age of 12 he removed with his parents to Wayne county, Ky., residing on the farm and receiving an excellent common-school education. When 21 years old he accompanied a brother and sister to Saline county, Mo., afterwards removing to the Platte and finally settling on section 18 of Callao township. In 1854 he drove a herd of cattle across the plains of which he disposed in California, returning from a most profitable journey. He has once since visited the Golden State. He wedded January 18, 1826, Elizabeth Coffen, the lovely daughter of Joel Coffen, of Kentucky. She died in 1849, at Callao. By her were born: Elizabeth, who died in 1852; Mary Ann, married to Joseph Glum; James L., born August 27, 1840, and Jackson, Charlie, Union, two babies unnamed, all of whom died. Judge Stacy re-married, the lady being Elizabeth Powell, daughter of Henry A. Powell, native of North Carolina. The union resulted in 12 children: Henry P., who died March 5, 1859; Martha, married to John Melon; William F.; Cornelia, married to John Smith; John A., died in 1873; Thomas S.; Mittie E., married to John Allison; Susan E., Franklin S., Henry L., Perry M., died September 5, 1873. He was county judge from 1854-55, which position he filled with such dignity and justice that he received a re-election in 1866, serving until 1870. He holds a high place in Lodge No. 38, A. F. and A. M., of Callao, and is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. During the late war he served in the Confederate army, in Co. F, under Col. Clark for six months, and was a strong sympathizer with the South. His farm of 325 acres is in fine condition and his residence is among the most elegant of the vicinity.

JAMES H. TAYLOR

(Post-office, Callao).

James H. Taylor, a business farmer and stock-raiser of section 6, was born in Virginia, February 13, 1824. His parents, natives of that State, emigrated in 1838 to Jefferson county, Iowa. There he

received a good common-school education and at the age of 24 was married December 31, 1847, in Jefferson county, Iowa, to Miss Margaret Stewart, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Stewart. They have had 12 children: Calvin S., married; Rachel E., who died May 20, 1861; Mary, who died February 6, 1860; Sarah R., married; Abi, who died November 4, 1863; Calista, George W., Alla J., William H., who died October 18, 1873; Thomas C., Emma and Eva May. He removed to La Plata, Mo., in 1868, and began farming, but in 1882, having purchased 100 acres of land in Callao township, he settled there. He was a worthy member of the Grange movement, treasurer for two years of La Plata township and a number of years held the position of school director. In politics he is of the Greenback party, but was born and reared a Democrat. He belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Callao.

CAPT. JOHN VAIL.

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Capt. John Vail is a well-known and wealthy farmer and stock-raiser of section 14, Callao township. Mr. Vail's grandfather on his mother's side, James Copus, was one of the seven pioneers who settled in Ohio, six of whom were killed by the Indians. He was born March 8, 1818, in Richland county, Ohio. His father, James Vail, was a native of New Jersey, and his mother, Sarah Copus, of Pennsylvania. He has two sisters and one brother living. His father died, leaving John at the age of seven and a half years, and Mrs. Vail, now 84 years old, still residing in Ohio. After receiving the advantage of a good common-school education, he remained in Ohio until 1860, when he removed to Macon county, Mo., locating just north of Macon, following the avocation of a farmer and stock-raiser in Lyda township. In October, 1882, he came to his present residence in Callao township, possessing 120 acres of home farm and 60 acres in Jackson township. The improvements in the former are more than the average of the county. During the late war he was captain of Co. H, Forty-second Missouri infantry volunteers. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and has, at various times, filled a number of important county positions. He married, April 29, 1840, Miss Fanny Kisling, of Pennsylvania, by whom he has 10 children: Joseph F., Elizabeth, Sarah, Ellen, Samantha, Henry, Cetta, John C., William, Fanny and Cyrus, who died November 21, 1849.

C. WRIGHT

(Section 30).

This worthy citizen and experienced farmer and stock-raiser moved to Missouri in 1829, from Wayne county, Ky., where he grew up on a farm and received his education. Both he and his parents, Evan and Rebecca Wright, were natives of Virginia. Young W. was born April 8, 1800. On coming to Missouri he settled in Randolph county, but in

1834 moved to Callao township, which he has since made his home, with the exception of one year spent in Texas in 1854. He owns a farm of 260 acres, which presents a most attractive appearance, and gives substantial evidence of the care and trouble that has been expended upon it. January 11, 1821, Mr. Wright was married to Miss Rebecca, daughter of John Vestal. They had 10 children: Elizabeth, born February 23, 1823, married James White; Thomas C., born May 11, 1824; he was assassinated by bushwhackers in Callao township, on account of his Southern sympathies; Evans, born December 22, 1825, died at the age of five, in Kentucky; Allen, born June 22, 1829, married first to Miss Nancy Humphreys, the second time, Miss Patience Gilstrap; Telitha L., born March 12, 1831, died in 1845; Sarah, born December 29, 1832, married Moses Burnett; Martha E., born February 15, 1839, married B. H. Gilstrap; William C., born February 6, 1841, married Sarah Perkins; and Nancy C., born February 5, 1845, married E. R. Nichols. The first Mrs. Wright died in March, 1852, and in 1855 Mr. W. married Miss Martha Trimble, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Trimble, natives of Montgomery county, Ky., who moved to Randolph in 1835. By the second marriage there are two children: George C., born August 31, 1858, married September 5, 1852, to Miss Alice Sisson; and Margaret A., born March 9, 1860, now the wife of James Mason. Mr. Wright was, for many years in the early history of the county, justice of the peace and constable, and also tax collector. He is also a member of Concord Christian Church of Callao, as are also all his children, grandchildren and relatives, of whom he has a goodly host. In his family he has had 20 marriages, and has 12 children, 55 grandchildren, 25 great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren. He is spending in peaceful repose the closing years of his life, and, amidst his numerous descendants, the moments glide gently by, until he shall hear the welcome words, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; rest thou in the joy of thy Lord."

MARTIN WRIGHT

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Section 30).

Mr Wright, like others of the family, was born in Wayne county, Ky. The date of his birth was October 22, 1806. He grew up and received his education in Kentucky, and moved with his parents to Missouri in 1829. He lived a short time in Randolph county, and then located in Bevier township, Macon county, in 1832. In 1840 he again changed his residence, choosing Callao township as his stopping place. He has since that time been engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Wright has been a large land owner, but retains only about 120 acres. He is a married man, having been first married to Miss Elvira Coffee, daughter of Joel Coffee and Mary, his wife, natives of the Old Dominion. There were born 12 children: Martha J., born June 22, 1830, who died September 12, 1849, whilst the wife of J. D. Banta; James G., born January 2, 1832, who married Miss Sarah Palsegrave; Sarah V., born March 13, who died September

2, 1883, whilst the wife of J. D. Banta; Henry B., born August 13, 1836, who married Miss Lucinda Summers; Newton H., born November 22, 1839, who married Miss Mary J. Trimble; Evan C., born June 15, 1841, who married twice, Miss Ann Mary Stinson and Miss Elizabeth Wright; Joel, born July 18, 1844, who died in 1845; Allen L., born July 21, 1847, who married Miss Marianda Music; Elvira, born March 28, 1850, who married T. B. Cavanaugh; George F., born December 20, 1854, who married Miss Ella Curry, and two children, who died in infancy. Mrs. Wright died September 7, 1869, and Mr. W. married a widow Mrs. Susan Jessup, with one child, Calvin Jessup. Mrs. Wright's first husband was assassinated by bushwhackers during the war, while serving in the Missouri State Militia. He was a resident of Chariton county, and a farmer by occupation. Mr. Wright took the side of the North in the late struggle, and had one son, Evan C., in the Twenty-second Missouri infantry. He served faithfully until discharged, in 1863, for disability. Mr. W. has a large family, including 24 grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren. He is an influential citizen and a devout member of the Concord Christian Church, of Callao township, and all of his family are members of Concord Church.

ALLEN WRIGHT

(Farmer, Section 30).

Mr. Wright was born June 22, 1829, in Wayne county, Ky., and came with his parents to Randolph county, Mo., in 1829. He lived with his parents at home on the farm until he was 22 years of age. He then started in life for himself, his first step being to take unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Nancy Humphreys. Four children were born unto them, of whom one, Dora E., is living, and Lentia is dead, as are also Lydia and an infant. Mr. Wright has lived since 1854, with the exception of one year, in Macon county, and in this township. He tried Texas for one year, but soon returned. He has a fine farm of 110 acres with good improvements of every kind. Losing his first wife in 1866, he married in 1867, Miss Patience Gilstrap, by whom he has two children: Willard Oscar and Joel I. Mr. Wright being a natural good manager, has been eminently successful in farming, and is now as prosperous and independent a citizen as the township possesses.

CHARITON TOWNSHIP.

REV. JAMES DYSART

(Pastor in Presbyterian Church).

Mr. D., who has been for 40 years an earnest and successful preacher in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and whose name will be handed down to future ages as the founder of McGee College,

is one of the most prominent self-made men in this section of Missouri. His father, who was the first man to settle in Randolph county, was originally from North Carolina. His mother, *nee* Martha Cowden, came of an ancient Irish-Scotch family, and was born in Saulsbury, S. C. James Dysart was born in Maury county, Tenn., September 18, 1807, and came to Missouri in the glowing month of June, 1818. He lived first in Howard county, then in Randolph, and for six years had a stock farm on the Chariton. In 1837 he married Miss Betsy James, of Randolph, and moved into College Mound. His wife lived but a few months, and Mr. D. married the second time Miss Mary Dameron, daughter of George B. Dameron, of Huntsville. By this marriage there were 12 children, of whom only four are living, one daughter and three sons: Fannie, wife of Richard M. J. Sharp, a merchant at College Mound; F. J. Dysart, owner of a store in Moberly; J. W., also in a store in Moberly, and G. William, a preacher at Arrow Rock, Saline county, Mo. All of the children were educated at McGee College, of which Mr. D. was regent of the board of trustees and founder. In 1879 Mr. D. contracted a third alliance with the widow of J. S. Harlan, of Randolph. Her maiden name was Mary S. Lockridge, and she was the daughter of Capt. William Lockridge, of the Black Hawk War. Her father was from Rockridge county, Va., and her mother, Ruth Davis, from the same county, her grandparents on her father's side being of Scotch-Irish origin. Mrs. D., who is a remarkably attractive woman, was educated at the public schools of Roanoke, and married, the first time, Mr. E. D. Atterbury, of Randolph. By her second marriage she had two children: Minnie D. and Josiah S. Harlan, who are at the McGee College. Mr. Dysart belongs to the A. F. and A. M., and has been all through the degrees, including the council. He also passed through all the degrees of the I. O. O. F. and the encampment. He served in the Black Hawk War. Of giant intellect and indomitable energy, Mr. D. has made himself what he is — a man of whom the State should feel proud. He still labors with unflagging zeal in the cause of Him who “died that we might live.”

STEVEN GIPSON

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Gipson was born in North Carolina January 22, 1813. He moved when a boy to Wayne county, Ky., and after he was grown to Missouri. When he came to the State it was filled with Indians, Iowas and Sacs, among whom he spent the first years of his residence here, occupying himself in hunting, farming and taking care of stock. He first settled in Randolph county near the present site of Huntsville, though at that time the town was not built. Many times he bore arms against the Indians, and served in the Black Hawk War under Gen. Clark. Mr. Gipson is one of the wealthiest men in Chariton township, and much of his money was made as a tiller of the soil. He still owns land to the amount of 1,700 acres, though since 1863 he has been en-

gaged principally in the tobacco and dry goods business. A man of unflinching integrity, he was yet ambitious to the highest degree, and his youthful dreams have become a rapturous reality. In these days gold is omnipotent, and with this magician's wand Mr. G. finds every door, so hopelessly closed against so many eager ones, fly noiselessly back on its hinges. Life pours at his feet her choicest offerings, and time floats to strains of sweetest music through the scented air. When it is remembered how much of courage, industry, perseverance and solid capacity Mr. Gipson's success represents, it cannot be said that his reward is greater than his deserts. "The way of the transgressor is hard," then his pathway must blossom thickly with the pure flowers of virtue and truth. Mr. Gipson was married in 1837 to Miss Lucinda Somers, daughter of Abraham Somers, of Randolph county, originally from Kentucky. By this marriage there were seven children, viz.: Jane, wife of Philip Teters, of Macon county; Daniel, who married Miss Catherine Teters; Columbus, married Miss Gates; Annie, wife of John Vada, of Macon county; Jasper, who married Miss Jane Yorkum; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Manning, and Joseph, still at home. Losing his first wife, Mr. Gipson married Mrs. Virginia Manning, daughter of Mr. Province McCormick, formerly of Virginia. The second marriage was crowned by three children: Lucinda, Fannie and Richard. Mr. Gipson's family were educated at McGee College. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. Blue Lodge at College Mound, and is an exemplary follower of the faith of the Christian Church, to which his first wife also belonged. The present Mrs. Gipson is a Presbyterian.

LEWIS GREEN

(Post-office, College Mound).

This venerable gentleman comes of mixed Virginia and Tennessee parentage, and was himself born in Wayne county, Ky., in April, 1806. He grew up on a farm, and received a common-school education. At the age of 19 he left his boyhood's home and sought in Randolph county, Mo., a new field for the gratification of his hopes and ambitions. In a few years he removed to Macon, where he still lives. He has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and now owns 110 acres of land, 100 under good fence. He raises grass, corn and tobacco. Mr. Green owes his possessions to his own unaided efforts, and now enjoys in peaceful tranquillity the fruits of his toil. He has been presented by the old settlers of Macon county, as a token of respect to the oldest housekeeper in the county, with a cane, cup and saucer and silver. Mr. Green was married in 1828, to Miss Nancy Gross, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Gross, of Randolph county, Mo. They have had nine children, six of whom are living: Isaac, who married Miss Polly Somers, daughter of Nineveh Somers, of Macon county, is a well-to-do farmer; Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Johnson; Reynolds, married to E. Morrow, daughter of Jesse Morrow of Macon; Christine, wife of Grub Banning; Wilson R., who married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of James Kitchen, of Macon, and

John, married to Miss Louisa Foster. Those deceased are : George W., Celia, wife of Mr. Somers ; Nancy, wife of Albert J. Graffe. Mr. Green is a member of the Christian Church, as his wife has been for 45 years. In politics he was a Whig, and is now a Democrat.

ROBERT CRAIG MITCHELL

(Farmer).

Mr. Mitchell, an influential farmer of Chariton township, is of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born, as his parents before him, in Washington county, W. Va. He had the honor of having the natal day, 22d of February, of the great father of his country, George Washington. In the year 1811 began the career of Mr. Mitchell. He grew up in Virginia where he attended the common schools and in time became a farmer. In 1839 he moved to Randolph county, Mo., and settled on Dark creek, five miles north-west of Huntsville, but in a few years again moved, this time to St. Louis, where he embarked in the steam-mill and lumber business. This he continued for 16 years, then went to Mexico, Mo., where he lived until 1869. Since that time he has been farming near College Mound, Macon county. He owns 52 acres of land, well improved and in a good state of cultivation. In 1838 Mr. Mitchell chose for the precious partner of his bosom, Miss Elizabeth Wright, who moved from Kentucky to Missouri with her father, Walter Wright, when she was three years of age. There were 10 children born of this marriage, of whom seven are living: James Waller, who married Miss Emily Turner and lives in Mexico; Susan Ann, wife of Ben Eli Guthrie, a prominent lawyer of Macon City; Marie Louise, wife of Lloyd McIntosh, a farmer in Andrain county; Robert Craig, a physician of Sue City, Macon county, who was educated at College Mound and graduated at the Missouri Medical College in St. Louis; Leonidas Mathias, in a store in Macon and married to Miss Lavinia Harris; Sarah Harriet, wife of L. H. Moss, attorney-at-law at St. Joseph; and Edmond Thomas at home. All of Mr. Mitchell's children were educated at McGee College. Mr. Mitchell was formerly in politics a Whig, and is now a Democrat. Honest in his convictions and unswerving in his adherence to what he knows to be right, Mr. Mitchell's utterances are esteemed of the profoundest value by his neighbors, and a word from him goes a long way toward forming their opinions. He belongs to the A. F. and A. M., including the Chapter. He is also a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM POWELL, SR.

(Farmer, Section 10).

Mr. Powell, Sr., an old settler and a farmer widely connected throughout the county, is a native of North Carolina. His father was a Virginian by birth, but emigrated to North Carolina, married a na-

tive of Caswell county and there raised a family. He subsequently moved to Chariton county, Mo., and died at College Mound. Mr. Powell was born in Caswell county, January 27, 1814, and received his education at the common schools of the county. When he arrived at man's estate he farmed for some years in his native State, and then moved to Missouri, lived for two years in Chariton county, came to Macon and settled about half a mile from McGee College, and in 1857 moved to his present farm three miles north of College Mound. He has always been a farmer.

"Remote from towns he runs his race,
Nor e'er has changed, nor wished to change his place."

Mr. Powell has 160 acres of land upon which he raises tobacco, cattle, grass and timothy. He is successful in his chosen career, and no man can do more. He was three years justice of the peace. Mr. Powell is a married man, having wedded on the 31st of December, 1843, Miss Nancy Banning, daughter of Thomas W. Banning, of Macon, Mo. There were 10 children born, six still living: Peter Polk, who married Miss Mary Stone, of Macon, daughter of Joseph and Malinda Stone; Thomas W.; William Basley, married to Miss Rebecca Kneedler, daughter of Seymour and Sarah Kneedler; Lou, a portrait painter, educated at McGee College and at Kirksville; James Henry, a farmer, married to Miss Isabella Penton, daughter of John and Sarah Jane Penton, of Chariton township, and with one daughter, Leola; and John Franklin, a bright youth of 20, still at home. Mr. and Mrs. Powell belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

DR. RUFUS YANCY POWELL

(Physician and Surgeon).

Dr. Powell, a physician of large practice in Chariton township, was born in Macon, Noxubee county, Miss., April 17, 1839. His father, John Powell, was born January 12, 1812, near Yanceyville, Caswell county, N. C. He was a farmer and died on his farm near College Mound, October 5, 1865. His mother was born in Nash county, N. C. She was born March 15, 1815, and is still living. Many years of her life were spent in her Southern home in Mississippi. When the family came to Missouri, in 1843, the boat upon which they were passengers was the ill-fated steamer "Emblem," which struck a snag and sunk near Herman, on the Missouri, and they lost all their property and narrowly escaped with their lives. They reached Glasgow by another boat, the "West-Wind," and made the rest of the journey on returning wagons in which the farmers of Macon county had hauled tobacco to that point. They settled near College Mound, and R. Y. was educated in McGee College. He graduated with the degree of Ph. B. in 1861, and next went out with a classmate, Capt. Ben Eli Guthrie, under Gen. Sterling Price, in the Con-

federate army. He was in the battles of Dry Wood, Lexington, etc. After his return from the war he entered the medical department of the Iowa State University at Keokuk, and graduated in 1864 with the degree of M.D. He practiced 12 months in Kansas at Iowa Point, and then returned to College Mound. The Doctor owns 240 acres of land, 160 acres under fence and principally in grass. He raises thoroughbred sheep, cattle and hogs, fine geese and fowls. He has a fine young orchard, and his land is rendered more valuable by the veins of coal underlying and running through it. Dr. Powell's father raised tobacco and one year raised with four hands and hauled 19,740 pounds and sold it at \$5.00 a hundred, at Brunswick, a distance of 45 miles. Dr. Powell was married June 4, 1867, to Miss Mary G. Dawkins, of Darksville, Randolph county. In that county Mrs. Powell was born March 13, 1841, and was educated at McGee College. She has borne 10 children, four of whom are living: George W., Rufus Ernest, Charles A. and Mary Roxana. The Doctor belongs to the A. F. and A. M., and in 1867 was representative to the Grand Lodge of Missouri. He was postmaster and conducted the money order at College Mound for several years in a business-like manner. He has served as notary public for many years, being commissioned by the Governor of the State of Missouri. He is a man of universal popularity and carries the warm affection of half the county in the grasp of his hand.

JEHU TETER

(Farmer, Section 26).

Mr. Teter, a prosperous farmer of Chariton township, was born in Randolph county, now Barbour county, Va., on the 29th day of August, 1827. His parents were natives of the same State. He left Virginia at the age of 10, and coming to Missouri settled in Macon county, on the farm adjoining which he now lives. All of his early life was spent on a farm, and upon reaching manhood he taught school for some time in the county. He then learned the blacksmith's trade, though he has continued to farm. He now owns 280 acres of land all fenced, and all in grass with the exception of 75 acres. His farm is richly veined in every direction with coal. Mr. Teter is in politics a Democrat. He served in the enrolled State militia. He is possessed of the esteem and confidence of the township, as proof of which he filled for many years the trustworthy office of postmaster. Mr. Teter belongs to the A. F. and A. M., and was a delegate to the grand lodge. He has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united in 1851, was Miss Juletta Jackson Kitchen, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Kitchen, natives of North Carolina. There were six children born to this union, of whom but two survive: George Lee, attending school at Pauline Holiness College, and Minta Berilla at home. Being a lonely widower, on the 16th of September, 1877, Mr. Teter married Miss Frances Lewis, daughter of James Lewis, of Chariton county. This has proved a happy union, and he has two children by this mar-

riage. Mr. Teter and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

MR. AARON TETER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Teter, a well-to-do farmer, is of old and illustrious stock, and can look back with pride to a long line of men *sans peur et sans reproche* and women virtuous and beautiful as only *sangre azul* can make them. He preserves as priceless treasures a saucer of rare china that has been handed down through several generations, and a cup, saucer and plate bequeathed to his wife by her ancestors. Mr. Teter's forefathers belonged to the old German aristocracy, than whom no prouder grandees ever graced a court. The family came to America when the county was first discovered, and Mr. Teter's father was born in Pendleton county, Va., in 1790. He was 47 when he came to Missouri and settled the farm upon which his son now lives. His wife, Amelia Graham, was also a Virginian. Aaron Teter was born November 11, 1829, in Randolph county, W. Va. He was about eight years of age when he came to Missouri, and was educated partly in the latter State, partly in Virginia. He lived always on a farm and was by every tie of early association wedded to the life. Naturally he chose it as his field of operations. He now owns 280 acres of land, all fenced, 100 in timber and the rest in grass, and under all lies a rich vein of coal. His farm is beautifully improved, and he has two acres in apple and peach orchard. During the war Mr. Teter served in the Federal army, Co. K, Forty-second Missouri volunteers, under Col. Forbes. He was in the Department of the East in 1864-65, and was in Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama. Mr. Teter was township collector and school director under the township organization. In 1854 he married Miss Emeline Grimes, daughter of Henry Grimes and Elizabeth Clark, his wife, of Randolph county, Sugar Creek township. Mrs. Teter was born in Virginia, of which State her parents were natives, but was brought to Missouri when an infant. Her father and mother settled in Moberly and lived there until their demise. Mr. and Mrs. Teter have two children: Willard Hall, now farming at Moberly on his grandfather's old farm, and Cora, who is now the wife of Dr. B. E. Moody, who was educated at home. One child is lying in "the quiet earth's breast, her soul at home with God." Mr. Teter and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he belongs to the A. F. and A. M. and G. A. R. He has several times been chosen a delegate to the grand lodge.

RUSSELL TOWNSHIP.

JOHN W. EVANS

(Section 36).

Mr. E., a leading farmer of Russell township, is also a country-man of that immortal Paddy who was chosen by one of the ancient poets as the theme of his inspired song. Mr. Evans was born August 16, 1834, in South Wales, the first of the union of William and Mary Evans. In 1861 he went to England and a few years later came to America. He first located in Pennsylvania and lived successively in Pittston, Scranton and Bradford counties. It was in the first named place that he wedded, on Christmas day, 1864, Miss Hannah Roberts, all of North Wales. This happy couple have two children: Sarah Anne and Mary Elizabeth. In 1877 Mr. Evans moved to New Cambria, Macon county, Mo., and has ever since made it his home. He owns a snug little farm of 40 acres and has it well improved and pretty as a picture. He is a careful farmer, and fulfils to the best of his ability every duty in life. Mr. E. and his wife are members of the M. C. Church North, and he belonged formerly to the I. O. O. F. Encampment.

ALAMANDER MENDEHNALL

(Farmer, Section 27).

This noble representative of the State of Indiana was originally from Tippecanoe county, of that State, one of several children born to Stephen and Jane Mendenhall, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter a Pennsylvanian by birth. Alamander's natal day was July 3, 1830. His father was one of the pioneers of Kentucky and a respected citizen of that Commonwealth, having gone there with Daniel Boone and other early settlers of that then new country. The subject of this sketch passed his younger days in working upon the farm, where were instilled into his youthful mind the habits and principles of industry and energy which have characterized his whole life. His education was received in the common school. In 1845 he came to Macon county and ever since then has made his home at or near his present place of residence — a period of 39 years. He has been more or less intimately identified with the material interests of the county from that early day and has become well acquainted with its progress and development, as well as with its inhabitants. After his removal here, on the 28th of February, 1850, Mr. Mendenhall was married, Miss Lena Elizabeth Penland, daughter of John and Lydia Penland, of Kentucky, becoming his wife. Their family consists of 10 children, viz.: John Davis, James B., Stephen M., Jefferson, Nancy Jane, Howard Francis, Mary Emma, Charlotte F., Annie Ellen and Louisa Josephine. During

the war Mr. Mendenhall responded to the call for troops, and enlisted in the Forty-second Missouri infantry, under Col. Forbes, being mustered out, after having well discharged his duties as a soldier, at Nashville, Tenn. Recently he has turned his attention to shaving hoops, in which he is meeting with good success, and though he owns 147 acres of land, he does but little farming himself. He belongs to the G. A. R. Post at New Cambria. For 28 years he has served as justice of the peace, by reason of which he is well and favorably known as 'Squire. Mrs. Mendenhall is a member of the M. E. Church.

DAVID D. MORRIS

(Farmer, Section 36).

Mr. Morris was born in South Wales, August 12, 1819. His parents were Daniel and Dinah Morris. He grew up in his own country and was married there in 1838, to Miss Rosamond, daughter of David and Mary Hughes James, all natives of South Wales. Mr. Morris did not emigrate to America for some years after his marriage. In 1851 he landed in New York, thence he found his way to Ohio, where he lived in different counties until 1876, when he went to the Indian Territory, McCalister, Choctaw Nation. After remaining there four years he came in 1880 to Macon county, Mo. Until his last move Mr. Morris was a shoemaker, but since he has been in Macon has turned his attention to farming. He owns 83 acres of land and devotes himself chiefly to the raising of stock. He is a man of much energy and go-aheadativeness, and contemplates going extensively into the dairy business. Mr. and Mrs. M. have had nine children, of whom seven are living; these are: Mary J., now the wife of Frederick Williams; Theotlis J., James, Sarah, now Mrs. Williams; Rosatta, now Mrs. Jones; Daniel, and Lizzie, now Mrs. Simmson. David died in 1851, and Isaac in 1861. Two sons fought in the Union army under Gen. Kelley. Mr. and Mrs. Morris are members of the Baptist Church, and Mr. M. belongs to the I. O. O. F. Lodge at Rapids City, Ill.

EILERT SIEMENS

(Farmer, Section 36).

Mr. Siemens is the son of Gird and Maria Siemens, and was born in Germany, July 1, 1842. He was raised on a farm and educated at the public schools. He came to this country in 1869, and settled first in Fond du Lac, Wis. In 1871 Mr. Siemens came to New Cambria, and has been a resident up to date. He owns 140 acres of land, principally cultivates grass and raises stock. He is a thrifty, industrious citizen, and commands universal respect. Mr. S. was married in his native land February 12, 1827, to Miss Sophia Luntkin, a comely maiden of Germany. They have six children: Annie Mary, Johanna Catherine, Gorna Anna, Seamon Rino, Alea Sophia and Gracie. Mr. and Mrs. Siemens are consistent members of the German Lutheran Church and live up to the doctrines they profess.

MOSES WILLIAMS

(Farmer, Section 35, Post-office, New Cambria).

On the 1st day of May, 1814, in Wales, there was born to David and Catherine Williams, natives of the same country, a son, whom we now take as the subject of this sketch. He was brought up to learn the practical details of farm life, and during his youth received the elements of a good education, which have been very materially added to since that time, not only by observation but by self application. Becoming satisfied that in this country better opportunities could be had for advancing one's self in life, he emigrated to America, and choosing Ohio as the site of his future labors, he settled there and made it his home for 20 years. In 1864 Macon county, Mo., became his place of residence, and here he has since resided, having accumulated a comfortable homestead of 150 acres, evidences of the improvement of which denote thrift, prosperity and perseverance in the cultivation of the soil. In 1848 Mr. Williams, upon choosing a partner for life, married Miss Mary Evans, whose parents, Evan and Margaret Evans, also came originally from Wales. The complement of their family circle embraces Evan L., Maria A., Josiah and Harriet. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have long been members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in this denomination Mr. W. has ministered to the congregation at New Cambria in the capacity of a preacher of the gospel. During the war he remained entirely neutral, but was nevertheless subject to no little inconvenience by soldiers of both factions. Since locating here, both Mr. and Mrs. Williams have enjoyed the highest respect and confidence of the citizens of the community.

TEN MILE TOWNSHIP.

JAMES A. BANTA

(Post-office, Ten Mile).

This thrifty farmer of Ten Mile township, who has a neat place of 140 acres, widely known as "Maple Grove Farm," is a native Missourian, and was born January 21, 1856. His father was Alfred Banta, and his mother's maiden name was Martha A. Terrill, both from Kentucky. James A. was reared on a farm in Chariton township, and when 18 years of age was married to Miss Fannie White, a daughter of Mark White, of this county. After his marriage Mr. Banta located in Ten Mile township, and has since resided here. Mr. and Mrs. B. have had four children: Clara, Mark, Nellie, died in August, 1879, Charles, died January 29, 1884. Both parents are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Banta, although still a young man, has already shown

by his industry and good management, that he possesses the qualities to make a successful farmer and useful citizen. Upright and enterprising, he commands the respect of all who know him, and is not only steadily coming to the front as a farmer, but is gradually pursuing a position of influence in the community. Of agreeable manners and accommodating disposition, as well as being well qualified for ordinary official duties, it is not improbable that with the concatenation of years he will be called upon to serve the people in some station of public trust.

BENJAMIN F. COMBS

(Retired Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office Clarence, Shelby County).

This old and highly esteemed citizen of Ten Mile township is the only one surviving of the first four settlers of this township, the other three, William Griffin, English Richardson and John Silvers, having all gone the way of all things earthly. Mr. Combs ate his Christmas dinner on the floor of his cabin, which was bare ground, in this township in 1839, since which he has been a continuous resident of the county. At that time nearly the whole country was in the primitive state of nature, and although the Indians had generally disappeared, wild game of every kind was perhaps more plentiful than when the red men of the forest were here. He relates many interesting stories of his early experience in this part of the country, which are fully worthy of a place in the history of the county, but which can not be given in this connection. One of these, however, should not be omitted from this sketch. He says the deer were so plentiful here that in the fall of 1840 his wife killed one with an ax in their own dooryard. Since then he has seen all the prairies taken up by settlers and transformed into fine farms, and much of the timbered land cleared and put in cultivation, or fenced for pastures. In a word, he has seen Macon county come up from a condition of a wilderness to that of one of the first counties in the State. His father, Fielding Combs, was one of the pioneer settlers of Missouri. He came here with his family away back in 1819. Benjamin F. was then a child three years of age, having been born in Clark county, Ky., in 1816. The mother was a Miss Mary Foreman before her marriage, a daughter of Aaron and Rachel (Fry) Foreman, originally of Virginia. The family lived in Ralls county for 16 years after they came to this State, and then removed to Monroe county, where the father died September 4, 1879, at the advanced age of 83. The mother had preceded him to the grave by four years, also at a ripe old age. Benjamin F. Combs, however, went to Shelby county in 1834, but the following year returned to Ralls county, where he resided for four years or until 1839, as stated above. Meanwhile, in 1832, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Combs, a daughter of Samuel and Cladora (Holder) Combs, and the granddaughter of the well-known Col. Holder, of Ky. Mr. Combs has followed farming and stock-raising continuously in this county since his first settlement here, for a period now of 45 years. He early succeeded in situating himself comforta-

bly in life, and has reared a worthy family of children. There were nine children originally in their family, namely: Mary T., now the wife of Jacob Ford, of Henry county; Sarah S., the present wife of R. F. Brumback; Thomas J., who died whilst a soldier in the Union army, at Ft. Donelson, 1864; Rachel, the wife of James M. Combs; Samuel F., married and a resident of this county; Margaret A., who died after she became the wife of F. M. Stowe; Benjamin C., who is married and resides in this county; Commodore, who died two years ago, and Ernest B., who is still unmarried. During the war Mr. Combs was a gallant soldier of the Union, enlisting in Co. H, Second Missouri State militia, of which company he was a sergeant, and in which he served from 1861 to 1865. He is now a member of Paddy Shield's post, G. A. R., at Clarence. Mr. C. is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Combs has a fine homestead of 240 acres, which is carried on by his son-in-law, R. F. Brumback, he himself having retired from hard work on the farm, and from the duties and responsibilities of conducting the place, though he is quite active, and takes a live interest, not only in the affairs of the farm, but in all matters usually of interest to an intelligent and public-spirited citizen.

WILLIAM H. EAGLE

(Farmer, Post-office Ten Mile).

Mr. Eagle came to Missouri in 1870 and located in Ten Mile township of Macon county, where he has since resided. Here he bought his present place, which is an excellent farm of 200 acres, and which he has made one of the choice places of the township. A man of enterprise and industry, he is recognized as one of our best farmers, and has been quite successful in handling stock, though he is not extensively engaged in that business. Mr. Eagle is a native of Ohio, born in Ashland county, October 24, 1837. His parents were Edward Eagle, also a native of Ohio, and Eliza, *nee* Everetts, formerly of New York. They now reside in Franklin county, Kas., but did not remove to that State until after the war. William H. was reared in his native county and brought up to the occupation of farming, which he has continued from boyhood. January 18, 1864, he was married to Miss Elvira Naylor, of Ashland county, Ohio. Mr. Eagle continued farming and handling stock in Ohio until his removal to Missouri. During the war he served for some time in the enrolled militia, of Holmes county, Ohio, and was first lieutenant of his company. Mr. and Mrs. Eagle have three children: Della A., wife of Benjamin F. White, of this county; Lycurgus E. and Naylor. Mr. and Mrs. Eagle are members of the M. E. Church.

ELIJAH ELDER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Section 6).

Mr. Elder is the son of Jacob and Nancy (Collier) Elder, of Kentucky; his maternal grandfather, Charles Collier, being 73 years of

age, and living in Castle county, Ky. Elijah was born July 20, 1811, in East Tennessee, and lived there with his parents until they moved to Kentucky, at which time he came to Missouri and settled in Macon county (in 1842), on the same farm he now occupies. In January, 1837, Mr. Elder married Miss Jane Craig, daughter of William and Mary Craig, of Kentucky. By this marriage there were seven children: Joseph C., Mary, who died when one year old, in 1840; William C., died in 1838 in infancy; Nancy, Margaret, James A., Melissa A. His first wife died October 10, 1871, and was buried at Mt. Tabor Church, Mo. He was married a second time, April 9, 1873, to Mrs. Daniel Walker, widow of Daniel G. Walker. Mrs. Elder's maiden name was Mary J. Surber. She was a daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Wagoner) Surber, of Virginia, and at the time of her marriage was a widow with seven children: John W., George W., Charles G., Sarah M., Martha N., Mary E. and Louisa J., all of whom are married. Amanda E. died January, 1879. Mr. Elder has 220 acres of extraordinary land in Ten Mile township, and is a model farmer. He and his wife are members of the Christian and Baptist Church.

