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KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY

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Its History and Its People

1800-1908

BY CARRIE WESTLAKE WHITNEY

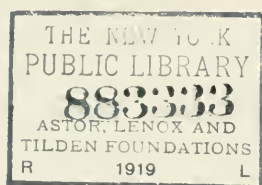
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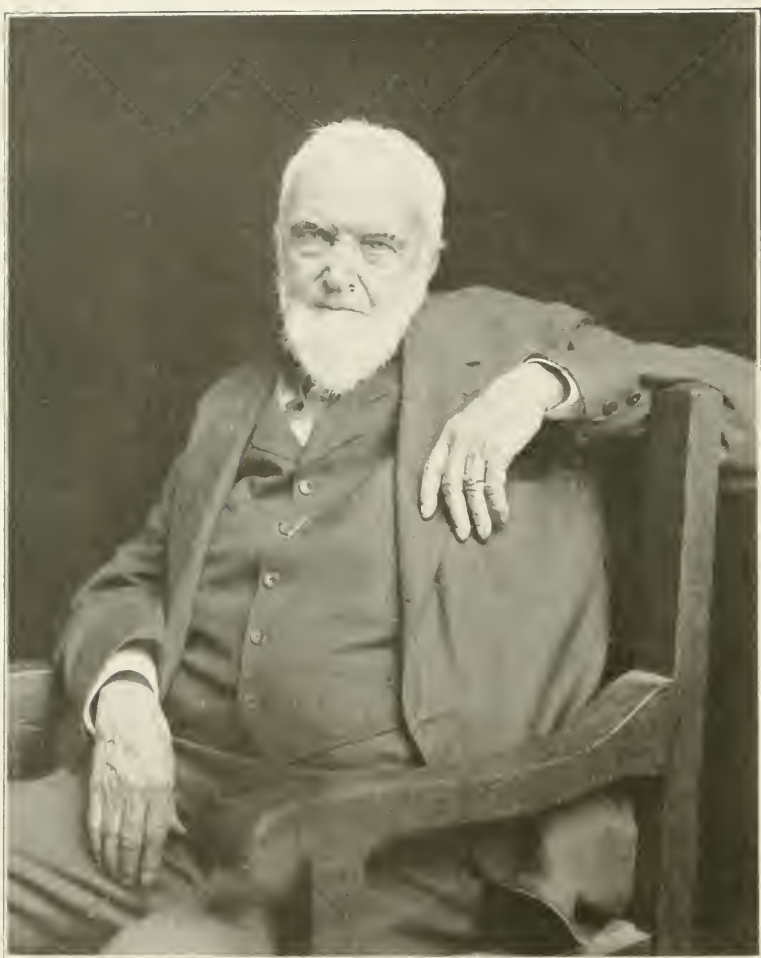
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R. T. VAN HORN.

BIOGRAPHICAL

ROBERT THOMPSON VAN HORN.

Robert Thompson Van Horn, journalist, soldier and statesman, was born in what is now East Mahoning, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1824, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Thompson) Van Horn. His paternal grandparents were Isaiah and Dorcas (Logan) Van Horn, of Bucks county and later of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, while his maternal grandparents were Robert and Mary (Cannon) Thompson, of Ireland. On the paternal side he is of Dutch descent, the first representative of the family in America, Jan Cornelissen (John, the son of Cornelius), having emigrated from Hoorn, Holland, and settled at New Amsterdam (New York) in 1645. One of his descendants, Christian Barentsin Van Horn, settled at Communipaw, New Jersey, in 1711, from which branch of the family Colonel Van Horn is directly descended.

On his mother's side he is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his maternal grandparents having come from County Londonderry, Ireland, to America, landing at Philadelphia in 1789 and afterward removing to what is now Rayne township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania.

His great-grandfather, Henry Van Horn, was captain of a company of Pennsylvania troops in the Revolutionary army and died in the service, while his grandfather, Isaiah Van Horn, served in the same company until the end of the war.

His father, who was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1788, was a farmer by occupation and passed away in 1877. His mother, whose life span covered the years between 1788 and 1858, was a native of Ireland and did much by her influence in shaping the active virtues of her son's life. They were married in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, in 1814, and Robert Thompson was the fifth child and second son of the family of seven children, of whom four were sons.