JOHN W. GREENLEY

(Physician and Surgeon, Post-office, Ettle).

Dr. Greenley, a regular graduate of medicine of the allopath school of physicians, has been engaged in the active practice of his profession for over 33 years and nearly all of this time in Missouri. He is a physician of long and enviable standing in this part of the county and has a large and eminently respectable practice. Dr. Greenley is a native of Maryland, born November 29, 1825. His father, James Greenley, was also a native of that State, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Brady, was of Scotch descent, being of the old and well known Brady, or Broedy family of Scotland, as the name is pronounced in that country. Dr. Greenley received a good general education, and, after studying medicine, entered the University of Kentucky, at Louisville, from which he graduated as a doctor of medicine in the medical department of that institution March 2, 1851. He then located in Hardin county, Ky., and practiced there for two years, but in 1853 came to Missouri and settled at Newark, in Knox county, where he practiced for 12 years. This brought him up to the first year of the war, and it being suspected that his loyalty was a little off in color, he found it safest to decamp and go to Illinois, where he could get it ebonized to the requisite sablerness. He practiced medicine in Adams county, Ill., for some years, but came back to Missouri in 1872, and located at Clarence, in Shelby county. Three years later he purchased a farm in Ten Mile township, Macon county, and came to his present location. Dr. Greenley has a good farm and comfortable home, and, being well thought of and having a large practice, is pleasantly situated. March 21, 1851, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth J. Able, the widow of Hannibal T. Able, and a daughter of Moses Davis, of Kentucky. She died January 17, 1856.

Dr. Greenley was married to Miss Mary E. Anderson, a daughter of Willis Anderson, November 12, 1856. They have been blessed with 12 children: John A., Alexander W., deceased; Willis J., Robert E. Lee, Joseph E., Ida May, deceased; Richard G., Mary E., Kate E., Nannie H., Anna E., Thomas W. The Doctor is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

JOHN B. GRIFFIN

(Retired Farmer and Miller, Post-office, Ten Mile).

Mr. Griffin was born in Pulaski county, Ky., February 1, 1824. His parents, Capt. William and Susan (Buster) Griffin, both originally of Virginia, came to Missouri in 1828, when John B. was but four years of age. They located in Ralls county, but in 1839 came to Macon county and settled in Ten Mile township. When John B. was 16 years of age he went to Howard county to learn the millwright's trade, under his uncle, John Griffin, where he worked for two years. He then went to Hannibal, where he was engaged in milling until 1844. From Hannibal he located near Madisonville, and carried on the milling business near that place until 1852. In 1850 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Gregg, a daughter of Nelson and Mary (Hayden) Gregg, formerly of Virginia. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Co. E, Third Missouri regiment, Southern service, under Gen. John B. Clark, and served until the expiration of his term of service in 1863. He was in the battle of Lexington, and numerous minor engagements and skirmishes. He then removed to Illinois, and there his wife died in 1864. Afterwards he returned to Missouri and located in Macon county, where he engaged in milling and farming. Here he continued to follow these occupations until a short time ago, when he retired from all laborious and business pursuits. In 1867 Mr. Griffin was married to Miss Mary C. Gresham. She, too, however, was taken from him by death. She died in 1877. His second wife was a daughter of Waller and Sallie (Nelson) Hayden, formerly of Kentucky. To his present wife Mr. Griffin was married in 1877. She was previously Mrs. Sarah E. Ellis, and sister to Mr. Griffin's second wife. By his first wife there were eight children: Alice, deceased; Willie, deceased; Edgar, deceased; Mary Nelson, deceased; Ida, Ella and Willie, still living. By his second wife there are five children: John A., deceased; Mary E., deceased; Robert E. Lee, deceased; Effie Lee and Mutce H., living. Mr. Griffin has been quite successful. He is in easy circumstances, owning over 1,600 acres of good land in the county, besides a large amount of personal property, etc. He is one of the highly respected citizens of the county. Politically he is a Southern Democrat, not perceiving any difference between war Democrats and Republicans only in name; believing States made the Government, not Government the States; reserving all rights to themselves not especially delegated, even to secede, if they thought proper.

JAMES H. HODGIN

(Post-office, Clarence).

Mr. H. was a man of a family of his own when the war broke out, and was a resident of Holt county, where he was peacefully and industriously engaged in the pursuit of farming. But when the life of the Union was threatened with destruction, the Union which the heroism of Washington and his immortal compatriots had founded, he did not hesitate as to his duty. He threw by the plow and hoe, and shouldered his musket and marched off like a brave and honest man to the war. In 1861 he enlisted in the Missouri State militia, under Gen. Prentiss, and served in the North Missouri department for a period of six months, the term of his enlistment, a service then more dangerous and trying to men's courage than in almost any other part of the country, for here neighbor was against neighbor, and the country was full of men in arms, brave and determined, to crush out every spark of loyalty in the State. After the expiration of this term, he enlisted in Co. H, Twenty-ninth Missouri, U. S. A., under Gen. Blair, the pioneer abolitionist of Missouri, and one of the bravest and most chivalrous officers that flashed his sword under the standard of the Union. He served through the remainder of the war, and was honorably discharged at Washington City, June 24, 1865. He was in many of the great battles of the war, and now bears a number of honorable scars, the proudest decorations a soldier can wear, to attest the heroic part he took in the colossal conflict of modern times, the struggle for the preservation of the life of the nation and for the principles of liberty and self-government throughout the world. He was in the battles of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold (Ga.), Rasaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Altoona, Atlanta, Sheep's Gap, siege of Savannah and numerous others, besides small engagements and skirmishes without number. In fact, the rattle of musketry and the thunder peals of cannonading became as common with him as the moaning of the winds through the pine forests of the sunny South is to the languid habitat of that enervating country. Mr. Hodgin was born in Washington county, Ind., October 19, 1836, and was a son of Nathan and Martha (Richards) Hodgin, the father from the old North State and the mother from the land of blue grass lawns, sleek cattle, fleet-footed horses, liquid-eyed maids and gallant chevaliers. Mr. Hodgin was reared on a farm in Indiana, and came to Missouri when 21 years of age. He located in Holt county and followed farming there until the outbreak of the war. In 1867 he came to Ten Mile township and bought his present farm, nearly a quarter-section of land, where he has since resided. September 15, 1870, he was married to Miss Mary E. James, a daughter of John James, of Shelby county, Mo., but formerly of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Hodgin have had five children: John Logan, Martha A., deceased; Alice, deceased; Bertie Carla, William H. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Christian Church.

DAWSON B. HODGIN

(Farmer, Post-office, Clarence).

Mr. Hodgin, born and reared in Indiana, one of the loyal States of the Union, was 19 years of age when the second year of the war opened and, like a true son of his native commonwealth, he went as a volunteer to carry the flag of the union in triumph to the South Atlantic seaboard and to the sunlit waters of the Mexican gulf. He was a brave soldier in the war and did his duty faithfully until the old flag was unfurled in victory throughout the length and breadth of all the revolted States, and until for every star that studs its cerulian field there was a State restored to the Republic, even brighter and more glorious than the constellation that illuminates the meteor-like folds of the irresistible banner of the union. Mr. Hodgin enlisted in Co. E, Fifth Indiana cavalry and served until the close of the war, carrying his gleaming bayonet bravely in the front ranks through many of the bloodiest death-duels of the war. On the 29th of June, 1865, he was honorably discharged as a soldier who had faithfully and bravely performed his duty. Two years afterward he came to Missouri and settled in Ten Mile township, of Macon county, where he has since resided. Here he has a farm of 160 acres, and is one of the industrious farmers and respected citizens of the township. In 1870 he was married to Miss Mary I. Macy, a daughter of Newton D. and Ruth Macy, of Indiana. Mrs. Hodgin is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Hodgin is a member of the G. A. R., No. 26, Paddy Shields' post, at Clarence. He was born in Washington county, Ind., February 18, 1843, and was a son of William Hodgin, formerly of North Carolina, and consort, *nee* Susana Brown, a native of Pennsylvania. He was reared on his father's farm in Washington county, and, as stated above, joined the irresistible army of the Union in 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Hodgin have two children: Elvira M. Hodgin, born October 31, 1873, and William N. Hodgin, born November 13, 1877.

ADOLPHUS R. HUET

(Farmer, Section 12).

Among the progressive farmers and enterprising Northern men who have made their homes in Macon county since the war, it would be an inexcusable omission not to mention the name of the present sketch. This being pre-eminently an agricultural country, it is to the farming classes that we owe the prosperity of the country and its rapid progress in material development and civilization. It is, therefore, eminently proper that in preparing the present history we should give at least short biographical notices of the better class of farmers of the county. It will be conceded by all that our Northern farmers who have come in here since the war have contributed an important part to the improvement of the county. Them, therefore, it is proper to sketch, giving them full credit for what they have accomplished. Mr.

Huet came to Macon county in 1868 and settled in Ten Mile township. Going to work at once with that energy and intelligence usually characteristic of Northern men, he has been entirely successful at his new home as a farmer and stock-raiser, and has won an enviable name in the community where he resides for neighborly and useful citizenship. He has been called to serve as president of the township board of education for a number of years, also as district school director, and has shown commendable zeal for the best interests of education in the community. He has a good farm of 330 acres, and is in a prosperous condition as a farmer. Mr. Huet is a Pennsylvanian by nativity, born in Beaver county, September 2, 1838. But when he was quite young (six years) his parents, Andrew and Nancy (Heman) Huet, removed to Illinois in 1846, Jo Daviess county, moving to Lafayette county, Wis., in 1853, where the father died in 1855. The mother died in 1847. Adolphus R. was reared on the farm in Wisconsin and remained there engaged in farming until his removal to Missouri in 1868. On the 7th of May, 1857, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Ingersoll, a daughter of Garrett and Mary (Metts) Ingersoll, formerly of Illinois. Her father now lives, however, in Macon county, her mother having died here some years ago. Mr. Huet's wife died June 18, 1879. She left him eight children: John A., George W., Mary J., William G., Nancy M., Ella E., Harry A. and Manly N. The youngest, Irving E., is deceased. Mr. Huet is a member of the M. E. Church, having joined the church in November, 1854, and is a trustee of the church at Mt. Zion, and also class leader and Sunday-school superintendent.

MORRIS JONES

(General Merchant and Farmer, La Port).

Mr. Jones, who has led a life of more than ordinary activity and been identified with various industrial and business pursuits, has, however, been settled at La Port for nearly 20 years, or since 1866. He comes of two old Massachusetts families, both his parents, Amos and Roxanna (Brockway) Jones, having been natives of that State and of families resident there for generations. They were among the pioneers of Trumbull county, Ohio, however, and Morris Jones was born there January 10, 1812. From an early day Ohio has had good public schools, and young Jones had the benefit of these as he grew up in Trumbull county. About the time, or a short time before, reaching his majority, he engaged as a traveling salesman of goods in something near the same line followed now by those who call themselves commercial travelers, which is a hi' falutin' name for the line of business that is a good deal older than the young men now engaged in it on the road with log-chain watch chains and ox-yoke seal rings. He continued as a traveling salesman until he was 24 years of age, and on the 24th of January, 1836, was married to Miss Elizabeth W. Winters, daughter of ——— and Elizabeth Winters, formerly of New Jersey. After his marriage Mr. Jones was engaged in various pursuits, including the operation of a tan yard and the

manufacture of wagons and other business and industrial enterprises. On the 24th of August, 1852, Mr. Jones had the misfortune to lose his wife. In the meantime he had resumed selling goods and did business at various points in Ohio, having also ran store boats on the Ohio river. He also conducted other lines of business in different States and finally came to Missouri in 1865. The following May he came to Macon county and a year later located at Ten Mile township. Here he has since been engaged in merchandising and farming. Mr. Jones was married to his present wife July 29, 1864. She was a Miss Eliza C. Reid, a daughter of Joseph and Nancy Reid. By his present wife Mr. Jones has one child. There was also one child by his first wife, Stewart A., who died January 9, 1874, at the age of 29 and is buried at the cemetery in Quincy, Ill. Mr. Jones has 160 acres of land, which includes a neat and well improved farm. He has done a good, substantial business at La Port in the general store line from the beginning, and is widely and favorably known as a capable and upright business man. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

E. S. MADDUX

(Farmer; Post-office, Beverly).

Mr. M., an industrious, respected citizen of Ten Mile township, who has a farm of 160 acres, which is substantially and comfortably improved, is a native of Missouri, born in Monroe county, February 4, 1836, but came of Tennessee parents. His father was Jesse Maddox, and his mother's maiden name was Lucinda Simmons, both of whom are now deceased. They were among the early settlers of Monroe county, coming there from the Rhomboid State, which has produced such men as Jackson, Polk and Johnson, three presidents of the Republic, as early as 1834. Ezekiel S. was reared on the farm in Monroe county and when 23 years of age was married to Miss Melissa Wright, daughter of Sumner Wright, formerly of Kentucky, who came to Missouri in 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Maddox have been blessed with six children. Melissa J., the wife of Mr. Maddox, has been a resident of Macon county for many years. He is a man who stands high with all who know him, for his life has been such that no reproach attaches to his name, but, on the contrary, he has ever striven to make himself of some value to the community as a neighbor and citizen by favoring law and order and by setting an example of industry and faithful discharge of all duties through his own conduct. Mr. Maddox is conceded to be one of the upright and valuable citizens of Ten Mile township.

CHRISTOPHER MEISNER

(Farmer; Post-office, Eittle).

Among the thrifty German-American farmers and worthy citizens of Ten Mile township, the name of the subject of the present sketch is fully entitled to mention, for he is a self-made man and in winning

his own success in life, has contributed his full share to the material development of the country and its general prosperity. Mr. Meisner was born in Germany on the 6th day of October, 1841, and on both sides of his ancestry came of long lines of worthy families in the Fatherland. His parents were Lewis and Mary (Thomas) Meisner. In 1855, when Christopher was 14 years of age, he came to America without his parents, landing in Canada, but soon crossed over into the United States, and lived for the next 14 years in Lorain county, Ohio, where he followed farming. In 1869, having married the year before, he came to Missouri and settled in Ten Mile township, where he has since been farming and stock-raising; here he has 200 acres of good land and is one of the substantial agriculturists of the township. On the 23d of November, 1868, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Wenig, a daughter of John and Eva (Miller) Wenig, of Lorain county, Ohio, but formerly of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Meisner have three children: Dora, Morton and Johnny. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Meisner's farm is one of the best improved places in the township.

WILLIAM J. MITTS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Clarence, Shelby County).

Mr. Mitts has a farm of 240 acres, 40 acres of which are in Shelby county, one of the best improved places in the vicinity. He has been a resident of this county since 1859, and of Ten Mile Township since 1860. He has remained here continuously since that time, engaged in farming and stock-raising, except for nearly a year during the war, whilst he was in the army. He enlisted in Co. H, Forty-second Missouri Volunteer infantry, in August, 1864, and served with fidelity and courage until he was honorably discharged about the close of the war. Mr. Mitts is a member of Paddy Shields' Post, G. A. R., at Clarence. Mr. Mitts is a native of Illinois, born in Sangamon county, August 15, 1832. His parents were both Kentuckians by nativity—James and Rachel (Drening) Mitts. They came out to Illinois in an early day, and when William was three years of age removed to Iowa, settling in Henry county, where they were among the first pioneers of the county. There they made their permanent home, and the father is still living there, though the mother has been dead for some years. William grew up and was married in Henry county, Ia., April 6, 1842, to Miss Julia A. Hume, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Moore) Hume, of Iowa, but formerly of Virginia. Mrs. Mitts' father is deceased, but her mother resides in Macon county, this State. Mr. and Mrs. Mitts have had 11 children, namely: Rachel I., the wife of John Sackette, now of this county; Alice E., deceased; John S., who died January 9, 1882; James R., married, and resident of Macon county; William G., deceased in tender years; Ella, the wife of Henry Scott, of Shelby county; Franklin E., who died in infancy; Albert U., also died in infancy; and Osbert L., who died in boyhood. Two, besides, died in infancy.

CALVIN PIXLEY.

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. P., one of the later residents of Ten Mile township, resides in Section 5. He is a farmer and stock-raiser, and also works a little at the cooper's trade. He was born in Orleans county, July 7, 1834, of Calvin and Jennette (Lucas) Pixley, natives of New York and Connecticut. He moved with his parents from New York to Michigan when a small child, and was educated at the common schools in the latter State. In 1858, Mr. Pixley being 23 years of age, went to California, where he was mining and speculating until 1863, making a great deal of money. After his return he lived a few years in Michigan, a short while in Quincy, and finally in 1868, in Ten Mile township. He has devoted himself to farming and stock-raising ever since. His farm comprises 80 acres, and has good buildings and other improvements. Mr. Pixley married September 8, 1864, Miss Delia Tinkelpaugh, daughter of Adam and Harriet (Alling) Tinkelpaugh, of New York. There are two children, Alida J., wife of Elmer Hughes, of Ohio, and Charlie, now at school in Macon. Mr. P. is a member of the M. E. Church, in which he is a class leader.

CAPT. JAMES P. POWELL

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Post-office, Beverly).

Capt. Powell, now in his seventieth year, and for the past 16 years a resident of Ten Mile township, and one of its best citizens, was for 30 years on "old ocean's gray and melancholy waste" as a sailor, and began as an ordinary shipman, but by his courage, efficiency and character, rose to the position of captain and ship owner, and was for a long time commander of the "Mary Powell," one of the fleetest and handsomest schooners that sailed the waters of the Atlantic. Capt. Powell was devotedly attached to seafaring life, but after a long service on the sea, having a large family of children growing up, to whom he was even more attached, and seeing the shadows of old age beginning to approach, he decided to quit the ocean and settle down on a farm in order to spend the remainder of his days in the bosom of his own family, and in that ease and comfort which a quiet, contented home life invariably brings. He therefore left the sea in 1865, and soon afterwards adopted country life and farming. He came to Missouri in 1868 and bought his present place. Here he has a comfortable homestead of 200 acres fairly improved, and is engaged in farming and raising stock in a general way. As a farmer, his aspiration has not been and is not to accumulate a fortune, but rather to make a comfortable support and to enjoy the retirement and rural scenes and surroundings of farm life. Capt. Powell is a native of "Maryland, my Maryland," famed the world over for its fair women and brave men, and for the culture and refinement of its people. He was born in Worcester county, February 11, 1815, and was a son of John

Powell and consort, *nee* Hester Purnell. Reared on the farm, he received a limited common-school education, and it is worthy of remark, by way of digression, that Maryland had the first free common school ever opened on this continent, and at the age of 20 he went upon the waters of the sea. He served on various schooners and ships; first, and for a number of years, in coastwise navigation and then in trans-Atlantic shipping. During the last half or quarter of his service on the sea he had an interest in different vessels, but sold out on quitting the ocean in 1865. On the 12th of December, 1843, Capt. Powell was married to Miss Mary J. Gambling, a daughter of Thomas H. Gambling, who came originally from England. The Captain and Mrs. Powell have had eight children: Joseph T., deceased; James H., deceased; John S., deceased; William G., deceased; Georgia, deceased; Robert H., Frank E. and Thomas H. Capt. Powell has served as justice of the peace of Ten Mile township, and is a member of Mt. Abraham Lodge No. 20, A. F. and A. M., in New York City. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., Knickerbocker Lodge No. 22, in New York City. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN B. RICHARDSON

(Farmer and Stockman, Post-office, Beverly).

Mr. Richardson, though born in Kentucky, was principally reared in Macon county, and by industry and sterling intelligence has become one of the most substantial farmers and stockmen of Ten Mile township. He was born in Kentucky, December 29, 1834, and was the son of Jesse E. and Sarah (Griffin) Richardson, who came to Missouri in 1837 and first located in Ralls county. In 1841, however, they settled permanently in what is now known as Ten Mile township, of Macon county, where they lived until their deaths. The father died in 1866, but the mother preceded him in 1844. John began farming on his own account when he reached the age of 21 and continued it up to 1859, when Pike's Peak gold excitement having broken out, he crossed the plains, bound for the land of gold and silver in the South Park country of Colorado. He remained in Colorado for a year, and returned home in the summer of 1860. In less than a year afterwards the war broke out, and he enlisted in the State guard, under Gov. Jackson's call. Soon after the expiration of his six months' service, he went to Montana and was in that territory, and Washington and Idaho, for about seven years. He was engaged in mining and had good success. Returning in 1869, the following January he was married to Miss Mary E. White, a daughter of Mark and Sarilda (Wright) White, who has blessed him with seven children, three of whom, however, are deceased, namely: George W., Martha, Mark, deceased; Samuel, deceased; John R., Jr., William E. and an infant that died unnamed. Mr. Richardson has followed farming and stock-raising uninterruptedly since 1879, and has also traded in stock to a considerable extent. He has 400 acres of fine land, which is exceptionally well improved, including a handsome residence and other

buildings and improvements to correspond. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are church members. During his service in the Southern army, Mr. Richardson participated in numerous engagements, including those of Lexington, Dry Wood, Wilson Creek and Silver Creek.

LESLIE P. RILEY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Riley is a man well qualified by education and habits of thought to take an enviable position in the most cultured society. He is a native of New Jersey, born in Burlington county, October 27, 1827, but was reared in Allen county, Ohio, to which his parents removed whilst he was in boyhood. His father was Rev. George Riley, a minister of the M. E. Church, and a man of profound learning, great eloquence and sincere piety. Speaking of this learned and able man, his biographer, in Ohio, says: "He was one of the pioneers of this (Allen) county, and lived to see three generations of men come and go. He saw this country pass victoriously through three wars, and this State rise from the cradle to the position of one of the foremost States of the Union. He saw all this beautiful land transformed from a wilderness into the homes of a prosperous and happy people. Rev. George Riley was united with the M. E. Church 67 years ago, and was licensed to exhort while yet in New Jersey. He was licensed to preach by the Quarterly Conference of Lima circuit, Mt. Vernon district, and by the Michigan Annual Conference, August 24, 1829. He was ordained for the office and work of a deacon at the session of the Delaware Conference held at Lima, Ohio, in the fall of 1856, at the hands of Bishop Waugh. Father Riley was one of nature's noblemen, and his face wore the impress of moral excellence. He was a man of fine mental qualities. Reasoning was his strongest characteristic. The writer (his biographer) visited him over a year ago, and found him writing an essay on Mental Philosophy. He was quite familiar with the writings in this department of learning, and equally at home with the leading theological works of his church. He was especially fond of reading the Bible, and loved the Word of God with the devotion of a true Christian. He was a man of constant prayer; to pray without ceasing was the rule of his life. His Testament is marked with his own hand, as having been read through at the family altar 28 times. He died in 1882, at the age of 91 years. So this good man departed in a full age, like a 'shock of corn garnered in its season.' "

Leslie P. Riley was reared in Allen county, Ohio, and finished his education at Lima High School. He remained on the farm until he was 20 years of age—learning, however, in the meantime, the carpenter and joiners' trade. On the 27th of October, 1848, he was married to Miss Susana, a daughter of Henry Cupp, of Ohio, but formerly of Virginia. After his marriage Mr. Riley went to Delphos, Ohio, where he lived until 1865, and taught school at that place for some six years. Coming to Missouri during the last year of the war, he first located in Clark county, but the following year, in 1866,

came to Macon county and settled in Ten Mile township, where he has since resided. Here he engaged in farming and stock-raising, and also dealing in stock. Capt. Riley has a farm of 160 acres, well improved, and he is comfortably situated. He has been quite successful in farming and handling stock, and is steadily accumulating property. In 1863 he was commissioned captain of Co. B, First regiment Ohio militia. He served a regular term of officers' drill at Camp Chase, Toledo, and discharged his duty, wherever sent, until the close of the war. He and wife have been members of the M. E. Church since 1853. He held the office of circuit steward a long time, and was chorister for several years. He believes in being progressive in every worthy calling, and is willing and always ready to help build up the community in which he lives. He has held the offices of township clerk and township assessor, and is now district school clerk. Capt. and Mrs. Riley have had a family of nine children: Henry F., deceased; George W., postmaster at Ettle; Mary E., wife of Stephen P. Hopper, of Chillicothe, Ohio; Charles R., teaching in Macon county; James S., Martha E., wife of John S. Grisham; Ida A., deceased; Andrew E. and Meribah, music teacher. The children are all temperate; not one of them uses liquor or tobacco. Capt. Riley, as has been said, is a man of superior education and wide general information, having always been a diligent reader. He also has a taste for literature, and, like his father, is himself something of a writer. He is now correspondent for several prominent newspapers, and his letters are greatly prized both by the proprietors of the paper and by the general public.

HENRY C. SHEETZ

(Farmer and Stock-raiser; Post-office, Ettle).

Mr. Sheetz, one of the progressive and successful agriculturists of Ten Mile township, is a native Missourian, born in Shelby county May 4, 1849. His parents were Henry T. and Rebecca (Van Dever) Sheetz, who immigrated to Missouri in about 1832, settling in Shelby county, near Shelbyville. They lived near Shelbyville a short time and then moved to the north-west part of the county where the father was successfully engaged in farming for about 15 years. He then came to the vicinity of Shelbyville again, where he bought a farm and carried it on for about five years, at the expiration of which time he sold his place and engaged in merchandising in the town of Shelbyville. He followed that until his death, which occurred in January, 1865. His wife died in April, 1883. They had a family of nine children, namely: Walter T., Anna M., Susan T., Sallie E., Laura L., Henry C. and Julia J., all of whom, except the subject of this sketch, reside in Shelby county. Henry C. Sheetz was reared in Shelby county, and, brought up to a farm life, on starting out for himself adopted that as his regular occupation. Three years later, however, he engaged in merchandising at Shelbyville, where he continued for some time and then removed to Macon county and began farming in this county and raising and dealing in stock, which he has

since continued. He has a good farm of 135 acres which he has well stocked. On the 19th of October, 1872, Mr. Sheetz was married to Miss Lillie E. Huston, a daughter of Erastus M. Huston of Shelby county. Mr. and Mrs. Sheetz have had four children: Robert C., Leta P. and Edith M., the other, an infant, being deceased. Both parents are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Sheetz is highly esteemed in the township and quite popular. He has held several local offices including that of township collector, and also the office of township trustee.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR

(Farmer and Stock-raiser; Post-office, Ten Mile).

Among the thorough-going and intelligent agriculturists of the eastern part of Macon county is the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Sinclair has a fine farm of 280 acres, and his place is well improved. He is a self-made man, having commenced without means and accumulated all he possesses by his own industry and good management. As a farmer and citizen he is highly respected in the community. Mr. Sinclair is a native of New Jersey, born in Hunterdon county, December 8, 1820, and was a son of William and Mary (Zearfoos) Sinclair, the father born and reared in that State and of German ancestry, but the mother a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. The father was a farmer and plasterer and stone mason by occupation, and William was brought up to these pursuits. He received a good common-school education, and after reaching majority took up the trades of plastering and mason work and followed them continually and with good success until he went to Ohio and then to Missouri. Mr. Sinclair immigrated West in 1854 and settled in Macon county in 1865. Here he engaged in farming and raising stock, and has since followed these pursuits with excellent success. On the 8th of December, 1842, he was married to Miss Margaret Trauger, a daughter of Abraham Trauger, of Bucks county, Pa. After a happy married life of 41 years Mr. Sinclair's good wife was taken from him by death. She is buried at Mt. Zion cemetery in this township. She had borne him eight children: Anna A., wife of A. T. Moody, of Texas; Mary J., wife of W. F. Townsend, of Ohio; Ferman F., who died in the Union army during the late war; Sarah C., wife of Seldon Trott, of Missouri; George W., of this county; David R., William T., deceased; and Cora Belle, also deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at Ewing Church in Round Grove township.

EZEKIEL B. VAN VLEET

(Attorney at Law).

Mr. Van Vleet, a retired attorney living on section 8, Ten Mile township, a former member of the bar in Macon county, was born in Yates, N. Y., April 17, 1819. He is descended of one of those old Dutch families, who comprise the proudest aristocracy of New York State.

His parents were Peter P. and Louisa (Swartwout) Van Vleet. His maternal great-grandfather was born in Holland, and his Grandfather Swartwout was one of the first settlers of Seneca county, N. Y.; he was a young man at the time of the War of the Revolution, in which he was a soldier. His Great-Grandfather Halsted was one of the prisoners on the Jersey prison ship, during which his only food for some time was horse flesh. E. B. Van Vleet was educated in the public schools of New York and Michigan, and continued to abide on his father's farm until his marriage, which occurred March 31, 1841, the fair bride being Miss Matilda Miller, daughter of Oliver Miller, of New York. Five children blessed this union: Helen O., wife of C. P. Pendall, a lieutenant in the U. S. Army and living in Michigan; Sarah L., wife of Mr. Quinn, of Kentucky, now living in Macon county; Cass, died August 6, 1850, aged three years and 11 months; Louisiana, died August 9, 1850, aged one year; Mary Eliza, wife of Burdine H. Rogers, living in Buffalo county, Neb. The first Mrs. Van Vleet passed away on the 18th of July, 1857, and on the 15th of March, 1859, Mr. Van V. married Miss Mary F. Steele, daughter of David and Eliza (Page) Steele, both natives of Pennsylvania. Miss Mary was educated partly in Franklin, Ohio, at Franklin Academy, and partly at the Richland Seminary, Mich. Mrs. Van Vleet's mother was a Miss Eliza Page, of Philadelphia, and her grandmother on the mother's side was of the old family of Bells in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Van V. has a number of family heirlooms which she prizes beyond any price; among these are a large mirror 108 years old, a Bible 118 years old, a candle-stick 140 years old, a silver sugar tongs 108 years old and a silver mug 118 years old, beside many other articles of great antiquity. Mr. Van Vleet has had five children by his second marriage: Byron E., Ella May, Charles W., died October 17, 1866; Francis P., died October 29, 1873, and Clara Bell. Mr. Van V. is the owner of 120 acres of fine land; his improvements are first-class; he moved to his present farm in 1863. He was a soldier in the recent war between the North and South; he was a captain in the Cumberland army, Wood being division commander and Harker and Garfield brigadiers. He was in the following battles: Shiloh, Corinth, the chase of Bragg, from August to October; was over the ground made famous by Sherman's raid and in the fight at Perryville. He was discharged on the 28th of February, 1863, on account of his health. While in Michigan he was township clerk, justice of the peace and supervisor; in 1864 was elected county assessor of Macon county, Mo., and in 1870 clerk of the circuit court, holding the latter office four years. Mr. Van Vleet was one of the members of the Macon bar. The family are members of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM YUTZ

(Farmer; Post-office, Ten Mile).

Among the many good citizens which the Fatherland has given to Missouri, the subject of the present sketch deserves a worthy place. He

was born in Germany, January 12, 1840, and was a son of George and Justinia (Cramer) Yutz, whose ancestors have been settled in the land beyond the Rhine from time immemorial. In 1852 the family came to America and settled in Easton, Penn., where the father still resides and is a carpet weaver. William remained at Easton until after the outbreak of the war, and then enlisted in the Union service and was honorably discharged June 1, 1865. He was under Gen. Sheridan and participated in the celebrated march down the Shenandoah Valley. Mr. Yutz was in numerous engagements during the war. March 16, 1863, he was married to Miss Chistiana Heckman, a daughter of Conrad Heckman, of Pennsylvania, but formerly of Germany. In 1874 he came to Missouri and located in Macon county, where he has since resided and followed farming. He has a neat place of 120 acres and is getting comfortably situated in life. Mr. and Mrs. Yutz have had 10 children: George W., Edward H., Charles M., Emma E., John G., Anna S. and Ella S. Mr. Yutz is school director and he and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

STEPHEN DRINKARD

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. D., a farmer and stock-raiser, is the son of Stephen and Minerva (Collett) Drinkard, from Kentucky. He was born in Randolph county, Mo., July 13, 1838. When he was three years of age his parents moved to Monroe county and there his youth was passed. He was educated at the public schools. At the age of 15 he began farming for himself, and three years later he embarked in the cement and plaster trade, working at this in connection with his farm ever since. In 1864 he moved to Randolph county and in 1871 to Macon, and has been in business in that section of the county up to the present time. Mr. D. was a soldier in the Southern army, serving in Price's forces, under Capt. Majors. He was in the battles of Lexington and Dry Wood. For several years Mr. D. was justice of the peace of Johnston township, being first appointed by the court and afterwards elected to the office. He was married October 29, 1858, to Miss Amanda E. Halliburton, daughter of John and Elmira Halliburton, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee. They have 10 children: Armilda F., who died at the age of four; John W., Minerva, Sarah E., William Carroll, Nanora, Naomi, Charles A., Minnie and Estella B. He is a member of the M. E. Church South, Liberty township.

JOHN J. DYE

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Dye, postmaster of Seney post-office, Liberty township, also a farmer and stock-raiser, of section 4, is from Ohio. He was born September 4, 1834, in Washington county. His parents, Samuel and Lucinda Dye, were also natives of Ohio. John J. had excellent educational advantages, having attended a first-class high school at Marietta, Ohio. He lived on the home farm until he was 31 years of age and then emigrated to Missouri, settling in Liberty township on the farm he still cultivates. He has always been a farmer and stock-raiser, and the first seven years of his residence in the county he also taught school. In 1878 he was appointed postmaster, and still holds the office. On the 6th of October, 1859, Mr. Dye was married to Miss Emma A. Brown, daughter of Walter Brown, a native of Virginia, but a resident of Ohio at the time of the marriage. There are six living children: Hattie A., Mary E., wife of Thomas Hayner, of Macon county; Nora E., at present at school in Ohio; Walter S., John J. and George C.; William W. died in March, 1880, and one child in infancy. Mr. Dye was left a widower in 1879, and December 4, 1881, he led to the altar a new bride in the person of Miss Susan Esther Bronson, a native of Iowa, and daughter of David Bronson, of Macon county, Mo. Mr. Dye has a fine farm of 120 acres of prairie land, and has surrounded himself with every comfort of life. Among other improvements he has a splendid orchard of 400 trees. He is a substantial farmer, considered one of the best. The family attend the M. E. Church.

JAMES H. FORD

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. Ford, a leading farmer and stock-raiser, section 6, is an instance of what good, sound, common sense, joined to an energetic temperament, will do for a man's advancement in life. Mr. Ford was born in Benton county, Ark., on September, 4, 1838, and was the son of William and Rebecca (Tippitt) Ford, of Tennessee. He was educated in Arkansas, at the public schools. He lived on the home farm until he became of age, and then moved to Missouri, and settled in Walnut Creek township, Macon county, finally purchasing 160 acres of land in Liberty, where he has lived ever since, an independent farmer. He now owns a farm of 236 acres, lying in four different townships, Liberty, Walnut, Valley and Independence. The portion in Liberty, 135 acres, is fine farming land in splendid cultivation. The farm contains good buildings and comfortable residences. Mr. Ford only came to Missouri in 1860, and the progress he has made in that time is astonishing. There is no better agriculturalist in the county and he owes his present position largely to his shrewd, keen sense and observant mind. He would never miss the flood of that

tide in the affairs of men that leads on to fortune. Of strong individuality, the high character of his moral worth and the subtle quickness of his intelligence entitle Mr. Ford to a front rank among his contemporaries, and it is readily conceded him, though he is not a man to push himself into notice or rush after office. He was a member of the Grange movement of 1873. Mr. Ford has been twice married. The first time August 12, 1860, to Miss Margaret Munley, daughter of Sandford Munley, of Missouri. By this marriage there were seven children: Mary Ella, died in August, 1863; Olive, wife of John King, of Missouri; Matilda J., William A., John M., Oscar and an infant, deceased. The first Mrs. F. died in August, 1879, and the following year Mr. Ford wedded a young school-teacher, Miss Addie Hayner, daughter of James Hayner, formerly of Scott county, Ky., but now a farmer of Independence township, Macon county, Mo. Two children, Maggie S. and James Victor have blessed this union. The same good judgment that governs Mr. Ford's actions has been displayed in the choice of a life partner and the management of his family. Like all men of quick perceptions and powers of observation, Mr. F. enters with entire understanding into all the feelings and thought of those who look to him for guidance, and like a goodly ship under the experienced hand of a skilled pilot, they keep a steady course amid the perilous shoals and snags of life.

JACOB V. GROVE

(Section 36, Post-office, Bloomington).

There is no citizen in Macon county who is of more value to the welfare of the public than he whose name heads this sketch. Prominent in politics, deeply interested in the schools of the county, of which he has been director in his district for eight years past, he uses every means at his command for the advancement and prosperity of the county. He is a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation, and devotes himself to the making of sorghum, at which he has met with marked success, and also a molasses manufactory, which turns out annually from 2,000 to 4,000 gallons. Mr. Grove was born November 8, 1843, in Westminster, Md. His father, Jacob Grove, was a Virginian, and his mother, Mary Humboldt, was from Pennsylvania, and one of the old Humboldt stock who were nearly related to William Penn. He attended the Westminster Academy at Westminster, Md., and also at the Thad. Stephen's College at Gettysburg, Pa. When Jacob V. was 17 years of age he went to Baltimore, Md., arriving just in time for the Baltimore riot, April 19, 1871. His youthful heart inflamed with patriotism for the old flag. He straightway, even on the following day, went to Gettysburg and enlisted in Co. E, Second Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, in Gen. Patterson's command. After four months' service, during which he was in the battles of Falling Waters, July 1, 1861, he re-enlisted in Co. A, Sixth regiment of Maryland volunteer infantry, his regiment and corps forming part of the Potomac army (Third corps). He was in

the following battles: Obegnan Creek, June 13, 1863; Winchester, June 14, 15, 1863; Ft. Royal, July 25, 1863; Wapping Heights, June 25, 1863; Bristow Station, October 14, 1863; Kelly's Ford, November 7, 1863; Brandy Station, November 8, 1863; Locust Grove, November 27, 1863; Mine Run, November 28, 1863, and Wilderness, May 5-11, 1864. In the latter bitter conflict Mr. G. was wounded — disabled by a gunshot wound in his right shoulder. He was until July, 1864, in the Patterson Post Hospital in Baltimore, then rejoining his regiment, he took part in the disastrous battle of Monocacy and also the following engagements: Charlestown, August 21, 1864; Smithfield, August 29, 1864; Winchester, September 19, 1864; Flint Hill, September 21, 1864; Fisher's Hill, September 21, 1864; Pebbles' Farm, September 30, 1864; Middletown, October 9, 1864; Sheridan's great ride at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, and the siege of Petersburg, April 1, 1865. The color-sergeant of Mr. Grove's regiment was the first man who got inside the works and lived in the last named siege. Mr. Grove had two brothers in the Southern army, one of whom was wounded at this battle. After further participating in the fights at Sailor's Run, April 6, 1865, and Appomattox, April 9, 1865, Mr. Grove was discharged June 25, 1865, after four years of as gallant and faithful performance of duty as any man in America can boast of. The war-broken soldier returned to Gettysburg, Pa., and for a year rested from his labors. In 1866, shouldering once more the burden of life, he went West, located at Elkhart, Ill., and took up the drug business. Two years later, on account of ill health, he discontinued this, and receiving an appointment in the Indian Bureau of the Interior Department, he went to Washington City. Finding, however, on his arrival, that the position was one he did not care to accept, he returned to the West and settled in Macon county, which he has ever since made his home, excepting during one year when he traveled through Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Mr. Grove married, November 8, 1871, Miss Annie M., daughter of Hon. George M. Taylor, of Macon county. There are six children by this union: Mary Belle, Jennie, Jacob V., Jesse Fremont, Peter Cooper, Huldah and Maggie. His family belong to the M. E. Church. Mr. G. is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 184, of Gettysburg, Pa. He was secretary of the Grand Lodge of Bloomington. Mr. Grove is of unprecedented popularity, as was practically shown when he made a canvass for sheriff of his county.

JOHN McDUFFEE

(Farmer and Stock-dealer, Section 26, Post-office, Bloomington).

Mr. McDuffee was born in Monroe county, N. C., November 26, 1813. His parents were Duncan and Nancy (Bine) McDuffee. John McD. was educated in Tennessee, whither his father emigrated when he was but four years of age. He was partly educated in the common schools, but finished his studies at Hoke College, at Mt. Pleasant, Maury county, Tenn. At 23 years Mr. McDuffee embarked in va-

rious branches of mercantile life, and in 1839 emigrated to Missouri. He located in Cooper county, where he lost his heart to Miss Lucinda Harris, a daughter of Thomas Harris, of Missouri. The married twain were made one on the 28th of June, 1845, and soon after Mr. McD. moved to what was then Jackson, but is now Lyda township, of Macon county, Mo. Here he and his little wife began to prepare a home, he engaging in farming and stock-raising. In the latter he dipped quite extensively, buying and selling cattle, horses, mules and some hogs. This was before there were any railroads, or even any settlement of any consequence in the county. Mr. McDuffee owns 160 acres of land at present, though his property at one time amounted to at least 600 acres. He has sold off a portion of his land, and has also given largely to his children. His farm has every improvement that could be desired, and he is considered one of the most experienced farmers in the township. Mr. McDuffee is a man of immense personal popularity, and several times has been implored to allow his name to be brought before the public as a candidate for county treasurer. He steadily declines the honor, however, though he has served for two years as township collector. He was a member of the Grange movement, and belongs to the A. F. and A. M. No. 102, of Bloomington, Mo. During the war Mr. McD. took no sides, but following the injunction of Holy Scripture, to be at war with no man, treated both armies with equal kindness. Mr. and Mrs. McDuffee have seven children: Barbara J., who is the wife of J. J. McDaniel, of Bloomington; William F., who is married to Miss Lucy Garvin, and living in Liberty township; Louisa M., who is the wife of John Taylor, of Hudson township; Nancy C., wife of R. P. Goodding, of Eagle township; Sarah F., wife of James A. Wright, of Randolph county; Mary E. and George R. The family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Bloomington.

WILLIAM McCULLY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Section 19).

Mr. McCully is an active and energetic farmer and stock-raiser. No man reflects more credit on the county than he. He is the son of Samuel and Mildred (Maho) McCully. His father was born April 15, 1805, in Tennessee, and emigrated to Missouri when a young man. His mother was also born in Tennessee on the 15th of March, 1805. There was a large family of children, consisting of five girls and eight boys; of these four are deceased. The others are all married, and are as follows: Mary J., wife of John Osborn, farmer in Randolph county; Mildred F., wife of Thomas Colly, farmer in Chariton county; Ardella, wife of James Ball, farmer in Randolph; Valentine, living in South-west Missouri; John A., in Randolph; Samuel J., Walter H., both in Randolph, and Tolman G., in Audrain county. William, the subject of this memoir, was born November 17, 1829, in Randolph county, Mo. He grew up on the farm, and was educated at the common schools. When he came of age he moved for a year to Howard

county, but returned to Randolph, and there, January 25, 1853, married Miss Margaret A., daughter of Wm. McCully, a farmer. After four years farming Mr. McCully moved to Macon county and settled in Liberty township, on his present farm. He owns 160 acres, which he has converted into a little Paradise by his industry and good management. Mr. and Mrs. McCully have had seven children. Arzelia, who died January 29, 1860; William S., died January 28, 1860; Henderson E., Tyson W., Minnie M., James T., and Ira, who died August 6, 1875. Mr. McC. is a member of the A. F. and A. M. No. 102, Bloomington, Mo., of which lodge he has been treasurer for six years past. He is a thriving farmer, and an enterprising and public-spirited citizen.

DR. BENJAMIN L. MIXON

(Physician and Surgeon).

Dr. M., a physician of extensive practice and wide reputation, section 4, Liberty township, was born in St. Helena parish, Louisiana, June 26, 1839. His father, George J. Mixon, was a native of South Carolina. His mother, Elizabeth (Barksdale) Mixon, was born in Georgia, but belonged to that talented family of the name in Mississippi, one member of which is in the United States Senate, and one of whom recently shot Mr. Dixon, in Yazoo City, in some political quarrel. Both were prominent politicians. Benjamin L. was raised in Louisiana and educated for a physician. His studies were partly conducted in Chicago. He remained at home until 20 years of age, and then went to Calhoun, Ala.; after two years moved to Escambia county, Fla., and there enlisted in the Confederate army in 1864, participating in the Battle of Perryville, Mumfordsville, Ky., Georgetown, Stone River, Chickamauga, Jackson, Miss., and was in all the engagements from the beginning of Dalton, Ga., until his capture by Sherman at New Hope Church, near Atlanta, on the 28th of May, 1864. Dr. Mixon was taken to Rock Island prison, and after a close incarceration of nine months, in order to regain his freedom, he joined the Union army. He was, however, still kept in prison, and after a year's service was discharged November 29, 1865, at Ft. Leavenworth. After his discharge the Doctor settled in Macon county, Mo., and began the practice of his profession in Walnut Creek township. In 1877 he moved to Liberty township, where he has since lived. His success has been most brilliant, his practice extending over five townships. He is a fine surgeon as well as a physician, and the value of his services to his fellow men is incalculable. The Doctor is a farmer, also, and has 300 acres of land, all pastureage, and divided into three separate farms. The one on which he lives is an unusually fine place, with the best of improvements. His residence is one of the finest in the county. December 24, 1865, Dr. Mixon was married to Miss Martha A., daughter of P. F. Agee, of Missouri. Of this union were born five children, three of whom are living: Volta Edwin, Carlisle and Freddie. Walter Trent died July 18, 1867, and Roswell Duard

died June 10, 1875. Dr. M. has been treasurer of the township for two years. He and his wife belong to the Christian Church.

CRAVEN P. ROSS

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Section 20).

Mr. Ross was one of that steadily flowing stream of emigrants from Kentucky who settled in Missouri in the early days of the country. His parents, John and Nancy (Peyton) Ross, were natives of the Blue Grass State, where Craven P. was born, in Madison county, December 17, 1816. In 1817 the family removed to Howard county, Mo., and there the subject of this sketch reached manhood. He had married in the meantime, in Howard county, Mo., December 17, 1847, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Posey, daughter of Bird and Sarah Posey, formerly of Kentucky. She was born September 25, 1833, in Howard county. After his marriage Mr. Ross emigrated to Liberty township, Macon county, March 20, 1851, and there still lives. He has always followed his present pursuit of farming and stock-raising, in which he has been eminently successful. His example of frugal toil and upright independence has been of no small value to those around him, and he is enjoying the fruits of his labors in a life comparatively free from earthly care. His obliging manners and truly kind heart have won for him an enviable position in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. His farm contains 260 acres of as good land as there is in the county, the natural value of which has been enhanced ten fold by the assiduous care and attention he has bestowed upon it. His improvements are first-class, and he is preparing to build a fine barn in place of the one recently destroyed. Mr. Ross has been for 25 years a member of the A. F. and A. M., of Bloomington Lodge No. 102. Mrs R.'s father is still living in the beautiful and healthful vigor of a green and hale old age. He is now 78 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have had five children: George W., was born in Howard county, Mo., May 20, 1849; William B., was born in Macon county May 21, 1851, and died August 14, 1853; John W., was born in Macon county August 28, 1853, and died December 4, 1882; Alexander Ross, was born in Macon county on the 1st of April, 1855, and married Miss Annie E. Weakly on February 19, 1874—she is the daughter of Absalom Weakly; Birdrick Ross, was born July 4, 1857, and died the 21st of September, 1858.

GEORGE ALLEN RYALS

(Teacher).

Mr. Ryals, a talented and handsome young school-teacher, of section 7, south-east corner of Liberty township, was born July 10, 1862, in Macon county, Mo. He has attended for the past two years the Kirksville State Normal school, and proposes to complete the course. He has always taught in Macon county, with the exception of one year he had charge of the Brush Creek district, Randolph county. Mr. Ryals,

though only 22 years of age, has taken a foremost place among those of his chosen calling. So pronounced is his genius that should he continue to wield the ferule, the professor's chair must ere long claim him as an occupant. With manners of most pleasing grace and a physique of remarkable beauty, this gifted young man is a general favorite, and has within his grasp those coveted joys and honors of life for which most men sigh in vain. Mr. Ryals belongs to the order of Good Templars. William Ryals, father of George Allen, is a farmer and stock-raiser, of section 7. He was born January 26, 1828, in Sangamon county, Ill., but emigrated with his parents in 1831 to Missouri. They lived first in Randolph county, then in Monroe, then in Putnam, and finally in 1859 settled in Liberty township, Macon county. Mr. Ryal's father was John Ryal, his mother Mary (Sears) Ryals, daughter of Harry Sears, a member of the old and prominent family of Sears in Kentucky. William R. had a good common-school education, and has followed the vocation of farmer ever since his residence in Missouri. He took no part in the late war. He served for a time as road overseer of his district, and was also a member of the Grange movement. He owns now but 60 acres of land, but has been a large land holder. His farm is pleasantly situated and well improved. Mr. Ryals has been three times married. His first wife, to whom he was united March 13, 1850, was Miss Lucinda Sears, daughter of Wiley Sears, of Kentucky. There were two children: Mary F., wife of W. P. Early, merchant and stock dealer of Callao township, and Luther W., merchant, of Callao, Mo. Mrs. R. laid down to an eternal rest December 13, 1856, and was interred in the family burying ground in Randolph. November 29, 1857, Mr. Ryals married Miss Martha J. Sears, daughter of Hardy Sears, of Kentucky; but a second time his dreams of bliss were destined to a rude awakening, his beloved consort after a few brief years being snatched from his clinging arms, leaving two children: Isom L. and George A., as pledges of her devotion. One child breathed its little life away when an infant. In February, 1866, Mr. Ryals a third time entered the marital relation with Mrs. Lucinda W. Payne, daughter of Avington Simpson, of Kentucky. Mrs. Payne had one daughter, Permelia Payne, who is still unmarried. Mr. Ryal's third marriage is childless. He and his wife are members of the Old School Baptist Church in Valley township.

COLUMBUS G. TAYLOR

(Farmer and Stock-raiser, Section 35).

Mr. Taylor is the son of George M. Taylor, who was one of the most important citizens of Bloomington. From his earliest youth he was entrusted with positions of responsibility, in which he ever acquitted himself with the most brilliant credit. He was successively surveyor, sheriff and representative of the county, besides holding numerous other offices, and at the same time owning a farm where the family resided, except when in Bloomington. Columbus G. was born February 11, 1844, in Macon county, Mo. He was educated in the

public schools, and up to the age of 10 lived in Bloomington. He then moved to the farm where he has lived ever since. In 1865 Mr. Taylor took a trip across the plains; he was absent a year, engaged in no particular business, but seeing life generally. After his return he lived on the farm with his parents until his marriage, December 7, 1869. The fair lady of his choice was Miss Emma Cunningham, daughter of Francis and Mary Cunningham, natives of Kentucky, from which fact may be guessed, as a matter of course, the beauty of the bride, no State in the Union being more noted for her beautiful women than that of Kentucky. After his marriage Mr. Taylor moved first to Bevier township, then in 1880 to Liberty, of which township he is at present justice of the peace. He was a worthy member of the Grange movement of 1873, and belongs to the A. F. and A. M., Lodge No. 102, of Bloomington. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have a family of six children: Georgia Anna, born November 24, 1870; Francis Markley, born July 27, 1872; Ida May, born May 8, 1875; Edgar Russell, born March 27, 1827; Ora, born April 1, 1880, and Florence, born August 11, 1882.

HUDSON TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT W. AIKIN

(Proprietor of the Wabash Hotel).

Mr. Aikin is a son of Daniel Aikin, farmer, and was born in Columbus, Ind., in 1832. Before he came to Macon he was a commercial traveler. After settling in Macon City he ran the City Hotel for three years, and the Merchants' two years, and then took charge of the Wabash, which he now has. Mr. Aikin is a Republican in politics, and has twice been elected councilman at large of Macon City. He is now city engineer. He has twice been married. His first wife, Miss Elizabeth Hendrickson, of Indiana, to whom he was married in 1856, died in 1863, leaving one daughter, Ida, now the wife of John M. Reed, farmer. In 1878 Mr. Aikin made a second matrimonial venture, which has proved a most fortunate one. His present wife was Mrs. Mary, widow of John Cook, who died in 1871. Mr. and Mrs. A. have two sons, one a telegraph operator in the employ of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad, and the other a printer, until two years ago foreman in the *Republican* office in Macon, but now working on the *Brookfield Gazette*. Mr. Aikin is an experienced hotel keeper, and has one of the best houses to be found in the country. First-class accommodations and assiduous attention are the fate of all the traveling public who favor him with a visit. His wife is a lady possessed of many noble qualities of mind and heart, and by her superior aid and counsel materially assists her husband in the management of his house.

WILLIAM F. ANDERSON

(Merchant Tailor, Macon City).

Dr. John J. Anderson, the father of William F., came of one of the most respectable untitled families of Scotland. His parents were highly cultured and in easy circumstances, and gave their children advanced educations. Dr. Anderson received a thorough classical education, and was graduated from the ancient and famous University of Dublin, both in a general educational course, and in medicine. After this, whilst still a young man, he came to Charleston, S. C., then the most strictly aristocratic city on the continent, bringing with him the highest recommendations both as to his social standing and professional abilities, for the purpose of practicing his profession at the metropolis of the Palmetto State. His success at Charleston was prompt, and his *clientele* represented many of the best families of that city. After a residence of a few years at Charleston, he was married to Miss Isabella McCullough, of South Carolina, a young lady of the highest culture and refinement, and of rare beauty and personal grace. William F. was born of this happy union in Charleston, October 8, 1836, but on account of the great torridity of the climate during the summer seasons, and the constant strain of a large practice, Dr. Anderson's health failed, and he was advised to seek rest in the mountains. Accordingly he decided to remove to the mountains of Tennessee, and in 1848 he located in that State; but becoming thoroughly dissatisfied in Tennessee, for the practice amounted to little or nothing there, and after the loss of two years and considerable means, practically all he had, he located at Helena, Ark. In the meantime (illustrating the adage that troubles never come single) death had robbed him of his wife. At Helena his success in his profession was as good as could have been expected of a place like that in those days, when there was a great deal more sickness in the country than money. The result was that he was unable to educate or bring up his children as he himself had been educated and brought up. His health was never good and his means limited, so that William F., who had intended to become a physician himself, and had studied several years under his father with that object in view, was compelled, at the early age of 17, to seek some employment that would bring in an immediate income. He accordingly went to work to learn the tailor's trade at a small salary, and was at work at that when the war broke out; thereupon he and two brothers promptly enlisted in the service of the South, he in the Fortieth Tennessee infantry. His two brothers were killed at Port Hudson, and he was severely wounded at the bombardment of Island No. 10, being struck by two pieces of a bomb, one in his side and one on the foot, thus disabling him from further field service. After this he was in the quartermaster's department, but was finally compelled to leave the service, on account of bad health, entirely. He returned to Memphis and resumed his trade, working there until 1865. He then came to St. Louis, and worked a year or two. From St.

Louis he came to the interior of the State, and was in the drug business at La Plata for about two years. Excepting this, however, he continued to work at his trade and following the business of merchant tailoring until he came to Macon City, where he has since continued in the same lines. He has one of the leading establishments in the merchant tailoring business at Macon City, and has a large custom. December 2, 1869, he was married at Shelby to Miss Sarah M. Green, a daughter of John and Elizabeth E. (Tuttle) Green, of Macon county. Mrs. Green's father, Nicholas Tuttle, was one of the early settlers of Macon county, and his father was a gallant soldier in the American army during the Revolutionary War. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have seven children: James W., Joseph S., Lena E., Dr. John J., Eugene, Charley Mark Twain and Francis Marvin. Mrs. Anderson and her mother are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Knight of Pythias, an I. O. O. F. and the Triple Alliance.

FRANK BAIRD

(Cashier of the Exchange Bank, Macon City).

Mr. Baird may be said to have been bred to the banking business, having been brought up from boyhood in the bank with which his father is connected at Kirksville, the First National Bank. His father, William T. Baird, is a Kentuckian by nativity, from Carroll county, and came to Missouri when a young man in 1857, locating in Adair county. He taught school there for a short time and was married to Miss Mattie C., a daughter of Mathew P. Hannah, one of the first settlers in Adair county, and an old and respected citizen of that county. Engaging in other pursuits subsequent to teaching, he finally became identified with the banking business at Kirksville, with which he has since been connected, a period now of nearly 26 years. He is one of the prominent and highly respected citizens of Kirksville.

Frank Baird, the eldest in his father's family of children, was born at Kirksville July 8, 1859, and as he grew up had the benefit of the excellent schools of that place as well as practical experience in the banking business. He also took a term at Kemper's School in Boonville in addition to his course at the State Normal School. It is thus seen that his advantages and opportunities have been ample to fit him for business life, and particularly for the banking business. Nor has his experience since he began life for himself failed to show that he fully improved his time when young. At the age of 20, such was the progress he had made in learning the banking business and such his efficiency and the confidence in which he was held, that he was made assistant cashier of the Exchange Bank of William T. Baird, now the First National Bank at Kirksville. The duties of this position he performed with entire acceptability and he continued assistant cashier of that bank until he became identified with the bank with which he is now connected at Macon city. He came here in 1883, and since that time has been cashier of the present bank — the Exchange Bank of Bairs & Wright. His thorough knowledge of the banking business

is so well recognized and his character such that the success of this bank was assured from the time he first became identified with it. Its career has fully justified the expectations of those interested in it, and of the community at large. It ranks among the substantial, solid, banking houses of this section of the State, being intelligently and soberly managed and conducted on sound business principle. Personally, Mr. Baird is popular with all who know him. He is affable, courteous and accommodating, and perfectly reliable in business as in everything else. On the 1st of September, 1880, he was married to Miss Bessie Hunt, a daughter of N. Hunt, a prominent citizen of this city.

ALFRED BANTA

(Of Banta & Son, Livery and Sale Stables, Macon City).

Alfred Banta, pere, was born in Henry county, Ky., July 29, 1829. His parents, John and Nancy (List) Banta, came to Missouri in 1844 and located in what is now Bevier township, three miles south of the town of Bevier, where the father entered quite a tract of land, and engaged in farming, which he followed until his death, some years before the war. Alfred was next to the youngest in the family of seven children, and was reared partly in this county. At the age of 20 he was married to Miss Martha A. Terrell, a daughter of John Terrell, an early settler of the county. He thereupon located on a tract of land near his father, where he continued farming up to the fall of 1882, meeting with good success. He grew tobacco quite extensively and also raised and bought stock, shipping them to the wholesale markets. For four years he ran the Banta mill. He still owns his farm in Chariton township which contains some 200 acres, and which he superintends. In November, 1882, he came to Macon City and in company with his son, Alfred, Jr., established their present business. They have the leading livery and sales stables of the place and are doing an excellent business. They carry a fine stock of buggies and horses, and their rigs are justly popular for their appearance and serviceability. Alfred Banta, Sr., and wife have had a family of five children, John, Martha J., who died whilst the wife of Thomas L. Morrow; James A., Emma, now the wife of Robert Gant, and Alfred. Luther died in infancy. Alfred Banta, Jr., was born July 2, 1860, and was educated at the Kirksville Normal School. He engaged in farming with his father in 1878, and February 3, 1881, was married to Mattie E. Ruby, a daughter of Dr. William Ruby. They have one child, Evert C. Mrs. Banta is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Young Mr. Banta is an industrious and energetic man and has all the qualities for a successful business career.

BRIGHT C. BARROW (DECEASED)

(Late an attorney-at-law, Macon City).

Mr. Banta was an ornament to the bar, which has sustained an irreparable loss in his death. He was the son of Daniel Barrow and

Jane Gillstrap, natives of Kentucky, and was one of nine children: George, Jane, Louise, Melissa, Weltha, James Robert, Marietta and Bright G. Daniel D. came to Macon in 1834, and farmed until his death, in 1865. His wife survived him but a few years; in 1870 the faithful pilgrim reached her journey's end. Bright G. Barrow was born in Lexington, Ky., October 10, 1826; was raised on a farm, where he worked and attended school until he was 18, when he began teaching, and, at the same time, reading law. At the age of 21 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after married Miss Margaret Ferguson, a native of the county, from whom he was lawfully divorced in 1860. To them were born eight children, all except two of whom died in infancy; John C. and Daniel B. are still living. In 1863 Mr. Barrow married a second time; the present Mrs. B. was Miss Jennie Downing, daughter of Joel and Jerusha (Knapp) Downing, originally of Ohio, who came to Macon county in 1861 with his five children: Hannah, Riley, Henrietta, Calista and Jennie. Mr. Downing was born in 1810, and was a farmer. He is still living in sound health, with his daughter. His wife died in 1852 in Van Buren county, Iowa. By his second marriage Mr. Barrow had seven children, of whom three are living: Everett J., Frankie G., and Sueella T. Mr. B. was one of the brightest of the legal luminaries of the county and sat on the bench as probate and county judge. He had a large and lucrative practice and thus upon his death, November 6, 1880, was enabled to leave those he loved above the grinding cares which so often fall to the lot of the widow and orphan. They have a handsome home in the suburbs of Macon City. Mr. B. was a prominent Mason and an earnest member and zealous worker in the Christian Church. For those who die in Christ, the Bible declares we shall not mourn, but joyfully sing—

Where is thy victory, O grave?
And where, O death, thy sting?

JACOB BELL

(Farmer).

Jacob Bell was one of the earliest settlers of Macon county. He was born in Virginia, March 22, 1809, and is the son of Daniel and Catherine (Wiseman) Bell, both natives of Maryland. They had 12 children, only three of whom survive. Daniel came to the country in 1840 and worked at the hatter's trade until his death in 1845. His wife lived until 1865. Jacob was educated in his native State and was a farmer there until after his marriage in 1839. The next year he accompanied his father to Missouri, and entered his present farm. His first wife, who was Miss Virginia McWilliams, of Virginia, died November 20, 1865, leaving no children, and Mr. Bell married September 18, 1866, Miss Virginia Shepherd, who was born in Ohio in 1843. By this marriage there were four children: Robert L., Mary V., Jacob W. and Ellie Maud. Mr. Bell has a fine prairie farm of 240 acres situated one mile north of Macon City, and is a man of

strictest integrity and steadiest habits. He is noted for the absence of those vices most common to the age. He never took a drink in a saloon in his life, never treated a person to liquor and never used tobacco. It is very interesting to listen to Mr. Bell's account of life in the county when he first made it his home. The clothing they wore was woven by his wife in a loom which he made for her, and they had to market in Hannibal. They went 40 miles to mill, and going to church Mrs. Bell rode her husband's saddle while he used a sack of straw thrown across the horse. At first he wore a coat, but finding himself thought proud in consequence, he left his coat at home and went in his shirt-sleeves like the rest. Mr. Bell is a fine specimen of vigorous old age and is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

MAJ. SIDNEY G. BROCK

(Editor and Proprietor of the *Macon Republican*, Macon City).

Among the prominent citizens of Macon county the subject of the present sketch has long occupied an enviable position. A resident of the county for the last 18 years, his career here from the beginning has been characterized by continuous efforts to promote the best interests of the county, material and otherwise. As a citizen no man has shown greater public spirit, or evinced a more intelligent appreciation of the conditions around him and of the requisites to the country for advancement in population, wealth and intelligence, than he. A man of ability and culture, and trained in the law and an accomplished journalist, a close student of public affairs and thoroughly conversant with the principles of material progress, every quality of his mind and every qualification, every energy that could be made of use or value to the people have been generously exerted whenever and wherever possible for the common good. As a journalist no man has labored more earnestly and disinterestedly for the prosperity of his locality, and, indeed, of the State, than he. A man of irreproachable character, both for his personal worth and for his services as a citizen of the county he is held in the highest esteem.

Maj. Brock is a native of Ohio, born at Cleveland, April 10, 1837. His father was Hon. Eleazer A. Brock, a prominent manufacturer of that city and for a number of years a leading member of the city council. His mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Margueretta Platt, originally of New York.

Sidney G. was reared at Cleveland and after completing a course in the common schools he entered the high school of that city, from which he was graduated in 1853. Following this he matriculated at Alleghany College, of Meadville, Pa., where he took a thorough English and classical course, and graduated with the highest honors in 1859. He carried off the prizes in both Greek and English literature.

Young Brock was educated for the bar, and after his graduation at Alleghany he at once entered upon the study of law, placing himself under the instruction of Hon. Hiram Griswold, one of the ablest lawyers of Ohio. Studying under Judge Griswold, he also soon entered the Law

College of Cleveland, in which he took a regular course of study. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar with the highest expressions of confidence from the bench in his future. He now entered upon his career as a lawyer and opened an office in Cleveland. Soon after his admission to the bar, on the 1st of December, 1861, he was married to Miss Louisa O. Williams, a lady of superior culture and refinement, a daughter of Vice-President L. D. Williams, of Alleghany College, Pennsylvania.

But by this time it had become evident that the war was to be one in which would be required the united efforts of the whole people of the loyal States to maintain the integrity of the Union, and young Brock felt that above every personal consideration stood his duty to his country. He, therefore, four days after his marriage, was ordered to the front, having previously volunteered and organized a company. Taking leave of his young wife, and giving up for the time at least all thought of his future at the bar, which had been the dream of his life, and for which he had long and faithfully prepared himself, he marched off to the perils of the conflict. His enlistment was in Co. H, of the Sixty-seventh Ohio infantry, of which he was commissioned first lieutenant, and afterwards elected captain. The Sixty-seventh served principally in Virginia and South Carolina and participated in some of the severest campaigns and battles of the war. By his ability as an officer and his conspicuous bravery, Capt. Brock rose to the rank of major in which he was honorably mustered out of service at the close of the struggle. During the latter part of his service he was principally on detached duty.

Returning to Ohio after his discharge with feelings of just satisfaction for the honorable part he had borne in the struggle for the integrity of the Union, he remained in his native State but a short time, for he had already decided to make his future home in Missouri. Maj. Brock removed to this State in 1866 and located at Macon City, where he formed a partnership in the practice of law with Gen. F. A. Jones, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work. This partnership continued for five years during which they were engaged in cases principally in the United States courts, though they also did considerable business in the State courts.

In 1871 Maj. Brock and Gen. Jones established the *Macon Republican*, with which he has since been connected. Since the establishment of the *Republican* Maj. Brock has given little attention to the law practice, in fact none at all in recent years, the duties of his newspaper office requiring his undivided time and attention. Gen. Jones continued with him in the *Republican* until the former's death, since which Maj. Brock has conducted it alone. By their ability and good management and by their manifest concern for the best interests of the public, they made the *Republican* one of the leading interior journals of the State, a rank it has ever since held.

Maj. Brock possesses many of the stronger qualities for a successful newspaper man. As all know who are acquainted with him, he is

a man of superior general business qualifications. For intelligent and economical, though by no means parsimonious management in journalism, he is looked upon by newspaper men as having few equals and not a superior; whilst as a writer his education is such and his general information and experience in affairs, as well as his habits of thought and natural strength of mind, that he has taken a high rank among the able and influential editors of North Missouri.

The *Republican*, as its name indicates, is Republican in politics, and Maj. Brock has always been actively identified with that party, believing that its principles and policies are most conducive to the welfare and prosperity of the whole country and of every section and locality of the country. Politically, therefore, he has always labored earnestly and zealously for the success of the Republican party, and difficult as it is to build up a local paper where the party it represents is in the minority, such is the ability he has shown as a newspaper man that he has succeeded in making the *Republican* one of the valuable pieces of newspaper property—one of the most popular and influential journals outside of a large city in the State. Financially and in a business point of view it is on a solid basis, and as a popular journal of the interior it holds a place amongst the first.

One of the leading influences that have contributed to the success of the *Republican* is the earnestness and fidelity with which it has labored for the material and general prosperity of the county and surrounding country, regardless of politics. Whilst it has never faltered in its devotion to Republicanism, yet, when it came to questions involving the business or social interests of the community, it has ever shown the good sense to put politics aside and labor for the common good. This has given it great popularity with all classes and has made it respected and esteemed by all. Republican in politics, even as a partisan journal it never goes to undue extremes, but stands up for its co-partisans only when it honestly believes they are in the right, and never fails to denounce them, when they have incurred public censure, in terms quite as bitter as it would use against its opponents in similar circumstances. In a word, the *Republican* is a broad-gauged, fair-minded Republican newspaper, believing in Republican principles and policies, but, above everything else, believing in and laboring for the general interests of the community in which it circulates and of the whole country.

As a citizen and outside of his newspaper office, Maj. Brock takes an active interest in every movement for the benefit of Macon City and the county, and is especially active in advocating the introduction and encouragement of manufacturing industries. He believes with Carey, the greatest of American political economists, that, "Wherever manufactories go, population, wealth and intelligence—advanced civilization—soon follow." In railroad enterprises and in all kinds of public improvements Maj. Brock contributes his full share for their encouragement and promotion.

Personally, as is the case with most men of culture, he is a man of somewhat retiring disposition—perhaps too unassuming for his own

advancement. But he is a pleasant, agreeable companion, genial and considerate of the feelings of others, an entertaining conversationalist — rather instructive, however, than amusing, which perhaps comes of the predominance of the serious cast of his mind and of his habits of study and his manner of thought. As a neighbor he is highly esteemed, accommodating to the last degree and always hospitable and kind.

Maj. and Mrs. Brock have three children: Alson W., Sidney L. and Benjamin B. He and wife are both members of the M. E. Church, and he has been superintendent of the local Sunday-school for the last 17 years. In 1876 he was a delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. Church at Baltimore, and is also a prominent member of the Masonic order and of the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1883 he was one of the two delegates from Missouri to the National Encampment at Denver. In 1884 he was presidential elector from the First Congressional District on the Republican ticket.

J. NORTON BROWN

(Attorney at Law, Macon City).

Mr. Brown is the oldest living member of the Macon county bar, and one of the oldest attorneys in duration of practice in the circuit. He was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, N. Y., February 22, 1812. He was educated at Hamilton College, and took a course in the classics. When 21 years of age he began the study of law in Oneida county under Timothy Jenkins, Esq., and was admitted at Utica in 1836. After practicing in Oneida county for about four years he came West and located at Liberty, in Clay county, but in 1844 removed to Bloomington, in this county, and began his career here as a member of the Macon county bar. For a period of 20 years Mr. Brown continued the practice in the courts of Macon and adjoining counties with uninterrupted success, and built up a large practice. He was not only successful in the courts but also in the accumulation of property, and became comfortably situated. He was a large stockholder in the bank at Bloomington, and was president of that institution. He was also a partner in the mercantile firm of Tobin & Co. at that place, and was one of its most public-spirited and influential citizens. He was one of the leaders against the removal of the county seat to Macon City, and contributed both his time and means liberally and zealously to maintain the right. However, still residing at Bloomington during the progress of the war, times became so critical that neither life nor property was safe in this section of the State. In 1864, fearing that the bank at Bloomington would be robbed, he took a large part of its funds, about \$50,000, to St. Louis for safe keeping; and sure enough three weeks afterwards the bank was robbed, Mr. Brown losing \$2,600 of his own money. He now decided to remove to St. Louis, on account of the unsettled condition of affairs in the country, and in order not to be idle, having of course no professional clientage in that city, he engaged in merchandising there. But he

was unfortunate in his business, and lost about \$20,000. In 1868 he returned to Macon county and resumed the practice of law, locating at Macon City. For about seven years he and B. I. Dysart, Esq., were in partnership in the practice. He continued the practice, doing a strictly professional business up to about two years ago, since which he has been living in retirement. Mr. Brown was once a candidate for circuit judge against Judge Henry, now of the Supreme Court, but was defeated. Otherwise than this he has had but little to do with public affairs, so far as elections are concerned. He has served several terms as county attorney, but has filled no other official position to speak of. Before the war he was a Whig in politics, but since the demise of that party has acted with the Democrats. October 9, 1849, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Sheckells, of Randolph county, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Harris) Sheckells, originally of Frederick county, Va., but who came to Missouri in 1836, locating, first, at Palmyra, then at Shelbyville, but finally in Randolph county, near Huntsville, where the father died in 1849. Mr. Brown and wife were married at her father's death-bed a few hours before his demise. She was born June 4, 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have reared a family of four children: Walter, now engaged in the abstract business at Macon City; Lillie, a teacher at Shelbyville, Ky., and Eddie and George, at home. No man in the county is more highly respected and esteemed than Mr. Brown. His parents were Jabez and Sophia (Babcock) Brown, both natives of New York State.

RUSSELL W. CASWELL

(Postmaster, Macon City).

Mr. Caswell is a native of New York, born at Troy, February 3, 1842, and was a son of Edmond and Lucy (Goodell) Caswell, both also natives of that State. When Russell W. was but 13 years of age his father died, and he came out to Illinois to make his home with his uncle at Oquawka, where he lived until 1862. During the early part of the second year of the war he enlisted in the Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteer infantry, and was made adjutant with the rank of first lieutenant. He served in the Eighty-fourth Illinois until the close of the war, participating with his regiment in all the campaigns and battles of the Army of the Cumberland. At Franklin he was wounded in the neck with a musket ball and was laid up for two months. After the war, in November, 1865, Mr. Caswell came to Missouri and engaged in the book and stationery trade at Macon City. In 1873 he was appointed postmaster at this place, by President Grant, and he has since been re-appointed by Presidents Hayes and Arthur, and still holds the office. He has made an efficient and popular postmaster, as the above facts show. Under his administration the business of the office has greatly increased, and the income from stamps now amounts to about \$6,000 a year. On the 3d of February, 1866, Mr. Caswell was married at Oquawka, Ill., to Miss Arvilla Matthews. They have three children: Lucy, Charlie and Flora. Mr. and Mrs.

C. are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a member of the K. of P. and of the A. O. U. W.

COL. REUBEN J. EBERMAN

(Attorney at Law, Macon City).

Col. Eberman descended from two old and respected Pennsylvania families, both of German ancestry — the Ebermans and Schuckers. His parents, Jacob M. and Sarah (Schuckers) Eberman, were both reared in their native State and were there married. Reuben J. was born at Lancaster City, in that State, November 22, 1824. Subsequently the family removed to Wooster, Ohio, where the father followed merchandising. Young Eberman was educated at a private school, and at the age of 17 began the study of law under Judge Levi Cox. In 1846 he was admitted to the bar, and subsequently practiced law at Wooster until 1859. During part of this time Hon. A. J. Williams, present State Senator in Ohio, and who nominated Senator Payne for the United States Senate, was his partner. From Ohio Col. Eberman came to Missouri and located in Macon City. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession at this place, except while in the army during the Civil War. Early in 1862 he was appointed colonel of the Sixty-second Enrolled Missouri Militia, by Gov. Gamble, a commission he accepted and in which he served until the close of the war. Prior to this he had been actively engaged in enlisting troops for the Union service, and had been mainly instrumental in forming the Second and Eleventh regiments. In 1864 he recruited the Forty-second regiment, which he turned over to the command of Col. Forbes. During the war he was stationed at Macon City much of the time, where he constructed block houses for the defense of the place and the protection of the railway. He was afterwards detailed provost marshal for North Missouri and master of ordinance for his district. In 1864 he was relieved of his commission as provost marshal and resumed the active command of his regiment. From this on he commanded the post at Brookfield, Mo. At the close of the war he was honorably mustered out of the service and thereupon resumed the practice of his profession at Macon City. Col. Eberman is now city attorney of this place, and has previously held the same office. He takes no very active part in politics, but devotes almost his exclusive attention to legal business. In 1846 he was married to Miss Sarah Spencer, a daughter of Rev. Spencer, a well known minister of the M. E. Church. They have reared only one daughter, Mary A., now Mrs. E. F. Bennett, of Macon City. Col. E. is a member of the G. A. R.

AMOS FIELD

(Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc., Macon City).

Mr. Field, hardly yet a middle-aged man, is at the head of the largest drug house, outside of St. Joe, in Northern Missouri, of which

he is the owner and proprietor, and he has risen to his present enviable position in business life by his own energy and intelligence. He is a native of Maine, born at Lewiston, September 14, 1842. His parents are Isaac G. and Olive Field, both still residents of Lewiston. Amos was reared at that place up to the age of 20. In youth he entered upon a regular college course, but did not continue in it long, being impatient to prepare himself for business life. At the age of 14 he entered a drug store, and was four years connected with the business at Lewiston. He then came West to Henderson county, Ill., where he was connected with the drug business for two years, coming thence to Macon City in 1864. Here he has been in the drug business continuously for 20 years. He was first with O. S. Bearce and R. W. Caswell, but for the last 10 years has been in business alone. His career has been one of uninterrupted success, and he now does a large jobbing trade over eight or 10 counties. He deals extensively in glass, paints, oils, etc., of which he carries a heavy stock. He is a man of extraordinary enterprise and business acumen and makes every edge cut to the best advantage, always preserving, however, the confidence of his customers by fair and honest dealing. On the 30th of November, 1865, he was married to Miss Olive A. Decker, then of Henderson county, Ill., but originally of New York. They have two children: Frank D. and Bessie. Both parents are members of the Baptist Church.

L. G. FOX

(Of L. G. & G. J. Fox, Jewelers, Macon City).

Mr. Fox is a native of the old Keystone State, born at the City of Brotherly Love, September 21, 1842. His father's name was Samuel Fox and his mother's maiden name Susan George. L. G. was reared in Philadelphia and there learned the jeweler's trade. In 1861 he enlisted in a Pennsylvania infantry regiment and served for four years, principally in the Virginia campaigns. Returning home after the war, he then came West to Illinois, and finally located at Lewiston, where he lived until 1869, coming thence to Macon City. His brother, James P. Fox was his partner until the latter's death and then his other brother, George J., succeeded him in the firm. He is now also deceased, having died December 25, 1883, but the name of the firm has not been changed. Mr. Fox carries a large stock of jewelry and is doing an extensive and steadily increasing business. He has contributed his full share to making Macon City the prosperous trade center it is, for in his line he has always been liberal and enterprising. He sells his goods at the lowest prices the state of the markets will allow, considering their quality.

MAJOR W. C. B. GILLESPIE.

(Macon City).

No history of Macon county purporting to reflect the more important events in its past and an outline of the lives of those of its citizens

who have been actively and more or less prominently identified with the county, would be complete without including a sketch of the life of Major Gillespie. He is not a man who has accumulated wealth or risen to eminence in affairs, but he is a man whose head and heart are believed to have ever been right, and whose greatest fault, as the world measures men, is that his altruistic qualities bear too large a proportion to his egoism, or, in other words, he prizes the common-weal more than his own welfare. Every one who knows Will Gillespie well, knows that he is better to others than to himself. Hence, while his life has been one of uninterrupted activity and untiring industry, and directed by a mind equal to the general average, he has not succeeded in accumulating that which the world prizes most nor has he with "unbashed forehead," as Orlando would say, thrust himself forward to the hurt of others, to high station in life. He is one of those men, too soulful to be sordid and to regardful of others to advance himself. But, if the lives of men are not to be judged by the selfish success they have achieved, but by the sincerity and intelligence of their efforts to make themselves useful to those around them, then the name that heads this sketch is entitled to a favorable place in the record of those of the county in which he has so long lived.

William C. B. Gillespie was born in Cumberland county, Pa., December 3, 1830, and came of one of the worthy and respected families of that county.

In 1835 the family removed to Muskingum county, Ohio, where young Gillespie grew to manhood. He received a common school education, and by his fondness for study became more than ordinarily proficient in the common English branches. A young man of good address and popular manners, being led into politics by his public spirit and his zeal for his party, for he was reared a Democrat, he at once took a prominent position in local political affairs. In 1853 he represented his county as a delegate in the Senatorial Convention, and in January following was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention of Ohio, in which he had the honor to represent the Muskingum Congressional district as a member of the Committee on Resolutions.

In the meantime Mr. Gillespie had been engaged in the profession of teaching, and later along had engaged in business pursuits, having taught two years prior to 1850 and been engaged in selling goods after that time up to 1854. During that time also he had married on the 6th of January, 1852. In 1854 he removed to Illinois and located in Christian county, where he resumed the profession of teaching and continued in that calling in Christian and Sangamon counties most of the time up to 1861. He became widely known as a capable and popular teacher. However, he united with teaching newspaper work, and was for some time a correspondent of the *Chicago Times*. He also took an active interest in local politics and, going up to Springfield in 1857 at the meeting of the Legislature, his letters to the *Times* and his other services to the party had given him such prominence that he was elected first assistant clerk of the House of Representatives.

At the outbreak of the war, Mr. Gillespie, a Douglas Democrat and an ardent Union man, promptly enlisted in the service and became a member of Co. G, Forty-first Illinois volunteer infantry. In April, 1862, he was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant of his regiment "for meritorious and efficient services at Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862," as his commission expressed it. Soon afterwards he was detached and made acting assistant quartermaster of Col. Pugh's brigade, in which capacity he served with credit until August, 1864. He then returned home to Illinois with the non-veterans, and was honorably mustered out of the service. After this Mr. Gillespie went to Washington City, and on the recommendation of Gov. Yates and the generals of the army under whom he had served, he was commissioned captain and commissary of subsistence by President Lincoln, and was ordered to report for duty to Gen. Sheridan, near Winchester, Va. From there, he was ordered to report to Gen. Custer, and he remained in the latter's division of cavalry until the close of the war, being in April, 1865, promoted to the rank of major by brevet, without his asking or seeking therefor, and was finally mustered out of the service in August, 1865, and was then tendered a Government position to go South, which he declined to accept.

Returning to Illinois in September of that year, he immediately made arrangements to move to Missouri, and, September 28, 1865, landed in Macon City, where, barring a short absence, he has since resided. In the fall of 1866 he was appointed U. S. Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, having in his district the counties of Macon, Linn, Adair and Schuyler, and he held that office during the remainder of the administration of President Johnson, by whom he was appointed and until November, 1869, when he resigned on account of not being in accord with Gen. Grant's administration or the party in power. Following this he engaged in the insurance business at Macon, becoming the local agent for the *Ætna*, Hartford and several other leading companies.

In December, 1870, Maj. Gillespie and Mr. G. C. Lyda, now deputy-sheriff of Macon county, bought the office of the *Kirksville Tribune*, which they changed from a Liberal Republican paper to a Democratic journal, and the name also they changed to the North Missouri *Register*. In a short time Maj. Gillespie bought Mr. Lyda's interest in the *Register*, and afterwards conducted the paper alone. In the fall of 1871 he, with Hez. Purdom and John Howe, bought the office of the *Macon Times*. From this time until January, 1873, he edited both the *Register* at Kirksville and the *Times* at Macon City, and also continued the insurance business. Less than a year after becoming a partner in the *Times* office, he bought Mr. Purdom's interest in that paper, which he owned until he disposed of his entire interest in the *Times*, January 1, 1873.

Major Gillespie continued to run the *Register* at Kirksville, though residing, himself, most of the time at Macon City, until the spring of 1879, when he sold the *Register* to Mr. Felix Lane. Shortly

afterwards he purchased the Macon *Examiner* office, or rather what was left of it, for a large portion of the office had been destroyed a short time before by fire. In the publication of the *Examiner* he took in a partner, Mr. Charles H. Steele, who had a newspaper at Clarence and a small job office at Macon, which were consolidated with the *Examiner*, and the paper thus established was called the North Missouri *Register*. They continued to run the *Register* until February, 1883, when they sold the office to Mr. J. A. Hudson, who changed the name of the paper to the Macon *Times*, which it still bears. Since July, 1883, Major Gillespie has been engaged as a traveling salesman for the St. Louis Type Foundry.

In 1866 he was chosen a delegate to the Democratic State convention from Macon county, and was also a delegate in the State conventions of 1868, 1872, 1878 and 1880. He was also enrolling clerk of the Missouri House of Representatives in 1871-72, and in 1872 was a delegate to the National Democratic convention at Baltimore, which nominated Greeley for the Presidency. From 1878 to 1880, he was a member of the State Democratic Central Committee. He has also always been an earnest and faithful worker in his party, and considering the services he has performed has received less reward in official promotion than any other Democrat of more than local prominence in the State. But with him office has never been the price of party fealty or public duty, but he has always contributed both his time and means, when necessary, to the best interests of his party and, as he believes, of the country. As a citizen he has ever been public spirited, and has striven with generous zeal for the good of Macon and the county as he sees it.

DR. J. E. GOODSON

(Of Elder J. E. Goodson & Son, Editors and Proprietors of the *Messenger of Peace*, Macon City).

This old and respected citizen of Macon county, long engaged in the ministry of the gospel, for over 30 years in the active practice of medicine, and three times a member of the Legislature, twice from this county and once from Carroll county, came to Macon county while yet a youth, away back in the pioneer days of the country—indeed, before the county of Macon was organized. The Goodson family was originally from Virginia. Dr. Goodson's father, Samuel Goodson, a son of William Goodson, was reared in Montgomery county, of the Old Dominion, and when a young man, before the beginning of the present century, crossed over into the then wilds of East Tennessee. But not satisfied with the Canaan of the Tories, as they called East Tennessee after the Revolutionary War, he pushed on north-westward, in a few years, to what is known as Clinton county, Ky., locating on the head of Indian creek, in that county, in about 1799. Of course there were no roads in the country then, and he was compelled to make his way over the mountains and through the wilderness by pack horses. Subsequently, in Montgomery county, Ky., he was married, in 1813, to Miss Elizabeth Beck, of another

pioneer family of the then future Blue Grass State of the Union. Dr. J. E. Goodson was born of this union at a place in that county called Seventy-Six, on the 30th of September, 1819. The father, a hatter by trade, followed that occupation in Montgomery county, and also farming until 1836, when he became a pioneer settler in Missouri, coming with his family in white-covered movers' wagons through Western Kentucky and Southern Indiana and Illinois to what was afterward known as the Bear creek settlement, in the north-eastern part of Macon county, being the founder of that settlement. His nearest neighbor then was 10 miles to the east, and the nearest one on the west was 12 miles distant. His post-office was Paris, 40 miles to the south-east. On the north there were no neighbors nearer than the North fork of Salt river and there were but few families on the Chariton river. Joel Maxey came with Dr. Goodson's father's family to Bear creek, moving out from Paris, in Monroe county. The next spring A. J. Darby moved out to the settlement, but the following year pushed on northward. However, in 1838-39, settlers began to come into the Bear creek or Goodson settlement, and after awhile a small log school-house was built, being erected on a site given by James W. Stowe. James Griffin taught the first school, consisting principally of small children, but he also gave vocal music lessons and the young folks attended his music school throughout all the surrounding country, for what would now be called a great distance. Dr. Goodson says that while they did a great deal of singing at these schools, they were not entirely free from expressions of even tenderer sentiments of the heart than music, and he himself has some very happy recollections of Prof. Griffin's music school. About this time also Elder Archibald Patterson, a Primitive Baptist minister, came through the settlement and preached for the neighbors at the house of Dr. Goodson's father, and soon afterwards Bro. Chambers, an aged and devout minister, of blessed memory, came along and preached. Meanwhile, in 1839, Elder Patterson and Elder James Ratliff organized a Baptist Church, the meeting place being at the house of Dr. Goodson's father, where many interesting meetings were held and much good done for the cause of religion in the neighborhood. But the following year a difference occurred between the members on some question of doctrine or church discipline, and two parties were formed, one of which organized again and kept up the meetings. Dr. Goodson remained with his father's family until the winter of 1842-43; but having married the preceding fall, the 9th of October, 1842, at which time Miss Mary C. Elsea became his wife, he soon afterwards established himself in a home of his own. His wife was a daughter of Jonathan Elsea, who came out from Warren county, Va., in 1839. In December, 1843, Dr. Goodson removed to Buchanan county and settled near the present site of Rushville. In February, 1844, he and his wife joined the Primitive Baptist Church at El Bethel. In his own experience he soon had an illustration of the great truth that every true Christian must bear his cross.

His came to him in the shape of a destructive flood, in the summer of 1844. He had worked hard and had put in a good crop, but all was swept away by the avalanche of waters that came sweeping down the Missouri. He lost everything he had; but his loss in the end proved a benefit to him and to humanity, for he now decided to devote himself to the medical profession, at which he subsequently made a success, and for over 30 years was instrumental, day in and day out and week in and week out, in alleviating the suffering of his fellow creatures. He began the study of medicine under Dr. A. B. Auerum, an able and long experienced physician, formerly from Ohio. After a due course of study under Dr. Auerum, and upon the latter's cordial recommendation, Dr. Goodson began the practice of medicine, and in 1847 he removed to Carroll county, where he bought a farm. He there followed farming and the practice of his profession, and attained to prominence both as a physician and representative citizen. In 1850 he was elected to the Legislature from Carroll county and served with marked distinction in that body through both the regular and adjourned sessions. There were no railroads in those days and, in common with nearly all the members of the Legislature, he made his journeys to and from Jefferson City on horseback. Meanwhile, Dr. Goodson had come to feel that it was his duty to preach the gospel, and before the next election he was licensed to preach by the Primitive Baptist Church. Although the people of the county wanted him to serve another term in the Legislature, he was ineligible on account of being a minister, and, indeed, preferred to confine himself to the pulpit work and the duties of his profession as a physician. He now entirely withdrew from politics and in 1857 removed to Linn county, Kas., settling near the present town of Pleasanton. While there, entirely without his solicitation or desire, he was appointed deputy marshal by the Governor of Kansas, and this involved him in the "Kansas troubles." The Territory was infested with outlaws, horse thieves, negro thieves, robbers and cut-throats, and it was made his duty to arrest them from time to time, as warrants were placed in his hands for that purpose. He was with U. S. Marshal Russell at the time the latter and *posse*, consisting of 100 men, were taken prisoners by a band of Kansas Red-legs, 400 or 500 strong, and disarmed. Dr. Goodson, for whom they seemed to have considerable respect, was the only one not disarmed, but was retained a prisoner with the rest for about two weeks. About a year after this a band of these marauders came to Dr. Goodson's house, in Linn county, at about 11 o'clock at night, for the purpose of robbery, supposing that he had considerable money. They were headed by a notorious robber and murderer, afterwards a prominent officer in the United States army and a high dignitary in the State of Kansas. While plundering the house with the courage characteristic of robbers, they became frightened at the wind slamming the barn-door and ran away, taking, however, the Doctor's watch, a gun and a valuable suit of clothes, of which each of them was sorely in need. One of

them the Doctor afterwards identified and prosecuted, but upon being found guilty he was turned loose by the sheriff, who was in sympathy with the thieves and a sort of "captain of the crowd" among them. Dr. Goodson then left Kansas in disgust and came back to honest old Missouri, but from soon after the Kansas troubles, for some years following, the "Philanthropists," who couldn't stand to see a negro work for a man who reared or bought him, but could murder a peaceable, unarmed citizen in the night time, drive his wife and children out and burn his house and steal his horses, had everything pretty much their own way. Dr. Goodson was again robbed in 1862, his personal property carried away and his house burned, inflicting a loss of about \$15,000. After this, in 1863, he returned to Macon county and resided for a year at La Port. He then settled on Chariton Ridge. Always a man of liberal, conservative views, and of spotless character, as well as of recognized ability, in 1870 he was nominated and elected to represent Macon county in the Legislature. Many of the best citizens of the county were then disfranchised because they had objected to having their negroes taken from them without compensation. But a few liberal Republicans, who had no sympathy with the disfranchising element in their own party, united with the few Democrats who had escaped proscription and thus carried the State for the principle for which Washington fought — "Representation with Taxation." Dr. Goodson was elected on this ticket. He was again elected to fill an unexpired term in 1872. In 1874 he established the *Messenger of Peace* at Macon City, which he has since continued to publish. This is a religious journal representing the Primitive Baptist Church, and is one of the ablest conducted papers of that denomination. It has a wide circulation and a potent influence for good in church matters. In 1876 Dr. Goodson's wife began to fail in health, and at last, on the 21st of February, 1878, she was relieved of her sufferings by death. After this Dr. Goodson made his home with his son in Macon City. During the years 1879 and 1880 he traveled extensively in Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Texas, Nevada, California, Oregon and Washington Territory. In November, 1880, he was married to Miss Mary Conger, of Knox county, Ohio. He and his excellent wife have a neat home at Macon City and are much prized in the church and in the best social circles of this place. Dr. Goodson has reared a family of nine children — six sons and three daughters — all of whom but two are married and well settled in life. On the 24th of January, 1884, Dr. Goodson was a victim of a railroad accident, which produced concussion of the brain, from which he is still (in May) a sufferer. Otherwise he is well preserved and would be quite active in his business affairs.

CAPT. BYRON D. GRIFFITH

(Macon City).

Mr. Griffith, who, by industry and good management, succeeded in accumulating a comfortable competency, is now and has been for some

time past living rather a retired life. He is a man of large general information, sterling intelligence and irreproachable character, and is highly esteemed in the community. He was for some years after the war a successful railroad contractor and accumulated what he has largely in that business. Mr. Griffith is a native Ohioan, born in Lorain county October 25, 1837. His parents, Michael and Rachel (Greenman) Griffith, came originally from New York, settling in Ohio in 1827. When Byron D. was three years of age they removed to Hancock county, Ill., but shortly afterwards went to Wisconsin, and from there, in about 1853, to Lee county, Iowa. The father was a farmer by occupation and followed that in Iowa from the time of his removal to that State until his death, which occurred in 1864. Byron D. Griffith also adopted farming as his pursuit when he grew up and continued it until the outbreak of the war. In 1861 he enlisted in the Second Missouri cavalry, commanded by Col. John McNiel, which was a Missouri State militia regiment. After Col. McNiel's promotion to a brigadier-generalship, the regiment was commanded by Col. Rodgers. In 1862 Mr. Griffith was commissioned Capt. of Co. D, in his regiment. He served mainly in South-east Missouri, and was Capt. of the provost guard at Cape Girardeau. He participated in the battle of Cape Girardeau and served with credit until the expiration of his term in 1864, when he was honorably mustered out of the service at St. Louis. It is due to the good name of an honest and humane man to say that Capt. Griffith took no part in, and did not sympathize with the well known murder of non-combatant prisoners at Palmyra, known as the Palmyra massacre. In 1865 Capt. Griffith engaged in merchandising at St. Francisville in Clark county, but soon afterwards became a railroad contractor on the N. & M. road, and later along, on the Omaha, the St. Louis and Keokuk and the I., N. & M. He followed this business for about ten years and was quite successful. Since then he has been engaged in no active business, though he has money invested in various interests and is a stockholder in the First National Bank of this city. During the war he contracted a disease technically known as locomoto ataxia, which has practically disabled him for active pursuit during the past few years. He is now unable to walk without assistance. On the 3d of July, 1866, Capt. Griffith was married to Miss Nettie Haywood, a daughter of William H. Haywood, of Clark county, mentioned in the sketch of John Scovern in this volume. The Capt. and Mrs. Griffith have had two children, Florence, who died in tender years, and Mable, now 11 years of age. Capt. Griffith came to Macon City in 1866, and has since resided here. He has been quite active in local politics, being an ardent Republican, but has held no office nor has he asked for any.

JOHN H. GRIFFIN

(County Recorder, Macon).

Mr. Griffin is one of the remarkable men of Macon county. When but 18 months of age he was stricken with paralysis, and he has never

been able to walk a step in his life, even with crutches. He gets about on his hands and knees, and notwithstanding this apparently insurmountable misfortune, he has accomplished more in life than the average of men. By his own indomitable resolution and industry he has placed himself in comfortable circumstances, has risen to a position of enviable prominence in the county, and what seems still more inexplicable, he was an accepted and valued soldier of the South during the early part of the war and until captured by the enemy. The life sketch of such a man as this is well worthy a place in this volume. John H. Griffin was born in Ten Mile township of Macon county, October 31, 1840. His parents, William G. and Anna Griffin, now reside at Cairo, in Randolph county. At the early age of 15 John H. began teaching school and soon became one of the successful and popular teachers of the county. He was engaged in school teaching in Macon county almost continuously for a period of 20 years, the whole time within three school districts. When the war broke out, though physically disabled, he resolved to make himself useful to the cause of the South, and he accordingly, early in the spring of 1861, went to Boonville and joined the Missouri State Guard. Taking part in the battle at that place, he afterwards became a member of Gen. Clark's command. Coming home on a visit, he subsequently, in company with Capt. M. B. Griffin, rejoined Price and took part in the siege of Lexington. After the battle of Lone Jack he became separated from his command and was cut off from rejoining it by the Kansas jayhawkers. He was now captured by Maj. Foster's troop and confined at Macon City for a short time, but being released on a \$5,000 bond not to leave the county, he remained at home during the balance of the war, continuing in his profession of teaching. In 1874 he removed to Cairo and engaged in the general merchandising business with his brother, James G., who still resides at that place. Four years later he came back to Macon county, and afterwards followed buying and shipping stock for several years. In 1882 Mr. Griffin was elected county recorder and has since held the office. Considering his physical misfortune he is a man of wonderful activity, and is one of the most business-like, energetic men one could meet. Judging by results he seems to have gotten around a good deal more lively than the general average of men. He makes an efficient recorder, and throughout the county everybody knows and votes for John Griffin. Mr. Griffin has been engaged in farming for years, and has an excellent farm near this place which he still conducts. February 22, 1862, he was married to Miss Mary A. Coiner, of this county. They have no children.

CAPT. BEN ELI GUTHRIE

(Macon, Mo).

The subject of this sketch was born in Chariton county, Mo., May 31, 1839, six miles north of Keytesville. He is the oldest son of Rev. Allen W. and Elizabeth A. Guthrie. His father was the youngest son of Rev. Robert Guthrie, who was born in Maryland, November 3,

1773, his parents having come from the North of Ireland. They soon removed to North Carolina, where they lived during the Revolution, and Robert has told of hearing the cannon during the battle of Guilford Court House, though at that time too young to be in the army. He afterward moved to Middle Tennessee and settled in Sumner county, near Gallatin, with his brother James. Robert raised a large family. In 1830 his son, Rev. Eli Guthrie, moved to Missouri, settling near Keytesville, and his father sent with him young Allen, a boy then of 17, to prepare for the reception of the family, who came out in the following fall and settled in the same neighborhood. He continued to reside there until his death, in 1843, which was followed by the death of his wife in 1846 — whom he had married in 1790, in North Carolina. They were Cumberland Presbyterians and had raised their children in strict accordance with Presbyterian usage. Their oldest son, James S. Guthrie, was a minister in that church and preached for many years in Tennessee, Alabama, Missouri and Texas, in which latter state he died in 1853. Eli Guthrie, above mentioned, was likewise a minister in that church and was favorably known in his day in North Missouri as a preacher, but was drowned in the Missouri river at De Witt, in Carroll county, in 1837, in an attempt to rescue some parties who had been caught in the floating ice. Another son, Wesley Guthrie, lived to a good old age, and died near Gallatin, Tenn. Harvey Guthrie, another son, moved to Perry county, Tenn., where he died after raising a large family. Two of Robert's daughters married Willses in Chariton county, and two married Culbertsons, and another married James Caper. These all raised families in that county, where many of their children still live. The oldest daughter married William Burney and remained in Tennessee, and her oldest son, Stanford Guthrie Burney, D.D., is Professor of Theology in Cumberland University in that State. Allen W. Guthrie was ordained to the gospel ministry in 1838 by McGee Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and up to 1848 preached much in Chariton, Macon, Monroe, Randolph, Howard, Boone, Audrain and Callaway counties. On the 6th day of September, 1838, he was married to Elizabeth A. Young, third daughter of Hon. Benjamin Young, an old and honored citizen and representative of Callaway county, and settled in Chariton county near his father's. In 1848 he removed to Andrew county and lived near Savannah until 1855, when he lost his wife. They had 10 children, four of whom only attained their majority, to wit: Ben Eli, Robert James, Virginia A. and Lavenia E. Virginia graduated at McGee College in Macon county in 1869, and afterward married John M. Mitchell of Buchanan county, and died in 1877. Lavenia graduated at Union Female College, Oxford, Mississippi, and afterward married John A. Fox and resides near Macon City. The two brothers in 1851 and 1852 attended school at Savannah under the tuition of Rev. Charles Gastun. In 1855 and 1856 Ben Eli attended Chapel Hill College in LaFayette county. In 1856 and 1857 the brothers were students of the late Col. Alonzo W. Slayback in St.

Joseph, Mo. In 1858 they both entered McGee College, where they were when Gov. Jackson issued his proclamation for fifty thousand volunteers. Ben Eli was in his senior year and within two weeks of graduating. Both boys entered the State service and were in Gen. Price's fall campaign of 1861, Ben Eli commanding a company, which he took over to the Confederate service in December of that year. Robert was a sergeant in the Company. The Company became Co. I, of the Fifth Missouri infantry, Col. James McCowen, and was part of the First Missouri Brigade, commanded at different times by Gens. Henry Little, Dabney H. Maury, Martin Green, John S. Bowen, F. M. Cockrell and Col. Elijah Gates. Both enjoyed good health in the service and lost but little time. Robert received one ugly wound, and both had some narrow escapes. They were paroled at Jackson, Mississippi, in May, 1865, and went to teaching school in that State; Robert near Oxford, and Ben Eli near Granada. In 1867 Ben Eli was elected to the Chair of Languages in McGee College, and here the careers of the two boys, which from their earliest recollections had run parallel, began to diverge. Afterward Robert graduated from the University of Mississippi and taught for some time therein, when he took charge of the Union Female College at Oxford. He afterward married Miss Annie Buntin, and in 1876 was admitted to the bar at Oxford. He pursued his profession at Oxford and Coffeeville, Miss., until the spring of 1882, when his health failed. He spent the summer in traveling for his health, and died near San Antonio, Texas, in January, 1883. Capt. Guthrie continued to teach in McGee College until the summer of 1874. On the 31st of August, 1873, he married Miss Susie A. Mitchell, oldest daughter of Mr. Robert C. Mitchell, of College Mound, Mo. The next year he resigned his professorship, and in April, 1875, was elected county school commissioner of Macon county, in which office he served for two terms. In September, 1875, he was admitted to the Macon bar. In 1878 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, which he held for two terms, since which time he has pursued his profession. His father after his removal to Andrew county continued to preach in North-west Missouri until the infirmities of age compelled him to stop, and he now lives with the Captain at Macon, Mo.

JOHN GWINNER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

This man, one of the prosperous German farmers of Hudson township, was born in Germany, June 20, 1820. His parents, Peter and Catherine (Herman) Gwinner, came to America with a family of seven children, in 1855, and died in Wisconsin. John grew up in his native land, and was a stage driver until 1847. He then contracted an alliance with Miss Catherine Puchta, a fair German *madchen*, and daughter of Nicholas and Rachel (Wondireck) Puchta. Her father was a farmer, and she was the youngest of six children. Mr. Gwinner came to this country in 1854, and after spending three years in

Wisconsin, came to Missouri and worked by the day until he had enough to buy 80 acres of land. He has gradually added to this until he now owns 180 acres, and is well-to-do in the world. He has a good frame house, and his farm is well improved. Mr. Gwinner had nothing when he came to Macon county, but being a man of strong determination and good business capacity, he has with rapid strides advanced his fortunes, and is now prominent among the German citizens of the township. Mr. and Mrs. G. have eight children: Eva, wife of Frederick Spellman; Barbara, wife of Charles Wiseman; John, who married Miss Anna Golman; Adam, William, at home and running the farm; Lena, George, and Elizabeth, the youngest, a girl of 12.

JESSE HALL

(Farmer, Post-office, Macon.)

Mr. Hall, son of Freedom Hall, of Virginia, was born in that State October 21, 1806. His father died in Virginia at the advanced age of 102. Jesse received a common-school education, and then became a farmer. In 1834 he was married to Miss Kesiah Corey, of Virginia, whose parents were also very long-lived. Her father was 101 and her mother 108 at the time of their death. In 1844 Mr. Hall moved to Macon, and entered 80 acres of land, which he has cleared and increased to 160 acres. He was a wealthy man until the late war, by which he estimates that he lost \$16,000. By careful management, however, he has again accumulated a comfortable property, and is free from care. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have had nine children: David R., Walter, Hugh, Catherine, Samuel, William, Virginia, Daniel, and a nameless child who died in infancy.

JUDGE CHARLES P. HESS

(Attorney at Law, Macon City).

Originally this country, or the Atlantic seaboard, was settled largely by people from the British Islands. But for the last half century and more, German immigrants have preponderated over those of any other nationality; and in every section of the country and community we see their representatives. Nor is it anything but the plain truth to say that they have almost invariably taken a place among our better class of people. As farmers, they are intelligent, industrious and thrifty; and as business men they are energetic, clear-headed and successful. In the professions, particularly in law and medicine, they have furnished some of the ablest men we have ever had. In a word, their influence in this country is very marked and is for the general good, socially, economically, and in public affairs. Their stability of character and characteristic conservatism have been, and will continue to be, of great value to us—a people too excitable and mercurial, too much like the French. Prominent among those of this sturdy, sterling German race, who have settled among us in this county, is the subject of the present sketch. Judge Hess came of a higher class of un-

titled Prussians. His grandfather was an able and successful lawyer of Prussia, and his father was one of the prominent men of Langenlonsheim. Judge Hess was born in that place, which is situated near Bingen, in Prussia, on the 9th of September, 1837. His parents being in easy circumstances, and he, himself, at an early age, conceiving a marked taste for the legal profession, he was designed for that profession, and his education was begun with that object in view. He was expected to take a thorough university course, which in Germany means more than in any other country under the sun. While at the intermediate schools preparing for the university, the spirit of adventure and "new countries for to see," got the better of him so that he shipped, all unknown to his parents, for the distant America beyond the blue waters of the Atlantic. He came to this country in his sixteenth year, leaving home and friends and parents, and last, but not least, the means of personal support, except such as his soft hands and unseasoned muscles could obtain him. But here he went to work and learned the carriage-maker's trade, working at it at Buffalo, N. Y., up until a short time before the war. Meanwhile, determined to carry out his design to become a lawyer, he also attended school a part of each year, and finally read law. When the war broke out he promptly went to the front in the defense of his adopted country, the Union, one and indivisible. He enlisted in Co. A, Sixth United States (regular) cavalry, and afterwards organized Co. C, of that regiment, which was composed of veterans, and in which he became first sergeant. He continued in that regiment until it was almost obliterated by the terrible cataclysm of death at Gettysburg. Sergeant Hess was then given a position on Sheridan's staff, where he continued until the expiration of his term, October 9, 1864. After being honorably discharged he received a commission as second lieutenant, which he held in the quartermaster's department at Alexandria, Va., for three months, until the termination of the war. At Williamsport he was seriously injured by his horse, which was shot, falling upon him, but recovered after a few weeks in the hospital. In 1865 he returned to Prussia on a visit, and coming back soon afterwards brought his sister with him, who is now the wife of Fred W. Muff, in Macon county. He located in Macon county, Mo., and engaged in farming, but also continued the study of law. Soon afterwards he was elected county judge, which position he held for five years. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He is one of the leading lawyers at the bar, and is retained for the defense in most of the criminal cases that come before the courts. He is a man of fine ability and an eloquent, effective speaker, with just sufficient foreign accent to lend an exquisite and indefinable charm to his utterances. He represented the people in the celebrated bank trial at this place, and conducted that case with success and distinguished ability. He is one of the prominent Republicans of this section of the State, and was a presidential elector on the Hayes' ticket in 1876. In 1869 Judge Hess was married to Miss

Caroline S. Maffry. They have six children: Alma, Carrie, Herthe, Louisa, Nettie and Baby. The Judge and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of P., the A. O. U. W., and the G. A. R. He has three brothers, two of whom are Foresters for King William, and the third, and oldest, is living at the homestead in Langenlonsheim, a very prosperous and wealthy farmer.

WILLIAM HOLMAN

(Section 9).

This retired farmer, and known as the originator of the first temperance movement in the county, is the son of William and Elenor (Barns) Holman, from Kentucky. His father was a farmer, and came to Missouri in 1818. He settled first in Howard county, but afterwards bought a farm in Randolph, where he remained until his death in 1834. He left a family of 12 children. William H. was born in Madison county, Ky., January 14, 1813, and was brought to Missouri when a small child. He received a good common-school education, and, when a man, became a farmer, remaining in Randolph until 1839. During that year he came to Macon county, and bought a farm near Old Bloomington. While there he was constable for two years, assessor for two years, and was then elected county treasurer, the third treasurer in the county. He filled this responsible office for five years, and in 1849 moved to his present farm, one mile north of Macon City. He owns 280 acres of land in good condition, and has all modern improvements. His apple orchard is especially fine. It was about the year 1853 that Mr. Holman circulated a petition throughout the county for the purpose of preventing the issuance of license to liquor dealers, thus identifying himself with the temperance movement, for the first time started in the county. In 1858 he was again appointed assessor of the county, and in 1861, sheriff. Two years after he was *elected* to this office, and then began a time of much annoyance in returning slaves to their owners. Mr. H. was a Union man, but took no part as a soldier in the war. At its close he retired to his farm, where he has since remained, his son managing it for him. Mr. Holman was married in 1836 to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Philip and Fanny Barns, who came from Kentucky to Boone county, Mo., in 1818. Mr. and Mrs. H. have nine children: Francis, Phillip, formerly a merchant in Macon City, but now in the clerk's office; Elizabeth, James M., teaching school; Eliza, William A., Louella, Benjamin and John C. Mr. Holman and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

HARRY HOWARD

(Of Howard & Love, Editors and Proprietors of the *Macon True Democrat*, Macon).

Mr. Howard has had a life-time experience in the newspaper business, having begun as an apprentice at the case when in his sixteenth year and been continuously engaged in newspaper life from that time to the

present. With nearly 30 years' experience in the business, and, during most of this time, as an editor and proprietor, that he should have attained, as he has, to a position of success and prominence, is perhaps not more than what might be justly expected. Mr. Howard is well known to the newspaper men of North Missouri as a capable and successful manager and a clear, vigorous, intelligent editorial writer. He has contributed very materially to give the *True Democrat* the enviable standing it has to-day among the country journals of the State. In the field of politics, as an exponent of Democratic opinions and principles, and in public affairs generally — relating to the material interests of the people and otherwise — it is conceded to be one of the ably-conducted, sober, influential journals of this section of the State. He and Mr. Love established the *True Democrat* in the summer of 1883, and, considering the men who founded it and the want generally felt in this county for such a paper as they were sure to publish, its success was assured from the beginning. Its career has exceeded, both in business success and influence, even the expectations of its proprietors and friends. Already on a prosperous footing, its future bears every promise of a continued career of success. Mr. Howard, though a native of Indiana, was reared in Kentucky. He was born in Switzerland county of the former State. His father, Hon. Samuel Howard, a Kentuckian by nativity, went to Indiana in an early day, and was there married to Miss Louisa Livingston, of Dearborn county, that State, a daughter of Judge Livingston, a prominent jurist of Indiana. Mr. Howard's father, while a resident of Indiana, represented his county in the Legislature, and was subsequently a member of the State Senate, and afterwards represented Carroll, Gallatin and Boone counties in the Kentucky State Senate. He was a man of sterling character, great energy, and indomitable will and perseverance. Himself strict in all his business transactions, he expected like strictness of others, but was at the same time a man of generous impulses, and noted for his benevolence. The hand of distress was never withdrawn empty from him. Harry Howard was the fifth in his parents' family of nine children, and up to the age of 16 his life was spent on his father's farm, occupied with such work as he could do and attending the country schools. He then, in 1855, entered the office of the *News*, at Vevay, Ind., to learn the printer's trade, and after mastering the "art preservative of all arts," in 1857, he came to Missouri, and located at La Plata. After a residence of about a year, he went to Bloomington, and became the partner of Mr. Love in the publication of the *Legion*, as mentioned in the sketch of his partner. Mr. Howard continued identified with the *Legion* until the outbreak of the war. After this he was connected with the *Landmark* at Platte City for a short time, and then established the *Commercial* at Weston, in Platte county, which he published for the following 11 years, and until he became connected with the *True Democrat*, at Macon City, in the summer of 1883.

THOMAS B. HOWE

(Retired Business man, Macon City).

Mr. Howe, now himself advancing in years, being closely approaching the allotted age of three-score-and-ten, was only a lad in his ninth year when his parents removed to Missouri and settled in Callaway county. That was away back in 1826, when there were but little more than twice as many inhabitants in the whole State of Missouri as there are now in the single county of Macon. Both Mr. Howe's father, Isaac P. Howe, and his mother, whose maiden name was Jeanetta Boyd, were born and reared in Kentucky, but their parental families were each from North Carolina. Thomas B. was born in Kentucky (Montgomery county) November 25, 1817. The family settled in Callaway county, near New Bloomfield, where they lived until their deaths. The father died in 1857, and the mother some years afterwards. Thomas B. grew up on the farm in Callaway county, and when 25 years of age, September 14, 1842, was married to Zippirah J. Thatcher, a daughter of William Thatcher, who settled six miles west of Fulton from Bourbon county, Ky., in an early day. Prior to his marriage, Mr. Howe had been engaged in school-teaching in Callaway county, and in 1843 he went to Putnam county, but remained there only a short time. The same year he located at Kirksville, where he lived until 1850. Whilst there he was postmaster for four or five years, and was also engaged in business. Returning to Callaway county, he ran a carding machine for about three years, and then engaged in merchandising, which he followed with good success up to 1862. The next year Mr. Howe removed to Callao, where he was engaged in selling goods for about a year. In 1864 he went to St. Louis on account of the unsettled condition of the country, and remained there until after the war — indeed until 1869, having become identified with interests at that place that made it to his advantage to remain. Returning to the interior of the State, however, he located at Macon City, and for three or four years was engaged in the livery and sale stable business, having for a partner Mr. John Howell, now deceased. A man of excellent business qualifications and popular manners, in 1871 Mr. Howe was appointed assistant in the collector's and treasurer's offices, under Messrs. Sharp and Goodding, a position which he held for about seven years, becoming an almost indispensable fixture in those offices. Finally he quit work at the court-house in order to make a set of abstracts of the titles to the real estate of the county, which was then greatly in demand, on account of the activity in land transfers. For this work he formed a partnership with Mr. Benjamin Stean, and together they made their abstract books, the first set ever prepared in the county, and the only one. He and Mr. Stean opened an abstract office at Macon City, which they carried on together and with excellent success until a short time ago, when Mr. Howe sold his interest to Mr. John M. London. Since then Mr. Howe has not been engaged in any active business. He is still quite active, however, and

full of ambition and energy, one of the stirring old gentlemen of Macon City, and takes an intelligent and public-spirited interest in every thing calculated to be of advantage to the place or county. It is worthy of remark in this connection, that the above, only a brief outline of the facts in his career, is, at the same time, by no means a complete one, but perhaps suffices to give some idea of the busy life he has led. Through all, it is due to say that his name has come down to the present without the tarnish of a reproach, and that no man stands better in the esteem of those who have known him longest and best, than the subject of this sketch. Mr. Howe is a man of many estimable qualities of head and heart—one whom those around him can not but regard with the kindest consideration and highest respect and esteem. Whilst he lived at Bloomington he was for two years editor and proprietor of the *Bloomington Journal*, a prominent and influential Whig organ. This was during the years 1853–54. Prior to that, the *Journal* had been known as the *Messenger*. Mr. Howe is a prominent Mason, having filled all the chairs in the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He was for some years district deputy from the first Masonic district, and has always taken an active interest in the work and advancement of the order. Mr. and Mrs. Howe have four children: Mary E., John M., James P. and Mattie E. The latter is the wife of John H. Mann, of Indianapolis, Ind. James is a clerk in the Pension Office at Topeka. John M. is in Sacramento, Cal., and Mary E. is the wife of Benjamin H. Stean, of Macon City, one of the leading men of the place.

JAMES G. HOWE

(County Clerk, Macon City).

Mr. Howe was elected to his present position in 1878, and it is but the statement of a plain fact to say that he has made one of the most capable and efficient county clerks who ever occupied the position in this county. The biographer must give facts in the sketches he writes, and while we are conscious that what has been said reflects great credit upon the present incumbent of the office named, we are sure from conversations with those best qualified to judge that this credit is not unmerited, and therefore not out of taste. Mr. Howe is generally popular throughout the county, both personally and as an officer, for while he is recognized as a man of character and many estimable qualities, as a business man for office work he is believed to be without a superior in the county. Of a gentlemanly, genial, whole-souled disposition, he forms acquaintances readily and retains their respect and confidence, as well as wins their esteem, the highest prerequisite to one's success in official life. Mr. Howe is a native Missourian, born near New Bloomfield, in the Kingdom of Callaway, or the South Carolina of this State, on the 18th of August, 1833. His parents, Isaac P. and Jane (Boyd) Howe, were early settlers in that county from Kentucky, locating there in 1825. James G. was reared on his father's farm near New Bloomfield up to the age of 14, when, having

a desire for business life, he went to St. Aubert and began clerking in a store at that place. He subsequently clerked at New Bloomfield and then went to Fulton, where he clerked until the time of his marriage, which occurred the 8th of May, 1866. His wife's maiden name was Miss Mary S. Thatcher, who was reared in Schuyler county, this State. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Howe came to Bloomington, in Macon county, but in a short time went to Lancaster, where he sold goods for about a year. Returning to Bloomington, he sold goods at this place until 1864. From that time for 18 months he was at Plattsmouth, Neb., but came to Macon City in the latter part of 1865. Here he continued selling goods until 1871, when he accepted the position of book-keeper of the North Missouri Insurance Company, which he held for three years. In January, 1875, he was appointed deputy county clerk under J. M. Love, and served in that capacity for four years. He was then elected Mr. Love's successor, and has since held the office by re-election. In 1874 Mr. Howe was a partner of Mr. S. E. Waggoner in the insurance business. Mr. Howe is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and has been Eminent Commander and District Lecturer of the Blue Lodge and the Chapter. Mr. and Mrs. Howe have a family of five children: William P., Belle M., Minerva M., Charles G. and Mattie G. Belle M. is the wife of W. H. Sipple, and Minerva M. is the wife of C. S. Murray, of Liberty; Charles G. now holds the position his brother formerly held, that of deputy county clerk, his brother now being connected with the Hannibal and St. Joe Railway.

JAMES A. HUDSON

(Editor and Proprietor of the *Macon Times*, Macon City).

Mr. Hudson, a young newspaper man of this county, who has had a career of more than ordinary success in journalism and is one of the most public spirited and highly esteemed citizens of the county, is a native Missourian, born in Montgomery county, on the farm, near Middletown, October 7, 1853. His parents were James M. and Elizabeth (Thomas) Hudson, the father originally from Virginia, but the mother formerly of Kentucky. They were married, however, in Missouri, in which State they had made their permanent home and reared their family of children. James A. was the third in their family, and three are living, two besides himself — Joseph H., now of Audrain county, and Frances A., now the wife of Arthur Percy, also of Audrain county. The father died when James A. was six years of age and the mother subsequently married H. C. Anderson. James A. remained at home with the family until he was 15 years of age, when, having received something of a common school education, he felt that he was able to make his own way in the world and left the homestead in Audrain county to begin life for himself. In 1872 he came to Macon City where he entered the *Times* office (which had been established some years before by Col. Clark H. Green) to learn the printer's trade. Though not the founder of this paper, young Hudson was

destined to become its restorer and successful editor and proprietor. After working for some months in the *Times* office he went to Bowling Green, Pike county, Mo., but soon returned to Macon City and worked here at the printer's trade until 1874. He then engaged in the grocery business, but not having been brought up to whittling on pine boxes and watching "Peck's Bad Boy," while yawning and gaping and waiting for a wayfaring customer, he soon became tired of the business and, fumigating himself of the odor of spoilt oysters and third-proof coal oil, he put on a clean paper collar and returned to journalism. In order to have a field of usefulness not less than he could utilize, he went to St. Louis. At the Mound City he became identified with the *Missouri Republican*, and for a year was employed in setting type on the "Old Reliable." Saving up a little means, he now returned to the business in Macon City. In 1877 he secured an interest in the *Examiner* with Hez. Purdom, which they published for a short time. But having an opportunity to dispose of his interest in the *Examiner* to good advantage, he sold out and went to Keytesville, where he established the *Chariton Courier*, successor to the *Herald*. The *Courier* venture proved to be a successful enterprise, and he conducted the paper for about five years with steadily increasing success and influence. Under his management and editorial charge it became one of the most valuable pieces of newspaper property, and one of the most popular, influential journals in the interior of North Missouri. While at Keytesville he was actively and prominently identified with various public enterprises, both as adviser and stockholder. Among them he was a stockholder in and director of the Farmers' Bank of Keytesville, and in the Keytesville Building Association. But in 1883 he sold the *Courier* at a good price and returned to Macon City. Here, Mr. Hudson at once bought the North Missouri *Register*, which had been built up on the wreck of the *Times*. But like a man who tries to wear another man's boots, the *Register* never moved with a steady, natural step, and Mr. Hudson thought it the best policy to restore the paper to its old *possessio pedes*. Renovating the office, adding new and more material to it, and improving it in every way, he reproduced the *Times* neater, cleaner and better than it ever was, a sprightly, lively newspaper, up to any amount of snuff, and one of the gallant, fearless knighterrants of North Missouri journalism. The *Times* under its new management is having a career of gratifying success and is already on a solid business basis, while as a mold and representative of public opinion, its high standing is already well recognized. As an advertising medium, it ranks among the best papers in the interior of the State, a fact that is conclusively proven by the large patronage it receives from the business public. Mr. Hudson, on an exhibition of specimen copies of the *Times*, was awarded by the Missouri Press Association at its annual meeting at Carthage, in 1883, a handsome gold medal for producing the best printed paper in the State. October 30, 1873, Mr. Hudson was married to Miss Julia Alderman, a daughter of Judge J. R. Alderman. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson have two children: Ethel and

Alexander. Mr. Hudson is a member of the A. O. U. W., I. O. O. F. and Masonic orders.

CHARLES ITSCHNER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. I., a son of Rudolph and Selina (Riffel) Itschner, was born in Switzerland, April 4, 1837. His father was a dealer in flour and groceries and was a man of fortune. In 1880 he died suddenly while on a pleasure trip in his native mountains. Charles was educated for a farmer, and spent two years at an agricultural college. He then worked with his father until 1862, when he came to America. He went to Iowa and worked for a year as a farm hand, returned to his Fatherland, and on July 24, 1864, married Miss Barbery Schulthess. He at once brought his bride to America, and after remaining a few years in New Jersey, in 1868 came to Macon county and bought 160 acres of land. He now has two farms of 160 acres each, both well improved. He has a large, handsome house, built in 1880, a fine barn and all other necessary buildings. Mr. Itschner is a thrifty and successful farmer and belongs to the best element in the township. He devotes most of his time to the raising of stock, sheep and cattle. He has an interesting family of seven children: Charles R., Frederick, Julius, Emily, Frank, Harry and Werner, a bright little fellow of three. Mr. I. and wife are connected with the Lutheran Church.

THOMAS B. JACKSON, M.D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Macon City).

Dr. Jackson, one of the prominent and successful physicians of Macon county, was a son of Hon. Hancock Jackson, one of the leading men of this section of the State in his day. His father was a Kentuckian by nativity, and was there married to Miss Ursley Oldham, of Madison county. He was of Laurel county, and had been out to Mis-ouri looking at the country two years before his marriage. Immediately following his marriage he removed to this State and located first in Howard county, but in 1822 settled in Randolph county, near the south-east corner of the county. He was prominent in public life in that county for nearly a generation, and was a candidate for the office of Governor in 1860, on the Breckinridge ticket, his competitors being Gov. Claiborne F. Jackson and Hon. Sample Orr. He was the first sheriff of Randolph county, and represented that county for years in the Legislature, first in the House and then in the Senate. He was always a prominent figure in State Conventions, and was looked upon as one of the able men of the State. His principal business was that of agriculture, and he improved a large number of farms. He removed to Oregon in 1865, having retired from politics after his race for Governor, where he died in 1876 at the advanced age of 81. When the war broke out he was United States Marshal for the district of Missouri, having been appointed by President Buchanan, but he was removed by Mr. Lincoln. Dr. Jackson

was born in Randolph county, September 8, 1837, and was reared on the farm in that county. In 1857 he began the study of medicine at Independence, Mo., under the preceptorate of Dr. Murray. Early in the following year, having taught school before he began the study of medicine, he returned to Randolph county and resumed teaching, but also continued the study of medicine, having the benefit in that county of instruction from Dr. Hall of Milton. In the winter of 1858 he entered the St. Louis Medical College, and after a session there began the practice of his profession at Salisbury, in Chariton county. His next session at medical college he attended at Keokuk, Ia., and graduated in the spring of 1860. Returning to Salisbury, he remained there engaged in the practice until the outbreak of the war. However, in the spring of 1861 he removed to Cole Camp, in Benton county, where he was burned out by Lyon's troops, on their way South, on account of his having treated, professionally, some wounded Confederate soldiers. In the meantime, on the 20th of October, 1860, he was married to Miss Virginia C. Taylor, a daughter of George M. Taylor, of Bloomington, Macon county, and after he was burned out at Cole Camp he returned to Macon county. But he at once enlisted in the Missouri State guard, becoming a member of the Fifth regiment, commanded by Col. Poindexter, of Gen. Clark's division, of which regiment he became surgeon. At the election of Col. Edwin Price to a brigadier-generalship, Dr. Jackson was appointed paymaster of that division. Subsequently he was attached to Gen. Parson's staff as special surgeon. In a little while, however, he was commissioned by the authorities at Richmond to raise a partisan regiment, and he and Col. X. J. Pindall came to Macon county on a recruiting expedition. He was taken prisoner while in Randolph county by Col. Burekhartt and paroled, with liberty to remain within the district of Randolph, Macon and Chariton counties. He thereupon resumed the practice of medicine at Bloomington, but was soon afterwards arrested by United States Marshall Wallace, his father's successor, for treason and conspiracy, and taken to St. Louis, where he was soon released on a bond of \$8,000. After his release at St. Louis, they went to Oregon, where the Doctor was engaged in the practice of his profession until 1869. He then returned to Missouri and located in Macon City, where he has since resided. Here he has built up a large practice, and is looked upon as one of the most capable and popular physicians in the county. Dr. Jackson's first wife died soon after returning to Missouri, and in December, 1870, he was married to Mrs. Susan M. Eskridge, the widow of the late Judge Monroe B. Eskridge. Personally, the Doctor is highly esteemed, and he and his family are gladly received in the best society of Macon City and vicinity.

GEN. FIELDER A. JONES .

(Deceased).

From the *Macon Republican* we take the following well-written and just obituary notice of the life and death of Gen. Jones, a man whose

character and ability and whose services to his country, as well as his estimable qualities in the domestic circle and as a neighbor and friend, entitle him to lasting remembrance of posterity : —

A great sorrow has fallen upon us. With a sad heart we record that our beloved friend and companion of many years, Gen. F. A. Jones, has passed away. We would that it need not have been, and that we might have enjoyed a friendship so dear, an association so pleasant, for a few years more ; yet, we are called upon to bow in grief to a wisdom that is infinitely above all that is earthy. It is one of the painful lessons of this life, that the ties of affection and friendship are ruthlessly sundered, but there is much consolation in the belief that the Providence who creates the good and permits the development and growth of the ties that bind the hearts of friends in this world will in the great hereafter restore the broken links. One week ago our friend and greatly esteemed citizen was with us, and though very feeble in health, his mind was clear and vigorous, and he still hoped for some years of a useful life. His friends were fearful that his stay here at the longest could be very brief. For some time he had greatly desired to visit the home of his childhood, hoping that in those scenes, in the company of his aged mother and his sisters, he might receive a new lease of life.

On Friday of last week, with his wife, he started for his old home. Numerous friends accompanied them to the station, all of whom feared that in his frail, feeble condition he would not reach the much desired destination. Saturday encouraging reports were received of his condition at Quincy, and his many friends expressed a wish that he might reach his old home. Sunday morning, the sad and startling intelligence was received over the wires that while the train was nearing Toledo, Ohio, he had quietly and peacefully passed away while resting in his berth in the sleeping car. All that a devoted wife and kind, attentive officials could do was done to restore the flickering spark of life, but in vain. He was called to his long home, notwithstanding he had manfully battled for life to the last. At Toledo many friends and numerous kind citizens received his remains, giving them careful attention, and the most profound sympathy was extended to his greatly bereaved wife. Members of the Press and of the Grand Army of the Republic took his remains in charge and accompanied them to his home, and ere this he has been quietly laid away with friends that have gone before.

In many respects, the life of Gen. F. A. Jones has been an eventful one. It is a life that demonstrates how much may be acquired and usefulness accomplished even under most unfavorable circumstances. He was born in Potter county, Penn., February 27, 1834. His parents were plain, substantial people, but in poor circumstances. When he was five years old his father was killed by a falling tree. When he was 12 years of age his step-father died. He was left the eldest of five children and the family quite poor. At 13 years of age he assisted his mother in supporting the

family by hauling pine logs with an ox team from the mountain side, at five dollars per month. He spent his evenings and all his leisure time in studying, until at 15 he entered Richburg Academy, where he gave special attention to the study of music. Very shortly after this he taught music, and with such success that he created great enthusiasm in all his immediate neighborhood in this branch, and was enabled to procure for himself and one sister a thorough academic education. From 1853 to 1855 he was teacher in Waterford Academy, Penn. He then entered Alleghany College in the sophomore class, and graduated in 1859, receiving some of the highest honors of his class, among others the prize of a silver goblet for English composition and literature. He then taught one year in Meadville Academy, and studied law with Hon. Hiram Richmond; was admitted to the bar, and during this year he was united in marriage to Miss Kate Saeger, a most estimable lady, daughter of Edward Saegar, Esq., of Saegertown, Penn. He came to Seymour, Ind., where he taught school and commenced the practice of his chosen profession. He took an active part in the political campaign of 1860, and early in 1861, upon the call for troops, he raised the first company in Southern Indiana for the three months' service, it being the thirteenth from the State. He was mustered in as captain in his company, in the Sixth Regiment Indiana volunteers, April 19, 1861. The regiment was immediately ordered to Western Virginia, where he served with great bravery under Gen. Morris, and took part in the battles of Laurel Hill, Carrick's Ford and at St. George. In this last engagement his company captured a large wagon train, and he was severely wounded, being shot through the right arm, the left leg and through the liver and lower lobe of the right lung. He was supposed to be mortally wounded. But, to the surprise of his friends, he recovered; was brought to Indianapolis, where, during his convalescence, he became intimately acquainted with Gov. Morton, who was ever after his firm friend. As soon as he was able to return to the field, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-ninth regiment Indiana volunteers, and served to the close of the war and until August 8, 1864.

He was engaged in the first fight of the Army of the Cumberland with John Morgan, and in the last engagement of Sherman's army 26 miles west of Raleigh, N. C. He took an active part in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Perry'sville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga and in all the engagements around Atlanta. After the battle of Stone River, he was placed in command of a brigade and was highly commended in general orders for his efficiency and bravery.

In 1863, his regiment, of which he was now the colonel, was mounted and became the Eighth Indiana Cavalry. He was with Gen. Rosseau in his raid into Alabama. Was placed in command of a brigade of cavalry, under Gen. Ed. McCook in his celebrated raid around Atlanta; and when Gen. McCook was surrounded, he cut his way through the enemy, and brought the only organized troops out of that disastrous expedition. He was placed in command of a cavalry division of 14 regiments, in the campaign around Atlanta, un-

der Gen. Kilpatrick, and after the battle of Jonesboro was promoted brigadier-general for gallant services.

He was in all the skirmishes in Sherman's March to the Sea, and through the Carolinas, and for the cavalry it was one continued engagement. During his military career he was wounded five times — two of them slight wounds — and had four horses killed from under him. When we review his career as a patriot soldier, how truly it may be said of him, he was a gallant knight, "*sans puer, sans reproche.*"

Soon after the close of the war, in September, 1865, he came to Missouri to seek a home, and located at Macon. Although a constant sufferer from his wounds, he immediately took an active part in all public enterprises, as well as an active interest in political, social and educational matters. He resumed the practice of law and at once stood among the leaders at the bar in the State and U. S. courts. One of our judges has remarked, in speaking of his abilities, "He makes the clearest statement of a legal proposition of any attorney I have ever listened to."

In July, 1866, after a lingering illness from consumption, his wife passed away.

In 1870 he was married again, to Miss Sallie Clayton, who has been a very affectionate and devoted wife during his long years of suffering, and who has the heartfelt sympathies of all our citizens in her great sorrow and lonely journey.

Gen. Jones was an active politician, careful in forming his convictions and earnest in the advocacy of them. During several campaigns he was a member of the State Executive Committee. In 1872 he was an elector for this Congressional district on the Republican ticket, and in 1874 was nominated as the Republican candidate for the State Senate, but was defeated.

In 1878 he was elected Mayor of the City of Macon, and discharged the duties of his office acceptably and faithfully.

In 1871 he became editor-in-chief of the Macon *Republican*, which he has managed with marked ability. All of his life he has been a zealous student and constant reader. He was a fine, classical scholar and well informed on all subjects. He readily mastered every subject and was a very clear and forcible writer. He was a man of fine analytical mind, of wonderful memory, and at home in every department of law, history and literature. From boyhood his life had been one of industry, of thoughtful study and of useful works. He was a profound believer in the doctrines of the Bible, and a member of the M. E. Church. He would not suffer with any degree of patience in his presence the assertions or disputations of skeptics, and, on the other hand, he was very careful in speaking of his religious beliefs to others and listened to theirs with great tolerance. A few weeks before his death he remarked: "My beliefs are fixed; they can not be shaken; I think my heart is right and I am not afraid to go when I am called." One of his prominent characteristics was his great

generosity of heart. He never could refuse an appeal for assistance in any form. He possessed in a large degree that noble virtue which the inspired author pronounced "and of the greatest of all these is charity," both in tolerance of opinion and kindness of act."

He was highly esteemed, honored and respected by his fellow-citizens, and beloved by his friends. He was pleasant and calm in his demeanor, and cordial to his friends. He bore his sufferings patiently for many years uncomplaining and glad that he had made sacrifices for his country he loved so well. Truly he was one of Nature's noblemen, a mature scholar, a devoted patriot, a gallant soldier and a good citizen. We do not hear his footsteps that have been so familiar to us for 16 years. His presence that was so agreeable is not with us. We turn and behold his books he loved so well are upon the shelves, but the eyes that perused them are closed. His chair is there, but it is vacant. He is gone, his spirit has flown. Classmate, companion, beloved friend, FAREWELL!

JOHN T. JONES

(Attorney at Law, Macon City).

Among the young lawyers of this section of the State who are rapidly coming to the front in their profession and taking a front rank in affairs, is the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Jones' early advantages for fitting himself for the activities of life were good, and he has shown that he had not only the industry but the qualities of mind to improve them. He obtained a thorough collegiate education, which included a classical course, and afterwards followed the profession of teaching for awhile which had the effect to make his knowledge of the college curriculum more ready and enduring. In 1875 he began a regular and systematic course of study of the law, placing himself under the instruction of Col. John F. Williams, then of this city, but now of St. Louis. Prior to this he had spent some time in the general study of law, but he now devoted himself exclusively to it. He made such progress in his studies that by the fall of 1876 he felt qualified to apply for admission to the bar. His examination was eminently satisfactory and in granting him license to practice in the courts of this State, Judge John W. Henry highly complimented him for his attainments and spoke assuringly of his future at the bar. Mr. Jones at once began the practice of his profession at Macon City and practiced with his former preceptor, Col. Williams, until the latter removed to St. Louis, which was in 1881. Since then Mr. Jones has continued the practice at this place alone, and with steadily increasing success and reputation. The large practice which Col. Williams had, Mr. Jones succeeded in retaining, and besides that he has secured an excellent clientage. For the past three years he has been the resident attorney for the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway, a position that is by no means an insignificant evidence of his standing at the bar. On the 24th of October, 1878, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Ida V. Thompson of Keokuk, Iowa, a daughter

of Moses Thompson, now a prominent capitalist of Denver, Col., and who is largely interested in mining property. Mr. Jones is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and his wife is connected with the Episcopal Church. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Jones takes an active interest in public affairs, usually being a delegate in district and State conventions, and is looked upon as one of the leading Democrats and soundest, safest man in his party in this county. Personally, the official bee is not believed to have ever sung any siren songs within vibratory reach of his tympanum. At least he has never asked for an office and it is very doubtful whether he would accept one unless it were sufficiently high to shimmer with more than ordinary brightness. Mr. Jones' parents, William T. and Mary S. (Simms) Jones, were both natives of Kentucky, but came to Missouri long prior to the war. The father was a merchant by occupation and was quite successful. He founded the town of Girard and opened the first store established at that place. He came to Macon in 1865 and subsequently located on a farm about four miles north of Macon City. He died there early in 1883. He had for years been one of the prominent and active men of the county and was highly esteemed. John T., born at Girard, June 30, 1850, spent his early years mostly at school. At the age of 17 he entered McGee College from which he graduated with distinction in 1874 in a large class, including R. G. Mitchell of Kansas City, Rev. William Mitchell, Rev. Samuel H. McIlvaine and others. The following fall he and Dr. John T. Mitchell, now of Kansas City, established the St. James Academy, at present known as Macon Academy, with which he was connected for about a year. He then began the study of law, under Col. Williams.

JOSEPH L. JUDY

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. J. is the son of Alexander Judy, of Kentucky, who married in 1845, Miss Nancy Smaley, a native of the same State, by whom he had eight children: Matilda, Mary, Amanda, Sarah, Nannie, Asa, Winepark and Joseph. Mr. Alexander Judy was a stock-raiser up to the beginning of the late war, in which his experiences were most thrilling and romantic. He was with Morgan on his raid through Ohio, was captured by the enemy and sent to Camp Douglass, from which he finally managed to escape by means of a bribe to the guard. In 1865 he came to Macon county, and there died May 25, 1882. His widow still survives. Joseph was born September 10, 1852, and was educated principally at Mt. Pleasant College, subsequent to which he taught school for a number of terms. September 17, 1873, he married Miss Frances M. Walker, who bore him two children, Mabel and Ernest. June 14, 1880, Mrs. Judy fell a victim to that dread destroyer, consumption, and on the 17th of July, 1881, Mr. J. brought home a new bride, *nee* Miss Mollic E. Dunn. They have one child, Vesper Lee, born September 25, 1882. Mr. Judy owns a farm of 118

acres, all under cultivation, upon which is a nice residence and all necessary buildings, also a fine young orchard. He deals in stock, cattle and mules, and is in comfortable circumstances. Mr. J. bears an enviable reputation in the township, of which he has been clerk and assessor. He is a member of the Friendship Baptist Church.

AUGUSTUS L. KNIGHT, M.D.

(Deceased).

The Doctor was born in New England, March 29, 1828, and was the son of Franklin and Ruth (Johnson) Knight. He was educated at Bowdoin College and was a graduate of the New York Medical University. He went first to Virginia and began practicing medicine in Page county, but in 1852 moved to Missouri, and located at Old Bloomington, Macon county. He lived here three years and then bought a lot in Macon City when the town was laid out, and built the first residence in the place. He enjoyed a large practice among the best people, and in 1860 went also into the drug business, in which he was engaged until his death, April 15, 1880. Dr. Knight was a most zealous and devoted church man. He first belonged to the Presbyterial Church, and gave largely to that denomination. He was instrumental in the building of the First Presbyterian Church in the city, which stood upon the present site of the Palace Hotel. Afterwards he became an Episcopalian, in which faith he died. He was senior warden in St. James' Church, towards the erection of which he contributed liberally. His whole mind seemed taken up with church matters, and he was ever a liberal and "cheerful giver," both in the services of the Lord, and to his representatives, the poor. He was generous to a fault. The Doctor was a Mason, being at the time of his death treasurer of the Macon lodge. He was buried with all the honors of the order, also with the solemn and impressive services of the church. Dr. Knight was married February 28, 1854, at Florence, near College Mound, to Miss Anna R., daughter of James and Frances E. (McCormack) Flore, formerly from Virginia. Mrs. K. was born and educated in Winchester, Va. Her parents were some of the early settlers of Mason county, having moved there in 1842. There are three children: Mrs. Augusta J. Sanford, residing in St. Louis, Mo.; William D., clerking in Macon, a young man of sterling worth and correct principles, the pride of his family; and Ethel, an interesting girl of 10 years. Mrs. Knight and her three children are members of the Episcopal Church. She has lost five children. Dr. Knight left his family in comfortable circumstances.

A. R. LEMON

(Contractor and Builder, Macon City).

Mr. Lemon, a practical and experienced carpenter, and one of the leading mechanics and business men in his line at this place, working usually a large number of hands to fill his contracts, is by nativity from Maryland, but was reared in Ohio, where he resided until his re-

moval to Missouri after the late war. He was born in Cumberland, Alleghany county, Md., February 25, 1838. When but two years of age, however, his parents removed to Ohio, where the father bought a farm 16 miles north of Cincinnati, and where A. R. was reared. Young Lemon was educated in the common schools of Ohio and at Glendale Academy, from the latter of which he graduated in 1858. Subsequently he taught school for a time and then learned the carpenter's trade, at which he was at work in Cincinnati with success, when the war broke out. Soon after the first shot was fired on Ft. Sumpter he enlisted in Battery K, Third United States artillery, and served for three years under the banner of the Union. He was twice wounded during the war. He served through the Peninsula campaign at Washington and in the Eleventh corps. After the expiration of his term Mr. Lemon was honorably discharged at Nashville, and the year after the war came to Macon City. Having resumed work at his trade, he continued it at this place. His career has been entirely successful, and as has been said he has taken a place among the leading men in his line in Macon City, and indeed throughout the surrounding country. November 13, 1860, Mr. Lemon was married to Miss Mary S. Ever, originally of Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Lemon have five children: Olive A., Alfred, Charles, Mamie and William, all of whom are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Lemon are both church members, he of the Episcopal and she of the Wesleyan. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., of the K. of P., and of the G. A. R., and is Adjutant of the G. A. R. at this place and Past Chancellor of the K. of P. Mr. Lemon has served four years as a member of the Board of Education of Macon City, and is the Grand Recorder of the Brothers of Philanthropy of Missouri.

MAJOR JOHN M. LONDON

(Of London & Stean, Attorneys and Land Agents, Macon City).

Major London's paternal ancestry settled in North Alabama about 1762 from England. The family owned a large number of slaves, and his grandfather, William London, was an extensive planter. He was killed there by the Indians in about 1810, at the beginning of the Creek War, in the early prosecution of which he took an active and prominent part. Major London's father was born and reared in North Alabama, and was there married to Miss Martha Townsend. Afterwards, in about 1819, he immigrated to Missouri, locating for a short time in Boone county. From Boone he removed to Jackson county, and from there to Schuyler county. But, in 1857, in order to give his children the educational advantages afforded by McGee College, he settled near that institution, in Macon county. There John M., with the others of school age of his father's family, entered the college, where he continued as a student until a short time after the outbreak of the Civil War. In May, 1861, the college was closed on account of the war, and but for that young London would have graduated at the ensuing commencement in June.

Major London's father was an uncompromising anti-slavery man, and was one of the few prominent and outspoken Union men in Macon county. In perfect accord with his father in sentiments of loyalty to the Government, and in opposition to slavery, young London, soon after quitting college, although barely past his sixteenth year, offered himself as a volunteer for the defense of the old flag and the integrity of the Union. He became a member of the Twenty-second Missouri infantry, and by his example and encouragement did much to secure volunteers for his regiment. Up to the spring of 1862 he was principally engaged in scouting in Macon, Randolph, Chariton, Howard, Adair and Boone counties, and during the time was in numberless engagements with bushwackers and recruiting parties of the Confederate service.

Early in 1862 the Twenty-second Missouri was consolidated with the Tenth Missouri, and he joined the latter regiment shortly after the battle of Shiloh. The Tenth Missouri became noted in the army as one of the finest regiments from Missouri, remarked for its superior drill and its unfaltering courage on the field of battle. It took part in the North Mississippi campaign in 1862, and greatly distinguished itself in the sanguinary battles of Iuka and Corinth. In the latter, Major London was severely wounded, being shot through the right hip, seriously injuring the hip-joint. On account of this he was furloughed, but rejoined the army the following May, 1863. The Vicksburg campaign was just then beginning, and he, with his regiment, took part in all the engagements that followed, including many of the severest conflicts fought in and around Vicksburg during the long and toilsome siege of that city. Afterwards the regiment participated in the rapid and dangerous march across Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, from Memphis to Chattanooga.

Major London was in that terrible hand to hand death-duel of the war, the battle of Mission Ridge, and this is remembered as the only occasion on which the Tenth Missouri ever wavered in the execution of its orders, or faltered for a moment in reaching the point to which it was directed to go. The delay, however, was but temporary, and would not have occurred at all but for the blunder or misapprehension of general officers. Had not this mistake occurred, the regiment would have reached the crest of the ridge in the van, in keeping with the reputation it had ever borne for leading the way on similar occasions. During the winter of 1864 Major London had command of a body of mounted men detailed for the duty of suppressing bushwackers and outlaws in the country about Huntsville, Ala. This, in the country of the enemy, was a most perilous duty, but it was fearlessly and successfully performed. During the winter he captured over 150 men in arms, and among them some of the worst desperados the war produced.

In the spring of 1864 he entered upon the Atlanta campaign, but the term of service of his company (E, Tenth Missouri) expiring during the following summer, with the company he was ordered to St. Louis, and honorably mustered out. Immediately after his discharge, he again

offered himself for service, and was commissioned adjutant of the Forty-second Missouri, which he took a prominent part in organizing and disciplining. At the time of Hood's raid toward Nashville, Major London's command was ordered to join Gen. Thomas at the latter place. Subsequently the command went to the relief of Fort Donelson, and after Hood's retreat it was ordered to Tallahoma, Tenn. There Major London was made assistant adjutant-general of the district, and until the close of the war was engaged in disciplining Missouri and Illinois one-year troops, and in scouting service in Southern Tennessee and Northern Alabama. He was finally mustered out of the service on the 3d of July, 1865.

After his discharge Major London returned to Macon county, and in 1866 he was nominated by the Republican party for the office of circuit clerk and *ex-officio* recorder, being elected at the ensuing November election by a majority of 368 votes. Two years later he was nominated for a second term, but by this time a great many, whose zeal for the Union had not been conspicuous, had returned to the county and he was defeated by 125 majority. In 1872 Major London was nominated by the Independents for Representative in the Legislature, Hon. A. P. McCall being his opponent on the Democratic ticket. Meanwhile the Southern boys had pretty generally returned, and, like young partridges, after quiet was restored made themselves quite numerous, especially around the polls. Major London was defeated by about 400 majority.

In 1876, he was nominated for Congress on the ticket headed by Peter Cooper for President, and, though not elected, received 1,325 votes. Two years later he was again nominated for Congress by the Greenback party, and, if a few short-sighted, so-called "straight Republicans" (who, like pigs, have to be knocked down and turned around while they are blind in order to get them to run in a different direction from the one in which they start), had not made a sort of side-show, hand-organ campaign, he would have been elected. He received 12,000 votes, only 1,300 less than the successful Democratic candidate, Col. Hatch, whilst the so-called "straight Republican" candidate received 4,300, nine-tenths of which would have been cast for the Greenback candidate if no Republican had been in the field, which would have defeated the Democrat by 2,000 or 3,000 majority. In 1880 he was a third time nominated, and out of the total vote of 34,800 was defeated by only 400.

Major London has been actively engaged in the law practice since a short time after the expiration of his term of service as circuit clerk, and such is his character as a man and his ability and success as a lawyer, that he commands a lucrative practice and occupies an enviable position at the bar. Whilst he is considered an able jury lawyer, being an earnest, forcible and eloquent speaker, he is at the same time an assiduous student and laborious practitioner, exercising great care in the preparation of his cases as well as unwearying vigilance in their management and final trial in court. A man of unquestioned integ-

city and of the most honorable and gentlemanly instincts, he always has the confidence of the court and the public, no inconsiderable advantage in the practice of law.

In 1883 Mr. Ben. H. Stean became his partner, since which they have been engaged in the practice together. They also do a large real estate business, buying, selling, etc., and have on hand some of the best lands, both improved and unimproved, and some of the choicest town property to be had in the county. Thoroughly posted as to the quality and value of property in the county and throughout this part of the country, and being men of strictly honorable business methods, they afford both to purchasers and buyers superior advantages for effecting sales and transfers of property.

Major London is now 39 years of age and is in the very meridian of manhood, physical and intellectual, and to all appearances has many years of usefulness before him, to himself, to his family, and to the public. He was married April 27, 1867, to Miss Minnie Fletcher, a daughter of G. Fletcher, of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. London have six children, namely: Harold, Kate E., Lee, Daisy, Ruth and Nellie. Mrs. London is a member of the M. E. Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. orders.

JAMES M. LOVE

(Of Love & Howard, Editors and Proprietors of the *Macon True Democrat*, Macon City).

James Madison Love was born in Lynchburg, Va., September 8, 1825, and was the eldest son in the family of nine children of Daniel W. and Harriet (Hawkins) Love, both of old and respected Virginia families, the former originally of Stafford county, but the latter of Bedford county. Daniel W. Love, however, was reared in Pittsylvania county and after his marriage made his home at Lynchburg. He died in 1863, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His wife preceded him to the grave in 1846. At the age of 15, the son, James M. Love, whose boyhood up to that time had been spent principally at school, entered a newspaper office to learn the printer's trade, which he acquired in due time and worked at for several years. But feeling that his education was not all that he would like to have it or could make it, he then took a course in the Botetourt Seminary, an institution of considerable repute in Western Virginia. Soon after quitting the seminary, in 1847 he established a paper at Jeffersonville, in Tazewell county, Va., called the *Jeffersonville Democrat*, which he published with success for about two years. Meanwhile he had determined to come West and had fixed his mind on Missouri as the State of his future residence. Disposing of his interest, therefore, in the *Democrat* at Jeffersonville, late in the fall of 1849 he came out to this State and located at Bloomington, then the county seat of Macon county, with the view of publishing a paper at that place. Indeed, he at once busied himself with arrangements to establish a paper there, and in the spring of the following year the first number of the

Bloomington *Gazette* was published. Col. Gilstrap was his partner in the publication of the *Gazette* and they continued the publication of the paper for something over two years. Mr. Love then sold out and for a time was out of the newspaper business. In 1853 he was appointed to organize the county into school districts under the then new public school law of the State. This was the first school law of any real, practical utility enacted in Missouri, and Mr. Love, in full sympathy with the spirit and intent of the law, did his work faithfully and well and to the great benefit of the youth of the county, as all old citizens very well know. He visited every neighborhood in the county and gave the work his undivided time and attention. It was not completed until well along in 1854. After this he published the *Macon Republican*, which became under his management and editorial control one of the influential country papers of the State. In 1855 Mr. Love, whose life, up to this time, for the previous eight or 10 years, had been one of constant activity in affairs of a more or less public nature, having always taken a somewhat leading part in the politics of his county, and in other matters of a public nature, decided to retire to the country and engage in farming. He therefore bought land and improved a farm near Bloomington, his place being in section 4, township 58, range 15, of this county. Locating on his place, he remained there entirely devoted to his farming interests for some four years. But, as is said of the sailor, that once wedded to a life on the sea he can never be satisfied off of it, so of a newspaper man — once thoroughly initiated into this business he can never be happy or contented out of it. This, at least, has proven true of Mr. Love. Becoming dissatisfied with the quiet routine, though independent and honorable life of a farmer, he resolved to embark once more upon the sea of journalism. Accordingly, in 1859, he and Mr. Howard, his present partner in business, formed a partnership and established the *Macon Legion*. The same year Mr. Love was appointed postmaster at Bloomington. But in the meantime he had been elected first assistant clerk in the House of Representatives at Jefferson City, in the winter of 1858-59, and he held this position through the regular session of that winter and also through the adjourned session of 1859-60. A man of good address and superior business qualifications, he had by this time attained to a position of some prominence in public affairs and was frequently mentioned as an available and popular candidate for different offices in the county and in the State Legislature. When, therefore, in the fall or winter of 1861 the office of county clerk became vacant, his appointment to that office by the county court was generally urged, and, upon it being made, was accepted by the people with every evidence of satisfaction and approval. After filling out the unexpired term for which he was appointed, in 1862 he was elected to the office. He continued to hold it thereafter until January, 1867. While in office, in 1863, the county seat was moved from Bloomington to Macon City, and Mr. Love superintended the removal of the county court records. Long prior to

his retirement from office he had severed his connection with the *Legion* newspaper, and he now engaged in the real estate business at Macon City. He continued in this until 1871, when he returned again to newspaper life, establishing the *Macon Democrat*. Subsequently the *Democrat* was consolidated with the *Macon Times* under the name of the *Democrat-Times*. In 1874 Mr. Love was again elected county clerk for a term of four years. Thus for over 10 years he filled this responsible and important office, and from the information we have been able to gather, as well as from our personal acquaintance with him, we feel that it would be suppressing the truth not to say (and the truth when plainly told is never flattery, however complimentary it may be), that he made one of the most capable and efficient county clerks who ever occupied the position in this county. After quitting the office the last time he engaged in farming in Eagle township. But in the fall of 1883 he returned to his early love again, the newspaper business. He and Mr. Howard formed their present partnership for the publication of the *True Democrat*. Both old and experienced newspaper men, in an unusually short time they have succeeded not only in placing the *True Democrat* on a solid business footing, but have made it one of the influential interior newspapers of North Missouri. Its editorial department is conducted with marked ability, and it maintains an elevated tone at all times and in all circumstances. It is one of the sober, ably conducted country journals of the State. As its name indicates, it is Democratic in politics, but views all political questions from a liberal, enlightened standpoint, and never permits itself to be used for any base purpose, either in politics or otherwise. Mr. Love was married August 29, 1850, to Miss Anna M. Smith, a daughter of Judge M. H. Smith, of Bloomington. This has proved a long and happy union and has been blessed with 12 children, namely: Sarah A., now the wife of John McLean; James P., a resident of Caldwell, Kan.; Flora R., the wife of F. W. Jones, a well-to-do business man of Moberly; Howard E., the third child, died in 1866; Frank S. is also a resident of Caldwell, Kan.; Thomas J., the fourth son, died in infancy; Madison S., Charles A., Emma L., Claude, Nellie V. and Eugene, the last five at home. Mr. Love has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1854. A resident of Macon county for nearly 40 years, since early manhood, he has been identified with its affairs, political, material and otherwise, from the beginning, in a manner that reflects only credit upon himself and upon the county. Known as well, perhaps, as any man who ever made his home within the borders of the county, he is as universally and highly respected as he is well known. As an officer his record is without a stain and such as to command the indorsement of the people; whilst as a citizen he is justly esteemed one of the useful and influential men of the county. As a newspaper man, both as a manager and editor, he has an enviable reputation, and is looked upon by journalists generally in this part of the State as one of their best rep-

representatives. Personally he is kind-hearted and of pleasant, popular manners, and is much prized both as a neighbor and as a companion in the social circle. Mr. Love we have found to be one of the true and worthy men of Macon county.

WILLIAM D. LOVE

(Farmer, Section 34).

Mr. Love is a successful farmer of this township, and was born in Tennessee June 5, 1828. He was the son of Daniel Love, who, soon after the birth of William, moved to Virginia and settled on the James river. He made his home there until his final taking off. William D. came to Macon county in 1851, and by thrift, honest industry, and indefatigable perseverance, has amassed a nice fortune. He is a good man and valuable citizen, and all that know him rejoice at his success. He owns 150 acres of land, 130 of which are in good cultivation and with nice improvements upon them. Mr. Love early in life wooed and won Miss Francis R. Powell, with whom he formed an alliance on the 15th day of February, 1852. She has been all that man could wish as a wife, and has shared with equal sympathy his joys and woes. They have nine children: Harriet, James, Arthur, William W., Creston, Edward L., Mary T., Anna B. and Henry P., all of whom are jewels worthy a monarch's crown. Mr. and Mrs. Love are earnest members of the Baptist Church.

GIDEON C. LYDA

(Deputy-Sheriff of Macon county, Macon City).

Mr. Lyda, though a young man, has had quite an active, and somewhat extensive, experience in the affairs of life, and has shown the energy and enterprise which, when directed in a regular and permanent channel, that ripeness of judgment will do, as age advances, cannot fail to place him in a prominent position of success and of usefulness and influence as a citizen. That a young racer has too much life and blood to be kept close to the track during his first experience on the turf, so far from being considered a fault, is considered the most promising sign of a future successful career. It is better to have too much life and blood in one's early years than not enough, for age usually brings steadiness of mind and singleness of purpose. The young man of little fire in his nature becomes stupid as he grows old, whilst his lively, animated companion, if he is not too intractable, becomes the man of energy and enterprise and of success and prominence. This is the lesson that the lives of men teach, the world over, and to which there are few exceptions. With the spirit and ambition Mr. Lyda has shown heretofore, and with his qualities of mind, and his education and irreproachable character, it is venturing nothing to say that he is destined to take an enviable place in any community where his lot may be cast. Gideon C. Lyda was born in Macon county, February 14, 1852, and was a son of Gideon Lyda, an old

and highly-respected citizen of this county, an outline of whose life appears in the sketch of John Lyda of Atlanta, elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Lyda's mother was a Miss Miranda De Frees. Her brother, B. L. De Frees, was State Treasurer of Louisiana under the Confederacy. Gideon C. was the youngest of 14 children, all but three of whom are living. He was reared on the old Lyda homestead in Eagle township and had good opportunities for an education. After attending the common schools he took a course at Macon High School in Bloomington and then attended McGee College for one term. Subsequently he entered the State Normal School at Kirksville, but did not continue there until his graduation, on account of the death of his father, by which he was called home. His first active work on his own account was as agent of the Barnes Publishing Company, having been employed to introduce their series of school books for adoption by the public schools of this county. He then followed teaching with success for about two years, and after this united with Major W. C. B. Gillespie to establish the North Missouri *Register*. They succeeded in placing the *Register* on a solid basis of business success and popular influence. Under their management the *Register* became one of the most prominent and influential Democratic journals throughout North-central Missouri. But cosmopolitan journalism is notoriously not the shortest and smoothest road to a fortune, and young Lyda was not insensible to the advantages represented by at least a sufficiency of this world's goods. After a successful experience of 18 months with the *Register*, he sold out and engaged in the drug business, having several years before taken a private course of study in medicine and pharmacy. Aware that the profits on drugs are generally greater than the cost-price, he felt assured that, if this business was not so interesting as journalism, there was at least money in it, which made it endurable. But as a druggist he was disappointed — perhaps for the want of an India-rubber conscience to charge 85 cents for six powders that cost originally 10 cents a pint. Anyhow, he failed as a druggist, and lost all he had. After two years' experience in drugs he came back to Macon county, in pretty much the same condition of mind that the doctor was in who said that if he had good luck he thought he would succeed in pulling the old man through, alive. He now resumed teaching, and from this on followed various occupations, never failing, however, to vote the straight Democratic ticket at every possible opportunity. In 1880 he was appointed deputy-sheriff of Macon county. He was just the man for this place and has made a regular *ne plus ultra* deputy-sheriff. He was first deputy under his brother, John S. Lyda, and then, after Mr. Morgan came into office, he was retained, having become a sort of *vade mecum* in that office. To make a long story short, he has made one of the most capable and efficient deputies who ever discharged the duties of that office or enlivened the waning spirits of a hung jury by a good joke. Mr. Lyda is very popular throughout the county and will not improbably be called to the office of high sheriff himself, some day. He has been

twice married, first, in 1873, to Miss Nannie Burton of Kirksville. She died about four years ago, and he was married to his present wife, formerly Miss Sallie Todd, of this county, May 1, 1882. He has one child, Myrtle, a little girl, some eight years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Lyda are both church members, he of the Baptist and she of the Christian denominations.

WILLIAM McCULLOUGH

(Of McCullough & Smith, Grocers; and Moore, McCullough & Co., Millers, Macon City).

Mr. McCullough, a leading and active business man of this place, came to Macon City in the spring of 1869, and followed market gardening for about seven years. He had been brought up to this, and understood it thoroughly, so that his success in the business was assured. In 1876 he also engaged in the grocery trade, with Mr. Frank Smith as his partner. They have since continued in the business together. They built up one of the leading grocery houses of Macon City, and carry an extensive stock, which includes every thing to be found in a first-class grocery. Their trade is very large, and besides a heavy custom in Macon City, they do a large business outside of town and throughout the surrounding country. Mr. McCullough also engaged in the milling business some years ago, Mr. William Johnson then being his partner. Then Mr. Smith also became a partner in the milling firm, and a year later Mr. Moore succeeded Johnson, the firm thus becoming Moore, McCullough & Co., as it at present stands. They have an excellent mill, and manufacture flour and other breadstuffs in large quantities. They use the roller system, which has proved a complete success, and their flour has attained a wide reputation for excellence. They are also quite extensively engaged in the grain business. Besides their business in this line at Macon City, they have a large grain warehouse at DeWitt, in Carroll county, where they handle most of the grain shipped from that vicinity. Mr. McCullough devotes his attention generally to the grocery store, mill and grain business, whilst Mr. Moore attends particularly to the mill, and Mr. Smith especially to the grocery house. Thus every thing moves along with harmony, and to the best advantage of all, as well as with success.

EDWIN McKEE

(Of McKee & Smith, Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, Boots, Shoes, Etc., Etc., Macon).

This firm was organized in 18—, and has since been engaged in its present line of business at this place. Both gentlemen composing the firm are men of business ability and experience. Mr. Smith was an old merchant of Howard county, well known for his high character and personal popularity. He attends principally to the duties of making purchases at the wholesale markets and has the reputation among wholesale men of being one of the best buyers in the country.

Mr. McKee confines himself principally to managing the store or stores, for their house occupies two large sales rooms, and for this he is especially well fitted. A thorough business man, he is at the same time a man of superior tastes, fine personal appearance, popular manners and agreeable disposition—such a man as is calculated to keep a store in good shape, well arranged and presentable, and to make one feel welcome and at ease while examining his stock or making purchases. They carry an exceptionally large stock of goods and are the leading house in their line at Macon City. Mr. McKee is a native of New York, born at Hinsdale, February 22, 1832. He was educated at Genesee College, now Syracuse University, from which he graduated with honor in 1860. He then went to Russellville, Ky., and was engaged in teaching there for nearly a year. Returning to New York, he enlisted in the marine service and was out for nearly three years. He held the office of corps sergeant and was on the war ship *Vanderbilt*, during its pursuit of the Alabama. The *Vanderbilt* traveled over 25,000 miles in search of the Alabama. In 1865 Mr. McKee came to Missouri and located at Chillicothe, where he was engaged in business for about a year, and then became principal of the public schools of that place, a position he held for three years. He then engaged in business again and continued three or four years, or until he came to Macon City and formed his present partnership with Mr. Benjamin Smith, with whom he has since been associated. Mr. McKee has been a member of the school board for about two years. In July, 1869, he was married to Miss Frank Hawley, of New York. They have one child, Lloyd Hawley. Mr. McKee is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Macon City.

M. B. MARCUM

(Of the late firm of Tucker & Marcum, Proprietors of the Palace Hotel).

Mr. M., a native of Tennessee, was born in 1827. He was raised as a farmer, receiving a common school education, and followed his profession in his native State until 1844, when he moved to Iowa, where he married in 1849, Miss Harriet Poston. Remaining there until 1858, he then came to Missouri and continued to farm until 1874. He then took charge of the Marcum House, of Chillicothe, Mo., which after running for ten years he gave up for the Wabash Hotel in Macon City. He retained this house only a few months, and went into the Palace Hotel, where his courteous manners and accommodating disposition make him universally popular. During the war Mr. Marcum enlisted with the twenty-third Missouri, his first experience being at the battle of Shiloh. He went with Sherman to the sea. At the end of three years of faithful and efficient service he returned home without a scratch. Mr. and Mrs. M. have three children: Sarah, Nancy and Franklin Sherman.

J. L. MARTIN,

(Circuit Clerk, Macon City).

Most of the time for the six years preceding his election to the office of circuit clerk in 1882, Mr. Martin was engaged in teaching school, principally in Macon and Randolph counties. He was quite successful as a school teacher and his services were in request wherever he was known. His popularity as a teacher had not a little to do with his election to his present office. He made the race against Mr. Barnabas Swarthout, of La Plata, defeating him by a large majority. Since then he has devoted his entire time and attention to his official duties, and has won the reputation of being one of the most faithful and efficient circuit clerks the county ever had. Mr. Martin has been a cripple practically since 1880, being compelled to use crutches since that time. Five years before he had the misfortune to receive a slight injury to his right hip, which continued to grow worse until at last, in 1880, he was compelled to resort to crutches. A man of resolution and mental activity, however, he neglects no duty on account of his physical affliction, but is perhaps more scrupulous to keep everything up in shape than others would be. He is a prominent Mason and has filled all the chairs in the Blue Lodge. He is also a member of the Triple Alliance and is connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Josephus L. Martin was born in Randolph county, Mo., and is a son of Wm. B. and Sarah M. (Goodding) Martin, the former still living at Callao in Macon county, Mo. The mother died in 1865. In 1860 the family removed to College Mound and there J. L. had the benefit of the advantages afforded by McGee College, but he did not continue in that institution until his graduation. In 1874 he began teaching school and continued it, as has been stated, up to 1860. During this time, however, he spent about a year in Texas and was for one session (1881) clerk to the committee on internal improvements in the Missouri House of Representatives, of which Hon. L. A. Thompson was chairman. Mr. Martin is quite popular throughout the county and commands the confidence of the public.

JUDGE RICHARD S. MATTHEWS

(Attorney at Law, Macon).

Judge Matthews, who has held the office of probate judge of Macon county for the last six years, and is a successful attorney and respected citizen of this county, is a native Missourian, born near Milton, in Randolph county, July 14, 1847. His father was from Prince William county, Va., and was reared upon a farm that afterwards became a part of the battle-field of Bull Run. His mother was from Oldham county, Ky. Richard N. Matthews, the father, was born in 1812, and came to Missouri in 1836, locating in Ralls county. He subsequently settled in Monroe county, and lived for a long time in Monroe, but

settled permanently in Randolph where he still resides. He was married in the latter county in 1843, to Miss Minerva G. Phelps, born in Kentucky in 1822. They reared but two children: Robert H., now living at Cairo, in Randolph county, and Richard S. The father's occupation was farming and he became comfortably situated in life, being now in the enjoyment of a competency. Richard S. remained at home until he was 19 years of age, assisting on the farm and attending the local schools. He then entered McGee College in which he studied for the four following years. He took the degree of B. S. The college during Judge Matthews' course was under the presidency of Dr. Mitchell, one of the able educators of the State. After his graduation Mr. Matthews took charge of the preparatory department of the college, and had control of that department for three years. He gave eminent satisfaction as a teacher, as we understand from those familiar with his record in that position. While conducting the preparatory department of the college, he also studied law. In 1873 he was duly admitted to the bar by Judge George H. Burekhardt, of Randolph county, and during the fall of that year located at Macon City in the practice of his profession. Here his irreproachable character, scholarly attainments and professional qualifications readily recommended him to the confidence of the community, and he soon began to accumulate a substantial practice. In 1878 he was elected on the Democratic ticket judge of the probate court, and in 1882 was re-elected. The last time he ran he had no opposition. This carries with it its own compliment. So far as probate business is concerned, he is of course inhibited from practice, but in the other courts, particularly the circuit court, he has kept up his practice. Judge Matthews is highly esteemed as a citizen in every relation of life. On the 21st of August, 1872, he was married to Miss Armada Gilstrap, a daughter of Hon. Abner Lee Gilstrap, a prominent lawyer of Springfield, Mo., but formerly of this county. Mrs. M. is also a graduate of McGee College of the class of 1872. They have four children: Orlow B., Otho F., Corinne and Richard L. The Judge and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

DR. EMERY A. MERRIFIELD

(Physician and Surgeon).

Dr. M. is the son of Francis and Sarah (Kimball) Merrifield, of Vermont. In this family there were 11 children, all of whom are living and scattered in the Eastern and Western States with their children, numbering about 40, three of whom are ministers in the Baptist denomination, and are graduates both in the literary and theological department of Madison University, New York; three hold the controlling interest in the Mendota Cottage Organ Factory, with a paid up capital of \$100,000, and the rest are farmers, working about 2,000 acres in their farms, with the exception of Emery, who is a retired physician. He was born in Windham county, Vt., August

20, 1826, and was educated at Leland Seminary, devoting fully two years to the study of languages. He then went to the Albany Medical College, where he graduated in the spring of 1853. Thus early, he showed that tenacity of purpose which has distinguished him through life, and in order to accomplish his heart's dearest wish, sawed wood at night to help pay for his tuition. His one brother, older, was not less independent, and from this fact arose the following distich:—

Merrifields, two in number,
Saw wood while others slumber.

Dr. Merrifield practiced medicine until the red banner of Mars was unfurled in the land. He then went out with the Fifty-eighth Illinois as assistant surgeon. After two years he was raised to the rank of first surgeon of the Forty-fourth Illinois, with which he was connected until the close of the war. A friend says of him, that reports came home of his great faithfulness with the sick and wounded, of both soldiers and officers, and his enemies, in suffering, were his friends to care for; and many are the pleasant re-unions with Confederates, as well as Federals, because of kindnesses exchanged in his army life. Coming out of his four years' service with health completely shattered, he gave up his profession and began farming. He moved to Macon in 1866, and located where he is now living. On the 2d of May, 1855, he was joined in holy wedlock to Miss Martha E. Morgan, only daughter of Peter and Anna (Carson) Morgan, of Herkimer county, N. Y., and a most intelligent and cultivated lady. Her education was conducted at Springfield Seminary. Mrs. M. has one brother who is a farmer and cheese factoryman in the State of New York. Dr. and Mrs. Merrifield have two children: Charles H. and Frank E. The Doctor is now living a retired life. He owns a fine farm of 200 acres joining Macon City, and has a handsome suburban residence as the results of his life's exertions and prudent management. *Sans peur et sans reproche*, his standing in the county is unexceptionable.

BENJAMIN J. MILAM, M.D., AND ALFRED B. MILLER, M.D.,
OR MILAM & MILLER

(Physicians and Surgeons, Macon City).

Drs. Milam & Miller formed their present partnership in the practice of medicine at Macon City in June, 1882, and have since been actively engaged in the practice of their profession together. Both are gentlemen of thorough general and medical education, and each has had a number of years' experience in the practice. Possessed of the natural aptitudes necessary to successful physicians to a marked degree, and well qualified for the practice by both study and experience, they have rapidly advanced, as was expected, to a front rank in their profession. Their practice has largely increased and their reputation steadily ex-

tended, and they are now looked upon as leading physicians of the county, and indeed throughout the surrounding country.

Dr. Benjamin Johnson Milam was born in Old Bloomington, of this county, July 26, 1849. His parents were Solomon Milam and Matilda L., *nee* Baker. The father was from Tazewell county, Va., and came to Missouri in 1837. He met and married Miss Baker, who was from Howard county originally, in Randolph county. They came to Macon county in 1840. The father died on his farm at Old Bloomington in 1880 at the age of 65. The mother died at the same age the following year. They had a numerous family of children. Benjamin J. was educated at the Macon High School and at Central College, graduating from the latter in 1872, having taken besides the general course the classical course. Prior to this he had been teaching, and he afterwards followed teaching for two years. Meanwhile he had begun the study of medicine under Dr. T. B. Jackson, and he continued the study under Dr. Jackson until the fall of 1875, when he entered the St. Louis Medical College, in which he took a course of one term. Dr. Milam now returned to Macon county and engaged in the practice of medicine in partnership with Dr. Jackson. In the fall of 1876 he went to Philadelphia and took his second course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College of that city, graduating in the spring of 1877. Coming back to Macon county, he resumed the practice of his profession, this time without a partner, and continued it with success and increasing reputation for about five years, or until the formation of his present partnership with Dr. Miller. October 16, 1878, he was married to Miss Emma B. McCall, a daughter of A. P. McCall, of this county. They have three children: Ernest, Mary E. and Lillie M. Mrs. Milam is a member of the Christian Church, and the Doctor is a member of the M. E. Church South. He has been coroner of the county since 1879. He is a member of the County, District and State Medical Societies, and has been surgeon for the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad for the last three years. Dr. Milam's father was a prominent and highly respected citizen of the county and served several terms as county judge. His grandfather, whose name was also Solomon, came to this county from Virginia in 1836, and died here more than 25 years ago.

Dr. Alfred Beckett Miller was born in Marion county, Mo., near Palmyra, February 1, 1852. His parents were Abdel and Mary (Jones) Miller, his mother having been born in Maryland. The father was born in Marion county, Mo., in 1818, his father having been one of the pioneer settlers of that county. The father died there in 1869, and the mother in 1872. Abdel Miller was a successful farmer and a man of marked intelligence. He gave his children good school advantages. Alfred B. had the benefit of a course at Palmyra Seminary under the then well known educator, Marshall McIlhenny. He then entered Central College, where he took a thorough classical and scientific course, but did not complete the general course, becoming impatient to fit himself for the medical profession. He began the

study of medicine under Dr. B. A. Jandon at Palmyra. After a course of preparatory reading under the Doctor he entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, graduating with distinction in the spring of 1878. He engaged in the practice at Shelbyville, Mo., after his graduation and continued there, building up an excellent practice for four years, or until he formed his present partnership with Dr. Milam. While Dr. Miller is a physician of superior skill and attainments in the general practice, he is at the same time a specialist in gynæcology, or the diseases of women, in which he has been quite successful. He has recently been elected to fill the chair of Gynæcology at the State University by the board of regents, and he will accordingly deliver a course of lectures in the medical department in that institution during the next term. Dr. Miller was president of the District Medical Society last year, and he is also a member of the County and State Societies. On the 9th of October, 1879, he was married to Miss Lilian, an accomplished daughter of Rev. Lilburn Rush, of Missouri Conference M. E. Church South. The Doctor and Mrs. Miller are members of the M. E. Church South.

JOHN F. MITCHELL

(State Prosecuting Attorney, Macon City).

Mr. Mitchell is a worthy representative of that class of men who almost invariably succeed in life whatever their early circumstances may have been. He had no wealth or exceptional school advantages, nor any potential family influence to advance him. He came of a good family, one well respected, and his parents were remarked for their intelligence and personal worth, but they were not wealthy people, and the Mitchells, or at least those of the name related to him, are noted for their independence of character and self-reliance. Each one is disposed to look only to his own resources to make his way in the world. John F. Mitchell, the subject of this sketch, was born in Lewis county, Ky., June 10, 1847. His parents were Charles G. and Mary J. (Hendrickson) Mitchell, the father of Bourbon county, Ky., but the mother a native of Ohio. She was reared in Kentucky, however, where she was married, and they came to Missouri in 1858, locating at DeWitt, in Carroll county, where Mr. Mitchell, Sr., followed the tombstone business for some four years — a business that he had previously followed for more than a quarter of a century. In 1862 they went to Illinois on account of the war, where several of the family still reside. At the age of 19, John F., our subject, returned to Missouri, having received a good common-school education in the meantime, and taught several terms of school. He subsequently taught school in Knox county and in Kansas. He began reading law in Kansas in 1873, under W. L. Snyder, Esq., and afterwards read at McComb, Ill., under A. B. Cloe, Esq. He was admitted to the bar in 1875 at Palmyra, Mo., by Judge Redd, and after teaching a term of school in Knox county, he located at La Plata the same year and began the practice of his profession. He continued the practice of

his profession from that place with increasing success and reputation until he was elected to the office of prosecuting-attorney in 1882, defeating Col. Reuben J. Eberman for that office, a man who is quite as much known to fame as his name is euphonious. Mr. Mitchell's success in the criminal department of the law as a State prosecutor has been eminently successful. He won marked distinction by his able prosecution of the celebrated bank cases, and by the ability he displayed in the murder cases which have come before the court since his incumbency of his present office. On the 8th of September, 1875, he was married to Miss Eliza C. Kendrick, a daughter of James M. Kendrick, of Carroll county. They have one child, Earle. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the A. O. U. W. and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church. They have resided in Macon City since January, 1883.

JOHN H. MORGAN

(Sheriff, Macon).

Mr. Morgan is one of those frank, plain men, whole-souled and genial, who show at a glance what they are and reveal the qualities that never fail to inspire the confidence and respect of those around them. He has none of the Rutherford B. Hayes' canting hypocrisy about him, but is open and candid in everything he says and does. If he would like to have an office, he has no hesitation in letting it be known, boldly and above board, and does not go behind the door to whisper in the ears of his friends that they get up an urgent call on him to become a candidate and publish it, wording it about this way: "The undersigned, who have known you from infancy, recognizing your high character and appreciating your distinguished ability and exalted patriotism, hereby most earnestly and urgently request that you will allow us the high honor of using your name for the office of sheriff of Macon county," etc., etc., etc. Being a man of good, sober common sense, and satisfactory business qualifications, and never having done anything in his life which would cause the people to believe that if elected he would run off with the funds he collected, he became a candidate for the office of sheriff, in 1882, because he wanted the position and thought he could fill it satisfactorily. The result was that people came to think the same way he did and elected him by a handsome majority. He has made a good sheriff, as everybody knows, and will be re-elected this fall if he wants the office again and is not called to play his harp among the cherubs. Mr. Morgan is a native Missourian, born near Huntsville, August 29, 1839. His parents were Alexander Morgan and Nellie (*nee*) Winkler, both formerly of Kentucky. The father died in Macon county in 1874, but the mother is still living. John H. resided with his parents in Randolph county until 1847, when he moved to Macon, but only remaining there until 1854, then taking up his location in Putnam county. He returned to Macon in 1856. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Col. Burbridge's regiment of Clark's division of the State Guard, and subsequently participated in numerous fights and battles, including those a-

Dry Wood, Wilson's Creek, Lexington, etc. At Neosho he was taken sick and was compelled to come home, but he furnished a substitute, T. D. Tooley. He was shortly afterwards arrested and kept in prison for nearly a year; being released then on bond, he took no further part in the war. After the war he followed farming in this county until his election, and still has a good farm near Macon City which he manages. However, he also worked at the carpenter's trade considerably after the war and was for a time township assessor of Walnut township. August 30, 1868, he was married to Miss Louisa A., a daughter of William Cherry, of this county. She died soon after their marriage and he has not since married again. He is a member of the M. E. Church South and of the A. F. and A. M. For some time he was engaged in trading in stock with Mr. W. E. Attebury and had satisfactory success.

JUDGE JEFFERSON MORROW, SR.

(Treasurer of Macon County, Macon City).

Judge Morrow, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Macon county, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Missouri. His father, William Morrow, came to this State as early as 1818, and located first near Glasgow, in Howard county. After several removals (one to Tennessee) he settled permanently about 13 miles south-west of Macon City, in Macon county, in the spring of 1831. There he lived until his death, which occurred at the age of 66, in 1834. He was a native of Ireland, and was a blacksmith by occupation, and followed that trade, combined with farming, until his death. He was twice married: first to Miss Sarah Jay, of Caswell county, N. C. His second wife was a Mrs. Rachel Chambers, a widow lady. He had 12 children by his first wife, and four by his second. Judge Jefferson Morrow was of the first family of children, and was born in Clay county, Ky., October 5, 1813, being the youngest of the family. Seventeen years of age when his father came to Macon county, he has lived in this county ever since, a period of over half a century. December 29, 1836, he was married to Miss Minerva Summers, a daughter of Johnson Summers, of this county. Coming up in that early day, like most young men of this new country, he became a farmer, and has since followed that occupation, except when occupied with public duties. In 1837 he located on a farm in what was subsequently, and is still, Morrow township, named for himself, and lived on that place for a period of 45 years, or until November, 1882. He has been abundantly successful as a farmer, and is looked upon as one of the wealthy men of the county. A man of far more than average ability, and noted for his public spirit and zeal for the best interests of the county, he has, for generations, been identified with public life in county affairs. In 1836, when Macon county was organized, he was appointed the first sheriff of the county by the Governor. The county then included the territory now covered by Macon, Adair, Shelby and Putnam counties. He was twice re-elected to the office

of sheriff. Judge Morrow has his first quietus, under seal of the State, and remembers that the State revenue which he collected in 1837, throughout this large area, amounted to only \$210.69. After serving three terms as sheriff, he was elected a judge of the county court, in which office he served for a period of four years. From this time up to 1860, he was occupied with his farm affairs in Morrow township, but held various local township offices, and was, time and again, delegate to county conventions and a member of the county Democratic committee. The year before the war Judge Morrow was appointed county assessor, and made the assessment of the county for 1860. The same year he engaged in mercantile business at Callao, and sold goods there for two years, but finally closed out on account of the habit the militia had of "pressing" what they needed. In 1863 he was arrested by the militia without any known cause, and thrown in prison at Macon City, where he was kept for a short time. Judge Morrow continued on his farm until 1882, when he was elected treasurer of the county, a position he has since held. The judge has been a member of various conventions, and was a member of the State convention that recommended Senator Vest to the Legislature for election to the United States Senate. He is replete with many interesting incidents in the early history of the county, but space can not be given in this connection to relate them. But showing the primitive conditions in which justice was administered in those early times in this part of the State, it is worthy of special mention that Judge Morrow conducted the proceedings of the first grand jury of the county, he being its foreman, out in the open air, under a large oak tree, buildings being too scarce for a jury to obtain a room. That was certainly hardly more advanced than the surroundings of the first meeting of the Christians, who worshiped in the open air; but as Christianity was perhaps purer then than it is now, it is doubtless equally true that justice was not less pure in the early days of the county than it is in the mortgaged court-houses of our own time, and the political methods of the present day, when the men more often seek the offices than the offices the men. Judge Morrow, as every one who has known him long and well knows, has lived a blameless and upright life; and now, as the shadows of old age begin to fall around him, the evening of his earthly career is brightened by the confidence and respect of those among whom the years of his usefulness, up to the present, have been spent. He and his good wife have had a family of eight children: William, Celia, Mary, Jefferson, Minerva, Johnson, Rebecca and Charles. Celia is the wife of Thomas B. Miller, Mary is the wife of William A. Gleason, Minerva is the wife of John W. Banta, and Rebecca is the wife of John W. Neal. The Judge and Mrs. Morrow are members of the Christian Church. The Judge's farm is situated six miles south of Callao, and contains over 1,100 acres of fine land. In 1850 he went to California, and was absent 14 months, during nearly half of which time he was engaged in mining. He returned by the Panama route, and was 104 days on the bosom of the Pacific ocean, being over two months in a dead calm, so

that no progress could be made sailing. The crew and passengers endured many hardships, in which, of course, he was a participant.

MARTIN MUFF

(Macon City).

Mr. Muff was born in Prussia, January 15, 1841, and is the son of Christian Muff, a native of Prussia, and still living there. His mother, Agnes (Schmidt) Muff, died in 1859. There were four brothers: Peter, chief surgeon in the San Francisco Marine Hospital; Frederick, importer of jewelry in Jersey City; John, still in Prussia, and Martin, a rough draught of whose life is here given. He received a common-school education and worked on his father's farm until 1863, when, a natural *gen de guene* and "sniffing the battle afar," he determined to come to America, then writhing in the agonies of civil war. Mr. Muff joined the Fourth Regular Artillery and fought for the Union with as much vim as if a son of the soil. He distinguished himself by his bravery, being wounded three times. Upon one occasion he was promoted for gallantry; he pulled his captain from under his fallen horse, put him on his own and brought him safely off, they being the last to leave a lost field. After three years of noble service Mr. M. was honorably discharged, and after working round in different places he finally, October 2, 1871, settled in Macon county, where in the suburbs of Macon City he has a snug little home and charming family. He married, August 1, 1872, Miss Docia Foster, from Kentucky. They have three children: William C., born February 8, 1874; Lewis Hays, born April 4, 1877, and Agnes A., born March 5, 1879. Mr. Muff is engaged in raising small fruits, bringing his sprouts from his native country. He is an industrious, reliable man and a valuable citizen. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

T. F. O'DANIEL

(Proprietor of the Macon City Stone and Marble Works).

Mr. O'Daniel, who has had over 40 years' experience in his present business, and is perhaps the most skillful and proficient mechanic and, indeed, artist in this line, has the only general marble and stone works in Macon county, and commands a large custom, not only in this county, but throughout the neighboring counties. He carries a full line of gravestones and monuments of all patterns, both in American and Italian marble, and in granite, Tennessee and Maine, as well as in other varieties. Mr. O'Daniel is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., born January 5, 1821. His parents were John and Mary (Schroder) O'Daniel, his father a native of Ireland, and his mother of New Hampshire. T. F. remained at home with his parents until he was 16 years of age, and was intended for one of the learned professions, being educated with that object in view. After completing a general English course at the college of West Ely, in Missouri, from which he graduated in the spring of 1838, he was sent to Upper

College to take a course in the classics, but became tired of study and quit college. In 1840 he came East, to Illinois, and began an apprenticeship at Quincy, under Samuel Hutton, in the stone-cutter's trade. He worked there for four years, and then went to St. Louis, where he learned the marble-cutting business, under John G. Wilson, which he completed in three years, or in 1847. From this time on, he established shops and worked at different points in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, until 1877, when he came to Macon City and engaged in the business at this place. He has carried on his present line of business at Macon City for the last seven years continuously, and has met with excellent success. February 22, 1850, Mr. O'Daniel was married to Miss Susan A., a daughter of Judge James Inman, of Wisconsin, but formerly of Kentucky. She died two years afterwards, leaving one child, which is also deceased. February 1, 1855, he was married to Miss Amanda W. Knox, a daughter of James D. Knox, of Warsaw, Ill., but from Kentucky to Illinois. They have had seven children: Clara B., William F., Rosalee (deceased), Edward J., Arthur J. (deceased), Meda and Bertie. Mrs. O'Daniel is a member of the M. E. Church South. Mr. O. served as justice of the peace for some time at Warsaw, Ill. He is a man of fine business qualifications, full of energy, and calculated to make any business successful to which he turns his attention.

J. W. PATTON

(Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Macon City).

Mr. Patton, a thriving business man and respected citizen of this place, has made his way up to his present position by his own exertions and business enterprise. He commenced his career in business life at blacking stoves in a hardware store and rose from place to place, securing a good commercial education as he came up, until now he is one of the substantial business men of the community. He is a native Missourian, born in Randolph county, January 24, 1846. His father, N. H. Patton, was one of the oldest residents of the county. His mother's maiden name was Rebecca Roush. The family came to Macon City in 1861. About this time young Patton had started on a college course at McGee College, but the war coming on, he was prevented from continuing it. He then enlisted in the Forty-second Missouri under Col. Forbes, and served principally in Missouri and Tennessee until the close of the war. Returning after the expiration of his service, he went to St. Louis and began a course at Commercial College. After his course at Commercial College, he returned to Macon City and began his present business in 1866, which he has since carried on. He carries a stock of from \$8,000 to \$10,000 and does a large business. Mr. Patton is also proprietor of Egges & Patton's patent shelving irons which he manufactures and sells throughout all of the States and Territories. The shelving irons are sold throughout all the States and territories, and Mr. Patton keeps two men on the road. These irons are made by Paulfrey, who has 15 or 20 men employed all the time on this work. Mr. Patton has been sole proprietor

since February, 1883, and on the first year's introduction his sales were \$20,000, and he is now vigorously pushing the business, which has thus far proved very profitable. On the 1st of March, 1870, Mr. Patton was married to Miss Emma J. Bearce. They have two children: Mabel and Hall. Mrs. Patton is a member of the Baptist Church and he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

THOMAS W. REED, D.D.S.

(Macon City Mo.).

Dr. Reed, a leading dentist of Macon county, is a native Missourian, born in Boone county, near Columbia, July 8, 1832. His parents were John and Prudence (Waller) Reed, who came to Boone county from Union county, Ky., as early as 1825. The father is a farmer by occupation and is still living. Thomas W. was reared on the farm and remained at home until he was 19 years old. He then went to Shelbyville, Mo., and began the study of dentistry, which he continued at Shelbyville and at other points for about four years. However, during this time and after a year or two of study, he began the practice of dentistry, following the practice of that profession in Boone, Audrain, Howard and Macon counties, locating at Macon City in 1865. After coming to Macon City he entered the St. Louis Dental College in which he took a thorough course, graduating from that institution in 1867. Returning to Macon City immediately after his graduation, he resumed the practice of his profession and has since continued it. His practice has steadily increased and he now employs, and for some time past has had an assistant, in order to meet the wants of his patrons. As these facts show his career has been quite successful. He is a member of the Macon Medical Society and also of the State Dental Society. On the 7th of July, 1857, he was married to Miss Addie Luckey, a daughter of John Luckey, of Audrain county. They have a family of six children: Waller L., now a dentist at Mexico, Mo.; Frank P., a dentist at La Plata; Addie, now Mrs. J. R. Blackwell; Frederick M., Leslie and John. Dr. and Mrs. Reed are members of the M. E. Church South. Dr. Reed is an affable, pleasant gentleman.

NATHAN S. RICHARDSON, M.D.

(Physician and Surgeon, Macon).

Dr. Richardson, a leading physician of North Missouri, and for three years prior to the fall of 1880, the Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars for the State of Missouri, as well as one of the most gallant men in the ranks of the Union during the late war, has been a resident of Macon for nearly 20 years, actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, and during all this time, as well as previously, his life has been such as to challenge the esteem and confidence of all who know him. As a citizen he has ever striven for the welfare of the community and for the best

interest, of all, not only locally, but generally, and every movement calculated to promote the common good, whether of a material, political, moral or benevolent nature, or otherwise, has received his earnest and zealous support. He has been active in school affairs, and is now a member of the school board of Macon. He has been a member of the city council of Macon four years, and in January, 1883, was elected mayor of the city by all but a unanimous vote, receiving 517 of the 529 votes cast at the election, and was re-elected mayor, January, 1884. He was elected on the Temperance issue, and being recognized as the head and front of the Temperance movement, not only in this county, but throughout the State generally, the majority by which he was elected speaks a more eloquent eulogy for his influence at home and his high character where he is best known than any sentiment we could indite. Dr. Richardson is a native of Ohio, born in Warren county, August 24, 1830. His father, Nathan Richardson, was a prosperous farmer of that county, and highly esteemed and respected. His mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Boosby, was a lady of rare strength of mind and character and singular sweetness of disposition, and was loved by her neighbors for her many estimable qualities only less than in her own family. She was a lady of culture and refinement with a marked taste for study, and from her young Richardson largely inherited that thirst for knowledge which has ever been one of his conspicuous characteristics. At the age of six he entered the neighborhood district schools, where he continued for nine years, and even during these early years of his life he was noted for the avidity with which his mind grasped all the learning within his reach. From the district school he advanced to Lebanon Academy, Ohio, his father appreciating his talents and ambition for learning, and desiring to give him every opportunity to advance himself in his power. Here young Richardson continued an indefatigable student for five years, and graduated with honor at the age of 20. A graduation from Lebanon Academy at that time was considered, as it has ever since been, a great distinction, for it was regarded as one of the ablest institutions in the country, and has since become a distinguished Normal University of Ohio. Still not satisfied with his acquirements, though well qualified for the activities of life, young Richardson now entered Bacon's Commercial College of Cincinnati, in which he remained until he acquired a thorough business education. Returning home from Cincinnati, he remained on the farm with his father, assisting in the duties of carrying on the place until 1852, thus not only obtaining an excellent practical knowledge of farm affairs, but by the out-door exercise and physical activity incident to farm work, greatly improving and strengthening his physical constitution. Possessed of large humanity and warm sympathies, he had come to the conclusion that the medical profession offers the best field for the practical and beneficent exercise of these qualities. Certainly the life of no one can be more useful than that of one who devotes himself intelligently and faithfully to administering to the sick and suffering. Accordingly, he began the study of medicine, earnestly

and zealously, and in due time, in 1853, entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, where he remained two years. Dr. Richardson now came further West and located at Council Bluffs, Iowa, where his attainments as a physician and surgeon, and his culture and high character as a man, were at once recognized. He was soon in the possession of a large and steadily increasing practice. He continued the practice at Council Bluffs for several years. During this time important advances had been made in medical science as taught by the schools, and Dr. Richardson determined to avail himself of the higher instruction they now afforded. In 1859 he re-entered the medical college and took a second thorough course, graduating in March, 1861. This was from the Ohio Medical College. The war was by this time close to hand, and having no sentiment with regard to public affairs but that of loyalty to the Constitution and the Union, soon after his graduation he promptly offered himself as a volunteer to the cause of his country. He was appointed assistant surgeon in the Union army, and placed in charge of the field hospital service in the West, serving in the Western branch of the army with credit and distinction until the fall of Atlanta. He was now transferred to the Army of the Potomac, under Grant, and made surgeon of the famous Thirteenth Ohio cavalry. Here he quickly gained the confidence and respect of the regiment, and won the esteem of every officer in his division. No danger deterred him from the performance of his duty, and by his fearlessness on the field of battle he won the sobriquet of the "Unterrified Doctor." His gallantry on the field of battle is mentioned more than once in history. Among the other notices, the following is taken from Whitelaw Reid's history: "Ohio in the War:" "The Thirteenth Ohio cavalry was placed on picket duty, and in Lee's immediate front. In this position it stood all the night through, and until about daybreak, April 9, when Gen. Lee's forces made an impetuous dash on the National army. Lieutenant Cooper, of the Thirteenth Ohio, fell from his horse, mortally wounded, and was about to fall into the hands of the enemy. This danger caught the quick eye of Surgeon Nathan S. Richardson, who rode through the lines, exposing himself to the fire of the enemy, reached the place where the Lieutenant lay bleeding, and, assisted by his orderly, took the dying young hero upon his saddle and carried him off the field." This was on the morning of Gen. Lee's surrender. During Dr. Richardson's service he was noted for his uniform kind and tender treatment of all the soldiers placed under his care, whether from the Union or the Confederate army. At the close of the war he returned to the West, thoroughly imbued with its enterprise and the magnificence of his future, and located at Macon, in Missouri, where he has since resided, and quietly and faithfully pursued the practice of his profession. Such is his recognized ability and learning as a physician and surgeon that he has long held the position of one of the ablest members of the medical profession in this section of the State. Dr. Richardson has been actively identified with every Temperance organization since the Washingtonians. He became a Good Templar

in the fall of 1855, and has held an unbroken membership in that order ever since. He never tasted a drop of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in his life. In July, 1877, he was elected Great Worthy Chief Templar of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and was twice afterwards re-elected. By his ability and zeal in the cause of Temperance, he increased the numerical strength of the order from less than 13,000 to over 28,000 within a period of three years following 1878. He has three times represented the Grand Lodge of Missouri in the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the World. At the last session of the Grand Lodge of Missouri he was again re-elected Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the State. In 1856 Dr. Richardson was married to Miss Rebecca F. McFadden, of Council Bluffs, Iowa. They have but one child, Miss Kate, a young lady of rare grace of presence and superior endowments.

FRED A. ROSWALL

(Proprietor of Roswall's Photograph Parlors and Studio, Macon City).

Mr. Roswall, still a young man, less than 30 years of age, occupies a position in his profession, that of photography, among the first in this section of the State. He studied his art in the city of New York, where he took a thorough novitiation, both theoretic and practical, and became by certification a regular *maitre es art* in photography. After his licenciation in New York, he came West and located at Clarence, in Shelby county, where he established a gallery and studio, which he conducted with success for three years. From Clarence he came to Macon City, and has since been engaged in photography at this place continuously, except for a short time during which he was connected with Mullett's well known wholesale house in the line of photograph materials at Kansas City. Mr. Roswall is the leading photographer in Macon county and one of the leading artists in his profession in North Missouri. He has his appartments handsomely furnished, and has a full supply of all the latest *ouils es arts* in photography, so that, being thoroughly educated both by study and experience in his profession, he is prepared to do as fine work as can be had in the country. In his gallery are to be seen specimens of work which would compare favorably with any in the larger cities. As has been said, he acquired his art in New York, which, in photography, is surpassed by no city on the globe, and he there learned it thoroughly, familiarizing himself with all the principles as well as the details of the practice of his profession, so that he is in fact, as well as in name, a master of his art. Mr. Roswall has \$2,000 invested in his parlors, gallery and studio, and the presentment they make shows that he is an artist in conception as well as in practice. He was born in Gotland, Sweden, July 31, 1856, and was a son of J. P. and Gertrude (Emgrall) Roswell, of Sweden. In 1873 he immigrated to America, and located at the city of New York, where young Roswall learned photography, as stated above. On the 2d of July, 1879, he was married to Miss Sarah M. Hall, a daughter of William H. and Elizabeth E. Hall, proprietor of the Olive Hotel at Clarence. Mr. Roswall is a

gentleman of education, polished manners and pleasant address, and is quite popular personally among those who know him, as he is professionally, which is saying not a little. His future in the *art d' photographie* seems one of more than ordinary promise.

ERNEST HENRY RUHRUP

(Deceased).

The subject of this sketch was born in Prussia July 1, 1836. He came to this country in 1858, and went at once to Macon City, where he established himself in business. He worked up a good trade, and after ten years retired to take a farm upon which his family now reside. Mr. Ruhrup was united, on the 5th of October, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth Gallner, daughter of John and Barbara Gallner, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1854, and located first in Wisconsin, but in 1859 moved to Macon county, Mo., to the farm now owned by Mrs. Ruhrup. There the old couple lived until called home. Mr. Ruhrup's marriage proved a happy one, and six blooming children were its fruit. Their names are respectively Henry, Minnie, Charles, Albert, Clara and Ida. But happiness in this world is but a gleam from a brighter one, and is ever fleeting, and this family are now mourning the loss of their protector, their shield, the tender father, the loving husband, who, on the 10th of January, 1884, laid down the burden and the mystery of this weary and incomprehensible life. He left his family well provided for, willing all his property to his wife. They were both members of the German Lutheran Church.

JOHN SALYER

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

John Salyer was born October 2, 1830, and was the son of James and Elizabeth (Arnett) Salyer, natives of South Carolina. James emigrated with his parents when in his sixth year to the State of Indiana in a one-horse cart, which contained all their goods and chattels. His wife (Elizabeth) died when 38 years old. He emigrated to this country in 1858, and went back to Indiana in December, 1863, to finish settling up his business there, and when at Logansport in that State he was taken sick, and in the dark went out at a door, which was five feet from a pavement, and fell, his head striking first, which caused concussion of the brain, and he died December 6, 1863. John was educated mostly at a Quaker school in Indiana, to which he walked daily a distance of five miles, and at the age of nineteen he became himself a teacher. Coming to Missouri in 1858, he engaged in farming, and in 1867 in distilling on his farm, and occasionally teaching school during winter. He had previously, in 1852, taken to himself a wife in the person of Miss Martha J. Bonham, of Indiana. In 1858 he was left a childless widower, and the following year was again married to Miss Merica A. Smith, daughter of Jonathan and Nancy (Cole) Smith, formerly of Indiana. He came to this county

in 1857. Mr. Smith was a Republican, and the only man in Liberty township who voted for Lincoln for President in 1860. He is since deceased, but he will ever be remembered as the only Lincoln man in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Salyer have three children: Charles, who married Mary Fletcher in 1879; Annie, who married Charles W. Belshe in 1882, and James, who is 11 years of age. During the war Mr. Salyer was captain of a company of State militia, and in 1868 he was elected to the Legislature, where he assisted in getting a constitutional amendment through the House permitting disfranchised people to vote, and amendments to town charters. Since that time he has been occupied in farming and distilling. In 1880 he moved to Macon City, and distilled spirits from grain for three years. At present he has charge of the county farm. Mr. Salyer was one of the 13 in all the county who voted for McClellan for President in 1864. Three besides himself were all that were in Liberty township, and on account of having no printed tickets, he wrote the four voted at Bloomington. Mr. Salyer was made a Mason in Indiana, and has been a member of Old Bloomington Lodge No. 102, for 26 years, and its worshipful master for 13 years.

JOHN SCOVERN

(Cashier of the First National Bank, Macon).

Mr. Scovern engaged in the banking business at Macon City in the spring of 1882, when he became a member of the firm of Scovern, Logan & Wilson, of which he became the cashier. This firm carried on the banking business with success until March, 1883, when the members, at the solicitation of Mr. Scovern, deciding to avail themselves of the advantages of the National banking laws, organized, with others, their present bank—the First National Bank of Macon City, of which Mr. Scovern is cashier. Before he engaged in the banking business, Mr. Scovern had established an enviable reputation as a capable and successful business man, and had accumulated considerable means. Known as a man of character and business ability, the banking firm of which he became a member at once commanded the confidence, and the business in their line, of Macon City and vicinity. The career of the firm of Scovern, Logan & Wilson was one of exceptionally gratifying success, and the First National Bank, the successor of this firm, has continued the success which the former inaugurated. Mr. Scovern is looked upon in banking circles as a cashier of more than ordinary ability and efficiency, and in the community at large is highly esteemed for his affable manners, accommodating disposition and thorough business qualifications. He is a native Missourian, born in Clark county, March 7, 1845. His parents were Samuel G. and Elizabeth (Gillins) Scovern, both originally of England. They were married in Ohio and settled in Clark county, Missouri, in 1844. The father is still a resident of that county and has been for forty years. He is a farmer by occupation and a successful one. John Scovern, the subject of this sketch, was reared on

the farm up to the age of twelve when he entered the office of the Alexandria *Reveille*, the first Free Soil paper ever published in Missouri, to learn the printer's trade. He remained in the printing office for about eight years and learned the printing business thoroughly. At the age of twenty, he established the *True Flag*, which he published for about four years, from 1865 to 1869, having for a partner during the last two years, N. L. Prentiss, now of Atchison, Kansas. Selling out his interest in the *True Flag*, he removed to Kirksville and engaged in mercantile business. In 1870 he was married to Miss Emma Haywood, of Clark county, and the following year he and George W. Browning established the North Missouri *Register* at Kirksville, with which Mr. Scovern was connected for about a year. He then removed to Glenwood and was successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits for about ten years, or until he embarked in banking at Macon City. Mr. and Mrs. Scovern have one child, Lula May, born July 20, 1872. He and wife are both members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Scovern is a prominent member of the Masonic order. Mr. Scovern's wife is a daughter of William H. Haywood, who settled in Clark county as early as 1832, and is still living there, one of the venerable and highly respected citizens of that county.

WILLIAM H. SEARS

(Of Guthrie & Sears, Attorneys at Law, Macon City).

Mr. Sears, one of the successful and prominent young lawyers of the twenty-seventh judicial circuit, and who was for four years prior to 1876 prosecuting attorney of Macon county, was born and reared in this county and was a son of Rev. William Sears, a pioneer settler and for many years an Old School Baptist minister, widely known and universally esteemed for his sterling character and earnest piety by all who knew him. William H., born August 8, 1848, was the eldest son by his father's third marriage. His mother's maiden name was Drucilla Ratliff, of the well known and highly respected family of that name, long settled in this section of the State. William H. received a good common school education as he grew up, and in 1869 began the study of law under Col. A. L. Gilstrap, of Macon City. As a youth he was remarked not only for close application to his studies, but for the rapid progress he made. Possessed of an active, quick mind, he seemed to grasp the principles involved in his studies almost at a glance, and was thus soon able to master the information afforded by the curriculum of common school studies. Practical in ideas and going directly to the point of everything with which he had to do, he felt that he had no time to lose, even if had the means to spare, necessary to enable him to take a course in the "upper air and solar walk" studies, such as Sophocles, Quintilian, Abstract Mathematics, etc. These he regarded as mere ornamental accompaniments of the average thin-haired, dyspeptic, spectacled "professor," who generally believes in spiritualism, than as necessary to a successful Western lawyer, and he therefore brushed them aside as Ben Butler did Sunset Cox, on the

“shoo-fly” principle. Anyhow, continuing his legal studies under Col. Gilstrap until 1870, he was then admitted to the bar by Judge Burckhardt, having passed a most creditable examination. And although he did not have a course of college training, he has succeeded in his profession much better than many who have had such a course. He entered at once into the active practice of his profession. Of a vigorous mind and industrious almost to a fault, he attended closely and faithfully to the business entrusted to him, and was generally successful in his cases. Thus he grew gradually into a good practice, and soon won the confidence of the public in his ability and qualifications as a lawyer, a confidence that had always been reposed in his character as a man. Genial in mind and conversation and agreeable and popular in manners, in 1872, two years after his admission to the bar, he had come to be regarded as the proper man for prosecuting attorney of the county. Accordingly he was nominated by the Democratic party for that office, being himself an ardent and active Democrat, and at the November election was triumphantly elected. The confidence of the public in him, neither professionally nor personally, was misplaced. He made a faithful and efficient public prosecutor, one of the ablest, as many claim, whom the county ever had. In 1874 he was re-nominated and re-elected, and filled the office with honor and ability until 1876. Illustrating the truth of Carlisle’s saying, that “the ambition of man is as boundless as space,” he was still not satisfied; but now his ambition took a nobler and happier direction — matrimony. And he was successful in this also. On the 12th of October, 1876, he was married to Miss Jennie Thatcher, a refined and accomplished daughter of W. S. Thatcher, of Atchison, Kan. Mr. Sears has been as happy in his domestic life as successful in his profession, and has, to add an additional charm to his home, a bright little boy, Charley T., now two years of age. After retiring from the office of prosecuting attorney he continued the practice of law, and has steadily advanced toward the front in his profession. He does a general practice and is quite successful with every class of cases, but especially so in the trial of criminal causes, the latter being a department of the law for which he is peculiarly well fitted, both by the natural qualities of his mind and by his experience and attainments. He is justly regarded as one of the best criminal lawyers in the circuit. On the 1st of January, 1883, Mr. Sears became associated in the practice with Mr. Ben Eli Guthrie, a partnership that has proved entirely agreeable to both and to the mutual advantage of each. They have a large practice in the courts of this county, and also do considerable business in the neighboring circuit courts. Mr. Sears has always taken a public-spirited interest in politics, and is regarded as a sound and safe leader by his party in the county. He has served as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, and has repeatedly represented his party in different conventions. He has served one term as a member of the city council, and has held other positions of local prominence. Mr. Sears is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and stands high in the esteem of all who know him.

GEORGE SHERMAN

(Section 35).

Mr. S., a leading farmer and stock-raiser of the county, comes of one of the most distinguished families of America. He is a descendant of a family which has gained an enviable reputation by its records as soldiers, and was born in Pennsylvania in 1807. He was brought to Ohio when an infant, the family having previously decided to locate in that State. The father, George Sherman, Sr., was a teamster and farmer, and bought provisions and grain for the American army in 1812. It was while engaged in delivering the same that he came to his death by drowning while crossing the Licking river in Muskingum county, Ohio. George grew up in Ohio and worked for several years at a nominal salary on the Ohio canal, and afterwards for a year at Moore's furnace. In 1865 Mr. Sherman moved to Macon county, Mo., and settled on the farm where he still resides. This comprises 340 acres of good prairie land, all except 80 acres of which is under cultivation. He has excellent buildings and other improvements, and is to-day one of the enterprising and progressive agriculturists of the township. He is much looked up to by the community, and has received unmistakable proofs of the esteem felt for him in the positions to which he has been elected. He served for some time as justice of the peace and at one time discharged the duties pertaining to the office of a judge of the county court. On the 26th of April, 1834, Mr. Sherman was married to Miss Matilda A. Barick, whose father, Philip Barick, was the first white settler on the Licking river. Of this union were born six children: Philip, George, James, who fought through the war; Louise, William and Elizabeth. Mr. Sherman is a prominent Mason. Coming of such a family as he has, one known the world over for the part they have taken in the public affairs of this country, it was not unnatural to believe that Mr. George Sherman would distinguish himself if no more than in a local way; and that he has done this, all will be willing to admit who are favored with his acquaintance.

BARTLEY SMITH, M.D.,

(Physician and Surgeon, Macon City.)

Dr. Smith comes of two old and highly respected Pennsylvania families, but is himself a native of Ohio, where his parents settled in an early day. His father, Rev. Walter Smith, was an able Baptist minister of Ohio, and his grandfather, Rev. Charles B. Smith, is known in the early Baptist histories of that State and Kentucky as one of the ablest preachers of the Baptist denomination. Mr. Smith's mother was a Miss Rachel Whitlatch, and she and his father were married in Ohio and came out to Ohio in company with the families of her father and father-in-law, Rev. Charles B. Smith. Dr. Smith was reared in Ohio, and received a good common school education. At the age of

19, he joined the Dunkard Church, and at once began to prepare himself for the ministry in that church. Three years afterwards he began preaching, being duly elected a minister in the Dunkard denomination, and continued preaching in the Dunkard Church for 25 years. However, at the age of 23 he also began the study of medicine, and took a thorough course in allopathy, but the ministry occupied the principal part of his time up to 1862, when he entered the P. M. Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, in which he took a complete course. Dr. Smith graduated in 1867. After this he practiced medicine in Ohio for about 10 years, and then came to Missouri and located at Wellsville, continuing the practice from that point in the neighboring vicinities of Montgomery, Audrain and Callaway counties. In the meantime he had severed his connection with the Dunkard denomination and become a member of the Christian Church. He was also licensed to preach in that church, and while at Wellsville filled the pulpit for his denomination. In January, 1882, he removed to Macon City, and has since been engaged in the practice here and also occasionally preaches for his church at this point as well as at adjoining towns. December 31, 1846, Dr. Smith was married to Miss Deantha M. Abraham, of Ohio. They have two children, Walter, in the drug business at Macon City, and Mary L., now Mrs. D. C. Meltner, of DeWitt, Missouri. The Doctor is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Triple Alliance.

FRANK SMITH

(Of McCullough & Smith, Grocers, and Moore, McCullough & Co., Millers, Macon City).

Mr. Smith, of the above named firms, who is a successful business man and respected citizen of Macon City, is a native of the State whence the next President of the United States will come, and was born in Auburn, Me., October 11, 1853. His parents were John and Ruth (Vickery) Smith, and when Frank was 12 years of age, they removed to Missouri, bringing their family and settled in Macon City. His father is now engaged in the hotel business at Stanberry. Prior to engaging in the hotel business, however, he had been in the grocery trade at Macon City, since his removal to this State. Frank Smith grew to manhood in Macon, and was educated in the common schools of this place. As he grew up he also learned the printer's trade, at which he worked for about two years. In 1876 he began in the grocery business, and has since been engaged in this line of trade with Mr. McCullough. In 1881, as stated in the sketch of Mr. McCullough, he bought an interest in the milling firm of Moore, McCullough & Co., with which he has since been identified. The business of their mill and grain trade of the grocery store have already been fully spoken of in the sketch of Mr. McCullough, so that it is unnecessary to add anything further in that regard. December 29, 1875, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Lizzie Titus, formerly a teacher

in the public schools at this place. They have one child, Waldo F. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Congregational Church.

ISAAC C. STEPHENS

(Dealer in Gent's Furnishing Goods, Macon City).

Mr. Stephens has had many years' experience in his present line of business, and now conducts the leading house in his line in Macon City. He is a man of thorough business qualifications, irreproachable character and popular manners, and is highly esteemed both personally and in business. Proficiently conversant with the clothing and gent's furnishing goods line, he keeps everything in his stock to be found in a first-class store, in the branch of business with which he is identified, and, considering quality, sells at prices which can not be cut under by competition. He has thus built up a large trade, a trade which is steadily increasing with the progress of population and wealth throughout the territory tributary to Macon City. Mr. Stephens is a native of the Blue Grass State of Kentucky, born in Wayne county, January 8, 1839. His parents were Gordon C. and Sallie (Crockett) Stephens, and his father was a successful merchant of Monticello. In 1844 the family came to Missouri, locating in Macon county, near Macon City, on a farm, where the father subsequently died. Isaac C. was then about 14 years of age, and two years later he took charge of the farm and conducted it for about four years, when, his mother dying, he crossed the plains and went to Colorado or Pike's Peak. Returning, however, soon afterwards, he attended school at Mexico and then attended the Macon High School at Bloomington. On leaving the high school he engaged in teaching and taught about three terms of school. At the expiration of his last term he came to Macon City and became a clerk in the store of Goldsberry & McQuie (which was about 23 years ago), remaining with them five years. At the expiration of this time, he commenced in business for himself, which he continued for another five years, afterwards forming a co-partnership with E. S. Goldsberry, his former employer, under the firm name of Goldsberry & Stephens. This relation existed until about 20 months ago when the firm dissolved, since which period Mr. S. has been engaged in dealing in clothing, hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods, with the exception of about 10 months, when Mr. Hail was associated with him, having charge of the dry goods store. This was sold to Messrs. Hail and Baker last August (1883). Mr. Stephens took for a wife Miss Anna Cravens, of Randolph county, a daughter of Owen Cravens. She is a graduate of Mount Pleasant College and is a lady of fine intelligence and attainments. They have five children: Owen Gordon, Mollie Knott, Lulie Pearl, Lethia and Howard Wendall. They have lost six: Cora Letitia, dying in 1883, at the age of 12; Walter Crockett died at about the age of six years. Both parents are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and he is a Master Mason.

DR. EDWARD C. STILL

(Physician and Surgeon, Macon City).

Dr. Still's father, Abram Still, who was a minister of the Gospel and also a physician, was the pioneer of the M. E. Church in this county, and of the medical profession. He preached the first sermon ever delivered in Macon county from his denomination, and administered the first dose of medicine ever given by prescription from a physician in the county. He was from North Carolina, and then came to Virginia, and his wife, whose maiden name was Martha P. Moore, was a daughter of James Moore, whose name is familiar to every one acquainted with the history of the Old Dominion. The Moores were early settlers near the Natural Bridge (called Rock Bridge), celebrated to all our Sabbath school readers of the Old School Presbyterian Sabbath School Library, by the pen of the gifted Dr. Brown, son of one of the captives, and not less, but more sadly, noted in Virginia history as the scene of the Abb's Valley Indian Massacre. In that massacre by the Shawnee Indians, young Moore's father, or the great-grandfather of Dr. Still, Capt. James Moore, as he was at that time a military officer, was murdered. A tradition is that the great-grandmother was taken to the present site of the City of Detroit and burned at the stake. Young James, himself, when 14 years of age, had been captured and taken into captivity by the savages, three years prior to the massacre and capture of the family. He remained with the Indians for seven years, and having become a universal favorite in the camp, especially with the squaws, he was by these protected from any harm which might have come to him through the effects of drunken disturbances of their lords. Satisfied with his condition, young Moore would probably not have returned to the white settlements had it not been on account of the ill-treatment of his sister at the time of the capture of the family. For her sake, and by the entreaties of friends, he returned to the old homestead where his sister Mary, or "Polly," as she was generally called, and other captives had gone. Soon after he was married to Miss Taylor, who bore him three children, two sons and a daughter, Martha, who, upon reaching womanhood, married Rev. Dr. A. Still, at that time a member of the Holston M. E. Church Conference. They raised a large family of children, all now living and themselves the heads of families. The subject of this sketch, Dr. E. C. Still, is the oldest one of his father's family. His parents lived after their marriage for a time in Tazewell county, Va., where he was born, January 15, 1824. Shortly afterwards they removed to Jefferson county, Tenn., where they resided for some years on what became the scene in our late war of the battle of New Market. There young Still attended the Holston Seminary, founded by the M. E. Church. Rev. Dr. Still, the father, preached in that State for some years and practiced medicine with success, in the vicinity of New Market. In 1837 the family immigrated to Missouri, settling near Old Bloomington, in Macon county. The day they entered Bloomington, the com-

missioners located the county seat of Macon county at that place, which then included the present counties of Macon, Adair, Schuyler and Putman. The Commissioners had just driven the first stake locating the county seat at Bloomington an hour before the wagons of Rev. Dr. Still appeared upon the scene. Some years afterwards he removed to Schuyler county, where he resided for five years, returning thence to Macon. He lived in this county from that time forward until about 1850, when he was sent by his church as a missionary to the Shawnee Indians, then settled in Kansas. Thus became the grandson-in-law of the ancestor who was massacred by the Shawnees, nearly a century before, the messenger of Christ, with the tidings of good will and mercy to their descendants. This was perhaps not poetic justice, but it was poetic humanity, and it brings out in clearest and purest light one of the grandest and most glorious attributes of humanity. A code of faith that can produce results like this can spring only from the conscience of God and cannot fail to bring about the universal brotherhood of man in one sympathy, one faith and one hope. Rev. Dr. Still was an active minister and a practicing physician during his entire residence in Macon county and he continued both callings among the Indians. He died in Kansas about the year 1870. His widow, the mother of our subject, still survives, a resident of that State at the advanced age of 85 and well preserved, with a fair possibility of celebrating her centennial birthday. Dr. Still, the son, discovered a decided taste for the medical profession at an early age, and for 15 years applied himself to medical study almost constantly. In this he had the encouragement and instruction of his father, and he made such progress that at the age of 17 his father took him out with him in the practice. He was of necessity, owing to the condition of the country and surrounding circumstances, almost compelled to make medicine and surgery his leading lifetime thought, so that at a very early age it gave him such a knowledge of medicine that he readily won the confidence of the public in his skill and ability in the practice, and his father often being absent in pulpit work, the son was frequently compelled to take upon himself the responsibility of managing cases. Thus, at the age of 20, young Dr. Still found himself in possession of a good practice with increasing reputation and popularity. He soon fell heir to his father's whole practice. On the 20th of April, 1848, he was married to Miss Mary S. Powell, and he continued the practice, residing on the farm near Bloomington, until the time of the war. Conscientiously a Union man, he was made assistant surgeon of the Eleventh Missouri State militia, which was stationed most of the time at Macon City. He therefore removed his family to this place and has since resided here. Since the war he has been connected as examining surgeon with the pension business and is still a member of the examining board of this county. Dr. Still has always had a good practice, and by his upright life has ever challenged and had the respect and confidence of those among whom he has lived. On the 20th of October, 1882, he had the misfortune to lose his good wife, with whom he had spent nearly 34 years

of happy married life. They reared three children: Sadie, who became the wife of Dr. R. H. Dunnington, of Atlanta, Macon county, Mo., and is now deceased; Thomas A., of Macon City, and with whom the Doctor still resides; and John J., who is a practicing physician, and now resides in the State of Kansas. Dr. Still is a member of the order of Royal Arch Masons.

REV. ETHELBERT TALBOT

(Rector of the Episcopal Church, Macon City).

Rev. Mr. Talbot is a native Missourian, born in Howard county, October 9, 1848. He was a son of Dr. John A. Talbot, of that county, for many years one of its leading physicians, and a man of marked ability and learning. Dr. Talbot was originally from Erie county, Pa., and completed his medical education at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, from which he graduated with distinction. After practicing a short time in Virginia, where he was partly reared, he came to Howard county in 1832, and located at Fayette. He practiced his profession in that county until his death, which occurred in 1859. Rev. E. Talbot was the sixth in his family of nine children. After taking a preparatory course in the Central College, at Fayette, young Talbot matriculated at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, where he spent four years in study, graduating in 1870. He then entered the General Theological Seminary, at New York City, where he received a thorough course of training in theology, graduating in 1873. The same year he was ordained Deacon at New York, and in the following November was consecrated to the Priesthood. Meanwhile, in July, 1873, he had come to Macon City and taken charge of St. James Parish. After he had been rector of the parish some two years, he established St. James Academy, now one of the leading institutions of learning, under the patronage of his church, in this section of the State. On the 5th of November, 1873, Rev. Mr. Talbot was married to Miss Dora Harvey, of Howard county, a daughter of John Harvey, Esq., a well known and highly respected citizen of that county.

CAPT. WILLIAM H. TERRELL

(Of W. H. Terrell & Bro., Macon City).

So far as Macon City is concerned, Capt. Terrell can very justly claim to be one of its original inhabitants. His father, James A. Terrell, came here in 1845, and entered the land on which the town is now situated. The town of Macon City was laid off 11 years afterwards, and Capt. Terrell, then a youth 15 years old, carried the stakes for the surveyor, John P. Walker, on the 3d of March, 1856, when the place was surveyed. Young Terrell grew up here, and in 1861, then 20 years of age, he joined the Confederate army and served until the fall of Vicksburg, when he became a prisoner. He was afterwards pardoned by President Lincoln, through the influence of Judge W. A.

Hull and Hon. J. S. Rollins, and came home. Capt. Terrell feels under lasting obligations to Hon. William A. Hull and Hon J. S. Rollins for their many acts of kindness, not only to himself but to his father's family. After his return to this place he started the Macon nursery, and has since been in the business, except for the years from 1874 to 1878, when he was serving as sheriff of the county, having been elected in the fall of the first-named year, and re-elected in 1876. His brother, Allen H. Terrell, became his partner in business in 1878, and they have since conducted the business together. They have one of the largest and best nurseries in this part of the State. Their trees, plants, etc., occupy 20 acres of ground and embrace every variety of samples usually found in a first-class nursery. Theirs is the only nursery in the county, except one at La Plata. In 1870 Capt. Terrell and Col. London organized a company of militia under the State laws. Col. London was the first captain of the company and Capt. Terrell was its lieutenant. After a while the former resigned and Capt. Terrell became captain of the company. On the 21st of September, 1871, Capt. Terrell was married to Miss Caroline A. McCall, a daughter of Hon. A. P. McCall, who died in the Legislature in 1873. The Captain and Mrs. Terrell have two children: Arlotta and Adolphus. Capt. Terrell's parents were from Kentucky. His mother's maiden name was Rebecca J. Wright. His father came here in 1828, and they were married in about 1837. They subsequently removed to what is now Adair county. Capt. Terrell was born in that county, August 16, 1841. But, as stated above, the family came back to Macon in 1845.

CAPT. FIELDS TRAMMEL, 'SQUIRE PHILIP TRAMMEL AND
PROF. S. F. TRAMMEL

(Macon City).

The subjects of the present sketch, father, son and grandson, represent three of the four generations of this family that have been settled in North Central Missouri. The founder of the family in this section of the State was Philip Trammel, a native of Virginia, but who came to Missouri from Kentucky. He settled in Howard county among the earliest pioneers of that county, in 1814, and was a friend and associate of the Boones, Coopers, and most of the pioneers of the Boone's Lick country. Of this family of children was Fields Trammel, who was in youth when the family came to Missouri. Fields Trammel married Miss Mary Hardin, whose father's family were pioneer settlers, from Kentucky, in Boone county, and related to the Hardins of Kentucky and this State. Fields Trammel became one of the sturdy and brave-hearted frontiersmen of the country, a leader of those among whom he lived, by reason of his courage, character and strong intelligence,—as little afraid of the stealthy, murderous savage as he was ready-handed to clear away the forests and to assist by his brain and muscle in the establishment of civilization in this then trackless wilderness. He became a noted Indian

fighter and his very name was used in the wigwam to make the pap-pooes nestle in fear quietly on their mother's breast. He at last lost his life while gallantly leading a company of Howard county volunteers, of which he was captain, in a fight with the Iowa Indians, which occurred in what is now Adair county, July 14, 1829. Mortally wounded in the fight, he died at his home in Howard county, shortly afterwards. No braver man ever contributed his life to the great cause of carrying civilization across this continent than Capt. Fields Trammel. He left a widow and four children, the children being Philip, Samuel, Fields and Susan.

PHILIP TRAMMEL was born in Howard county, Mo., July 26, 1822. Seven years of age at the time of his father's death, he remained with his mother on the family homestead in Howard county, until he was in his nineteenth year, when he was married to Miss Sirena Blakley, February 25, 1841. About this time he removed to Macon county and began to establish himself a home. He was one of the first settlers of this county, and, as has been pertinently remarked, came here when the wolves were in the country, and the Indians and the deer and every variety of animals *feræ naturæ* indigenous to this part of the country. 'Squire Trammel still resides in Macon county and has long held the position of one of its most successful farmers and highly respected and influential citizens. By sturdy industry and broad-gauged, liberal-minded good management, he has accumulated a handsome estate, and achieved his success without doing any man a wrong, but on the contrary by his own brain and muscle, and the soil and seasons which God has given. Without an enemy, and esteemed for the many strong and excellent qualities of his character, as well as his excellent business intelligence and qualifications, he has frequently been called into positions of public trust and service. For many years he was justice of the peace of Independence township, and in 1875 he was appointed public administrator of the county by Gov. Hardin. The following year he removed to Macon City, in order to be near the *situs* of his official duties. In 1876 he was elected to that office, and two years later he was elected county treasurer, and in 1880 was re-elected county treasurer. No man in the county stands with a name more spotless or is more highly esteemed than he. He has reared seven children: John B., James S., Anna M., Bethilda, Susan E., Samuel F. and Sarah E.

SAMUEL F. TRAMMEL, the sixth of these, was born in Macon county, December, 13, 1854, and was reared on the farm in Independence township, where he made his home until he was 20 years of age. He studied the higher branches of a general English education at the State Normal School, in Kirksville, and at the St. James Academy, in Macon City. A faithful and earnest student, and possessed of a quick, active mind and a retentive memory, he succeeded in acquiring a good general education. After his academic course he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for two years and then adopted teaching as a profession. He has since taught with success in Macon, Randolph and Howard counties. During the year 1877 he was professor

of mathematics in the St. James Academy. In the spring of 1883 Prof. Trammel was elected school commissioner of the county, the office he now holds. A young man of irreproachable habits, marked intelligence and superior education, his future seems more than ordinarily bright with promise.

WILLIAM TRISTER

(Of Trister & Dyson, Retail Dealers in Liquors, Cigars, Etc., Macon).

Mr. Trister, who commenced for himself when a young man without a dollar, and by industry, intelligence and enterprise, is rapidly coming to the front as one of the substantial property holders of Macon City, is, as it is almost supererogation to say, a native of Germany. He was born in the Fatherland January 27, 1851, and was brought to America by his parents, John and Caroline Trister, who emigrated to this country in 1855. They came to Macon City four years afterwards. The father died here in 1862, but the mother is still living. William was reared on a farm, and afterwards served six years on the police force at this place. He then engaged in his present business, which he has since followed. For two years Mr. Dyson has been his partner. They carry a full line of liquors and keep constantly on hand good beer and other refreshing beverages including wines, etc., etc. They also have a fine assortment of cigars and tobacco, and, in fact, everything necessary to enable one to spend an hour of leisure with comfort and pleasure. Mr. Trister also has charge of the Macon brewery, where they make the best beer to be had in this section of the State, and he and partner also own a large soda factory at Macon City, where they manufacture the drink that cools one of a hot summer's day. Hence, they have the drinks that heat, the drinks that cool and the drinks that come between the two, so that by investing a small sum any honest citizen can enjoy any degree of temperature that he desires, regardless of wind or weather, while to cap the climax he can have a smoke fragrant and delicious enough to make even a Turk think that he is in his ideal heaven of *houri* and *niobes*. August 16, 1872, Mr. Trister was married to Miss Caroline Kraul, originally of Germany. They have two children: John and Eddie. Mr. Trister is a member of the *Philanthrops d' Fraternite*.

ALFRED DYSON, is of Trister & Dyson, proprietors of the "Board of Trade," Macon City. Mr. Dyson is a native of the Empress Isle of the seas, born in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, March 11, 1846. Reared in his native county, in the fall of 1869 he came to America, coming soon afterwards to Macon City. In the spring of the following year he began work in a wholesale liquor house and had charge of the soda water factory, and continued in the same until January 1, 1883, when he and Mr. Trister formed their present partnership. Their business has been spoken of at large in the sketch of Mr. Trister, thus rendering further notice of it in this connection unnecessary. March 29, 1871, Mr. Dyson was married to Miss Jessie C. Hogen, of this place,

whose parents were formerly of England, and she was the youngest of a family of 11 children, all the rest of whom were born in the Mother country. Mr. and Mrs. Dyson have three children: John M., Fred R. and Horace M. They lost their oldest, a daughter, in infancy. Mr. Dyson is a member of the Knights of Pythias. Messrs. Trister & Dyson have \$2,000 invested in their saloon, and also over \$2,000 in their soda water factory. They have two shares of a \$1,000 each in Macon brewery, which has a capital stock of \$9,000. Mr. Dyson was a member of the city council at the time the city ordinances were revised.

FREDERICK A. TUCKER

(Macon City).

Mr. T., until recently of the firm of Tucker & Marcum, late proprietors of the Palace Hotel, is the son of Geo. L. and Caroline Tucker. Mr. Tucker, Sr., was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. He also practiced his profession in New York previous to his death, which occurred in 1872. His wife is still living in New York, in which State Frederick was born in July, 1857. He grew up in New York and was educated at the common schools. Coming to Missouri in 1875, he first clerked in the Browning House, Chillicothe, and afterwards in several different places, finally came to Macon City and took part in the management of the Palace Hotel until disposing of his interest to Mr. Marcum. Mr. Tucker married, March 29, 1883, Miss Martha R. McMullin, one of Indiana's fairest and most charming daughters.

Though in this free land
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood,—

yet when we can so thoroughly unite both, as does the subject of this sketch, the effect is beyond measure pleasing. Mr. Tucker is every inch a gentleman, and his obliging disposition, his modest but solid worth of character and winning manners lend him a fascination that in his profession is invaluable. Mr. T. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

HENRY VANSICKLE

(Farmer and Stock-raiser).

Mr. V. is the son of Louis Vansickle and his wife, *nee* Brookey McKee, of Ohio. He is one of a family of 10 children: William, Ruth, John, Henry, Sarah, Charles, Louis, Mary Ann, Anthony and Nicholas. His father came to Macon county and farmed for several years, but afterwards moved to Kansas, where he died in 1872. His wife is still living in Kentucky. Henry Vansickle was born in 1838, in Elkhart county, Ind., and was reared on a farm, receiving such education as could be obtained at the common schools of the county. He began life without any help, but by frugality, economy and

unflagging labor, joined to a clear head, natural talent for management, he has now accumulated a beautiful farm finely improved of 320 acres; 160 acres he is desirous of selling, \$25.00 per acre being the exceedingly low figure at which he offers his land. It is equal, if not superior, in value to any in the county. Mr. Vansickle deals largely in stock, horses and cattle. He has been twice married. His first wife to whom he was united, December 17, 1845, was Miss Mary A. Shell. By her he had eight children: Ruth, John, Francis, Mary J., Nancy A., Sarah M., Andrew and Elisha. He was left a widower in 1866, and the following year married Mrs. Mary Stoops, widow of Tervis Stoops, of Kent county, Md. Of this latter union were born six children: Brookie D., Etha M., Maudie M., Mattie L., Grantie A. and Henry B. Mrs. Vansickle had four children by her first marriage: William J., Jessie B., E. E. and Alpha O. In all, the children of the family number 18. This good man has faithfully discharged his duty to his family, and of him it may truly be said that "His children rise up and call him blessed."

JOHN VANSICKLE

(Farmer and Dealer in Stock).

Mr. Vansickle is the brother of Henry Vansickle, a sketch of whose life has been already given. He was born in Elkhart, county, Ind., on the 1st of March, 1826. His early youth was passed in Indiana, and when about 14 years of age he came to this county, thereafter farming with his father until his marriage in 1848. The fair lady of his love was Miss Nancy Murphy, daughter of Gabriel Murphy and Mehitabel, his wife, whose father was John Fletcher, of South Carolina. Gabriel Murphy rode pack horses for the British in the Revolutionary War. Mr. V. now has a beautiful farm of 290 acres of tillable land, upon which is a handsome brick house and other substantial buildings, and also a fine orchard. Mr. V. deals extensively in stock and devotes all his time and attention to his business. He never was an office-seeker, but has always found it sufficient pleasure and honor to be the guide and counselor of his interesting family. He has three children: Brookey, born September 5, 1849; William, born March 13, 1851; and Louetta, born October 22, 1861. In this little world, cheerful, self-possessed, independent, he conducts his life with sound judgment:

A narrow compass! and yet there
Dwells all that's good and all that's fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Vansickle are members of the Baptist Church.

THOMAS WARDELL

(Coal Exploiter and Dealer, Macon City).

Mr. Wardell, a native of England, now has \$100,000 invested in the coal business in Macon county, and mines and ships about 48,000

tons, or 3,000 car loads a year. His coal lands number 2,500 acres, 250 acres of which are now being worked. He has three different shafts, and employs regularly during the coal season about 160 men, and during the summer season over 100 men. He has been identified with coal mining ever since he was 10 years of age, and has achieved his whole success in this industry, coming up from pennilessness to comparative wealth by his own industry and good business management. Such a record is not to be blushed at except for the credit it reflects, and is well worthy a place in this volume.

Thomas Wardell was born in County of Durham, England, near New Castle, July 4, 1835, and went to work in the coal mines when 10 years of age. Seven years later, while still a youth, he braved the buffetings of the stormy Atlantic, and took passage for America. Landing in this country, he came direct to Coshocton county, Ohio, and soon afterwards pushed on out to Kewanee, Illinois, where he shortly became interested in coal mining. In 1861 Mr. Wardell came to Missouri and began operations in Macon county. He opened the second coal mine ever worked in the county, John Clifton having worked one previously from 1855 to 1860. He came to this county at the instance of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railway Company, and afterwards supplied that company with coal. He came to Macon City in 1879, where he has since resided.

WILLIAM B. WEBBER AND WALTER SMITH

(Or Webber & Smith, Manufacturing Druggists, Macon City).

These gentlemen, besides having one of the best drug stores in Macon City, are largely engaged in the manufacture of Dr. Kessler's family medicines. The following are the medicines which they manufacture and of which they are the proprietors: Dr. Kessler's German Cough Balm; Dr. Kessler's Comp. Syr. Blackberry; Dr. Kessler's Malarial Antidote; Dr. Kessler's German Worm Treatment; Dr. Kessler's German Corn Cure; Dr. Kessler's Toothache Drops; Hoffman's Canadian Condition Powders; Swan's Peruvian Elixir; Swan's Instant Hair Dye; and Anderson's Sure Death to Rats. Both gentlemen are practical pharmacists of long experience and understand their business thoroughly. They have been engaged in the manufacture of these medicines less than a year and their business has grown with wonderful rapidity. They now have a large laboratory and have already established a large and growing trade for their goods. Their medicines are intrinsically valuable and their use is their best recommendation.

ADOLPH WILL

(Section 10).

Mr. W. is a leading farmer in the county, and was born in Bavaria, August 13, 1823. His father, Guenther Will, was a military officer. Adolph was educated as a civil engineer and painter, but dissatisfied with the monotony of the life in his native country, he came to seek his fortune

in America. On the vessel in which he crossed the ocean, he met a Miss Helena Seebich, to whom, on Christmas Day of the same year, 1851, he was married. For several years in Baltimore, Pittsburg, and South Bend, Indiana, he followed the painter's trade. In 1857 he started in a wagon to Kansas, but the team giving out when he got as far as Macon County, he concluded to stay there. He settled and improved two farms, and then sold them, always realizing some profit, until finally he located where he now lives, on 80 acres of land, to which he has added from time to time. He now owns 560 acres of as fine land as there is in the county, and has the best improvements in his neighborhood. He has a vineyard and orchard (and also raises stock, horses and cattle, etc.). Mr. Will takes much pride in his lovely home, which can be seen from Macon City, lying as it does, about two miles to the north-east. He brought the first cooking stove and bushel measure to the county. Mr. Will and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. They have six children: Solomon, Henry, Louis, Otto, John and Hugo. Mr. Will is a citizen of whom any community may feel justly proud.

JUDGE DANIEL E. WILSON

(Of Wilson & Co., Dealers in Groceries, Macon City).

Judge Wilson was born at Salona, Centre county, Pa., February 27, 1830. His father was Mark Wilson, and his mother's maiden name was Harriet Hartman. In 1836 they removed to Ohio, and settled in Wayne county, where the father bought a farm. Daniel E. was reared in Wayne county, and received a good district education as he grew up. In young manhood he engaged in teaching school, and taught several terms with success. He then turned his attention to farming, and followed it with energy and enterprise until his removal to Missouri three years before the now not very "late" war. September 30, 1856, he was married at Berea, Ohio, to Miss Abbie M. Bevans, and two years later he came to Missouri, locating at Macon City. Here he took charge of the public school, which he conducted with satisfaction to all concerned until 1869. He now retired from the schools to engage in the tombstone business, which he carried on at Macon City until the war put a stop, practically, to all business in this section of the State. He was a staunch Union man during the war and became a Lieutenant in the Sixty-second E. M. M. Later along, however, he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and in 1863 he was elected mayor of Macon City, a position which he held until 1866. After the war in 1867-68 he was general assignee in bankruptcy for several counties. He was also a Division Assessor of Internal Revenue from 1869 until that office was abolished or rather the law creating it was changed, and was the U. S. Gauger for several counties. These offices, however, he did not hold simultaneously, but rather in the order named. The office of U. S. Gauger he held from 1876 to 1879, prior to this he was appointed probate judge, and filled the position with marked ability and efficiency.

Since 1879 he has been engaged in various lines of business, and established his present business in the summer of 1882. The firm of which he is a member, carries a well-selected stock of groceries, and quite a large one, and is building up a good trade. November 13, 1880, Judge Wilson had the misfortune to lose his beloved wife, who died, leaving him two children: Ada E. and Harry B.

MAJOR SAMUEL J. WILSON

(General Insurance, Macon City).

Major Wilson came by descent from two States famous in history for the gallantry of their sons — Virginia and Kentucky. His father, Samuel Wilson, was a native of the Old Dominion, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah McCrosky, of the Blue Grass State. Her family, however, was also originally from Virginia, as, indeed, Kentucky herself is a daughter of the old Mother of Presidents. Judge Wilson's parents settled in Illinois as early as 1836. His father was an able Presbyterian minister, and died at Monmouth, Ill., in 1847. The mother survived to 1878. Samuel James, their third son, was born at Rushville, in Illinois, November 27, 1838, and was principally educated at Monmouth. He graduated from Monmouth College, including a thorough classical course in 1860. He thereupon began school-teaching, but in the spring of 1861 entered the Tenth Illinois infantry for the three months' service. After the expiration of this term he enlisted for three years. In the three months' service he was second lieutenant, but in the three years' service he was made first lieutenant of Co. E, of the Tenth Illinois infantry. For meritorious service he was commissioned captain, and was afterwards promoted to the position of Major. After the expiration of his three years' term he enlisted in the veteran service, and continued until the Old Flag floated in triumph from the Lakes to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He led his company at the battles of New Madrid, Island No. 10, Corinth, on the Nashville campaign, at the battle of Chattanooga, on the march to Atlanta, and at the battle of Peach Tree Creek. At Peach Tree Creek he commanded his regiment, but was severely wounded in the thigh and carried off the field in a critical condition. As soon as he was able to travel he was furloughed for a visit home and accordingly returned to Illinois, and was discharged. After his recovery he began the study of law at Oquawka, Ill. In 1865 he came to Missouri and engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he continued until 1870, when he began the practice of law at Macon City, being admitted by Judge Burckhardt. Meanwhile he had been appointed clerk of the common pleas court, a position he filled until his admission to the bar at this place. In 1877 he engaged in the insurance business, which he has since followed. He represents many of the leading companies of the country — life, fire, etc., — and does a large business. Judge Wilson has also served in the office of county

judge with ability and satisfaction since coming to this county, and has been a member of the school board since locating at Macon City. He was also city treasurer for about 15 years, and has ever been looked upon as one of the public-spirited, highly esteemed citizens of the place. November 27, 1866, he was married to Miss Stella M. Buffington, of Port Huron, Mich. They have four children: Fred, Jessie, Nellie and Charlie. The Judge and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the K. T.

FRANK E. WILLIAMS

(Of Downing & Williams, Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Macon City).

Mr. Williams, of the above-named firm, is a son of Col. John F. Williams, well known by all Missourians as one of the prominent men of this State, and was born in Howard county, September 16, 1860. In 1865 the family removed to Macon City, and Frank E. was reared at this place. He was given a liberal general English education, and early deciding to devote himself to business pursuits, he took a course at business college. In 1878 he entered the Gem City Business College, of Quincy, Ill., where he completed his business education. Returning to Macon City in 1879, he began clerking with Goldsberry & Stephens, and the following year he clerked with Kem & Downing. He continued with that house until the fall of 1882, although it underwent different changes of partnership, when he bought an interest in the firm, which was then the Long, Gooding & Kem Mercantile Company, Mr. Williams buying Mr. Long's interest, and the name of the company was changed to the Macon Mercantile Company. This company continued in business until June, 1883, when they closed out. Until the following January Mr. Williams was engaged in clerking and then formed his present partnership with Mr. H. H. Downing. Mr. Downing was from Scotland county, Mo., and came to Macon City a number of years ago. He was clerking here for some time and was also in business for himself some six or eight years, most of the time in partnership with others. He is now a traveling salesman for a wholesale boot and shoe house of Chicago, and Mr. Williams gives his special attention to the business at Macon City. They carry one of the best and most complete stocks of boots and shoes to be seen in Macon City or at any other point even much larger than this in North-central Missouri. Both being comparatively young men and full of life and enterprise, and being business men of long experience and superior taste and judgment in buying goods, they are able to meet the wants of customers in every instance, and at prices in which they have but little or no rivalry. Their business at Macon City thus far has been one of gratifying success, and they have built up a large custom which insures them a prosperous future in the boot and shoe trade. Both gentlemen are well known in and around Macon City and are highly popular with the public.

CHARLES FREDERICK WRIGHT

(Deceased).

The subject of this sketch, an old citizen of Macon City, died at his residence in this place on the 1st of September, 1882, at the age of 74, having been born March 3, 1808. He was a native of New Haven, Conn., and was a son of William Wright, originally of England, a sailor by occupation. Charles F. went to sea when a boy and lost his leg, off Cape Hatteras. It was amputated three times before he recovered. He then came ashore and learned the tailor's trade, locating at Richmond, Va., where he worked for some time. He there met Miss Zelean Dean, to whom he was married in 1837. From Richmond they went to Galveston, but came to St. Louis in 1838, removing the same year to Glasgow, settling soon afterward at Roanoke, where Mr. Wright followed his trade for 30 years. From there he came to Macon City, where he followed merchant tailoring for some 14 years and until his death. For many years before the war he was a slave auctioneer and was known far and wide as such, being regarded as the best auctioneer who ever knocked a coon from the block. He sold and hired negroes under the hammer throughout Howard, Chariton, Macon and other counties. His widow still survives him, a venerable silver-haired old lady, respected by all who know her. Her father dying when she was quite young, she was reared by her uncle, Isum Puckett, who ran the Eagle tavern at Richmond, Va., and was proprietor of the Broad Rock Race Course, a four-mile track. Mr. and Mrs. Wright had a family of four children: Christopher, Rucker, a merchant-tailor at Ft. Scott; Adelia, now Mrs. Willis Worner; and Martha, now Mrs. Evan C. Wright. The mother with her eldest son and youngest daughter reside at the old Palmer homestead in Macon. Christopher Wright was born at Roanoke, Howard county, May 19, 1840, and as he grew up he learned the mason's and plasterer's trade, which he now follows. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Fourteenth Illinois infantry, under Col. John M. Palmer. He participated in Fremont's campaign in this State and the Mississippi River campaign. He was also in the North Georgia campaign and was honorably discharged in 1864. In 1865 he became first lieutenant of Co. F, in Pharo Denny's regiment of Missouri State Militia, and served until disbanded by the Government. He is a member of the G. A. R.

GEORGE YUNCKER

(Township and City Collector and Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Macon).

Mr. Yuncker, one of the popular citizens of Macon City, and who was one of the bravest of the brave men who fought to uphold the Union and the old flag during the late war, is of Teutonic-French stock, and was himself born in the Land of Vines, in the province of Alsace, July 13, 1833. His parents were Nicholas and Christine Yuncker, and his father through several generations was originally

from the other side of the Rhine. The mother died when George was a lad about 10 years of age and soon afterwards the father, bringing his children, came to America, landing at New Orleans, but thence proceeded up the river into Ohio. George grew up in Ohio and learned the shoemaker's trade at Freemont. Subsequently he worked as journeyman in Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, including the city of Chicago. In 1859 he engaged in business at Kankakee, Ills., and was there when the war broke out. Early in 1861 he enlisted in Co. G, Fifty-first Illinois volunteer infantry, and served until honorably discharged, a period of two years and nine months. He was sergeant of his company and participated in many of the hardest-fought battles of the war. At the battle of Chickamauga, but seven of his company escaped unhurt, the balance being either killed or wounded, and he, himself, was wounded no less than seven times, being as he was though shot all but to pieces. But he was placed in the hospital and in due time recovered. Following this he received his discharge. Returning to Kankakee, he came from there to Missouri in the fall of 1865, and to Macon City the year following. Here he worked for some time at his trade and then established his present business, which he has since continued. He is now serving his third year as city collector and his second as township collector. He is quartermaster of the G. A. R. at this place, and votes the way he shot, the Republican ticket, though in local affairs he votes for the man, a sort of go-as-you-please ballot. His first vote was cast for John C. Fremont. January 2, 1872, he was married to Miss Libbie Trew, a native of Ohio. They have three children: Marion, Minnie and Lizzie. He and wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church.



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