Reared on the paternal farm, the educational opportunities of R. T. Van Horn were limited to a few months' attendance during the winter at a

subscription school, where he learned reading, writing, arithmetic and a little geography but grammar was not then taught in schools of that section of Pennsylvania. At the age of fifteen he became an apprentice in the office of the Indiana (Pa.) Register, where he remained for four years, mastering the printer's trade and at the same time acquiring, through industrious reading, a generous store of information. From 1843 to 1855 he worked as a journeyman printer on newspapers in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and Indiana and at intervals edited and published a country journal. Meanwhile he varied his occupation by boating for a time on the Erie canal, steam-boating during two seasons, as he found employment, on the Ohio, Wabash and Mississippi rivers, and acting at one time as a clerk on a river steamer, deriving from the latter position the title of captain, which clung to him until his Civil war service. During that period he also studied law in the office of William Banks, of Indiana, Pennsylvania, and of Hon. T. A. Plants, of Meigs county, Ohio, with whom he was engaged in legal practice for a short time and who, twenty years later, was his fellow congressman.

On July 31, 1855, he located in Kansas City, Missouri, where he has since resided, devoting a lifetime of strenuous and successful effort to the interests of this city. The following October he purchased the Enterprise, a small weekly paper which had been launched but a few months before and was then on the point of suspension, paying for the journal his entire cash capital of two hundred and fifty dollars and incurring a debt of like amount, of which, however, he was afterward freely discharged by the stockholders in recognition of his ability, valuable service and fidelity to local interests. On its first anniversary thereafter the paper was changed to the Kansas City Journal and in June, 1858, developed into a daily paper, and for three years after purchasing the Journal Mr. Van Horn himself performed much of the labor of type-setting and press work, as well as of editing. In his hands the Journal became the promoter of all local enterprises, advocating through its columns not only the leading industries of Kansas City but every trunk line of railway now reaching the city before a locomotive came into sight. From the beginning it was the mold of local enterprise and gave inspiration to its activities, and it was a recognized power in attracting population not only to the city but to all the outlying region. During the whole of its existence it has been the leading commercial and political organ west of St. Louis. Elevated in tone and sagacious in directing public sentiment and party policy, it has been an important factor in developing the wonderful resources of the new west. Through its columns the mind of the editor was everywhere manifest in editorials for the improvement of Kansas City, urging the citizens to build up the center of mountain and prairie commerce, and every editorial was optimistic, encouraging and stimulating and entirely free from sarcasm and bitterness. During the political campaign of 1860 and prior thereto the Journal had been a conservative democratic paper, opposed to the extreme sensational views of both the north and the south, supporting Mr. Douglas for the presidency. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war, however, it declared unqualified attachment to the Union and in 1864 contended for the reelection of Lincoln.

since which time it has been a steadfastly republican journal. In 1897 Colonel Van Horn retired after forty-one years' control of the paper, having directed its conduct even during his long period of congressional service, and at the same time wrote much of its editorial matter.

In 1856 an organization was formed, under the name of the Kansas City Association for Public Improvement, of which Mr. Van Horn was an originator and which later became the Chamber of Commerce. Shortly afterward he was elected alderman and in 1857 appointed postmaster of this city, serving as such until the beginning of the Civil war.

In April, 1861, when the first blow was delivered against the Union, Mr. Van Horn, a Douglas democrat, denounced the assault and appealed to all good citizens to aid in supporting the government. He was selected as the Union candidate for the mayoralty and elected by a decided majority over Dr. G. M. B. Maughs, a secessionist, which election is significant in that it saved Kansas City to the Union, being the only city in the state where a municipal election turned on the great issue of loyalty to the general government. To defeat the purposes of the Union municipal authorities in Kansas City and elsewhere, the Missouri legislature dominated by secessionists, passed a bill divesting the mayor of power to control the local police and vesting that power in a board of police commissioners to be appointed by the governor, then Claiborne F. Jackson, at which critical juncture Mayor Van Horn displayed practical patriotism, energy and courage. Repairing to St. Louis, he there met General Nathaniel Lyon and Hon. Frank P. Blair, to whom he communicated his fears for the safety of Kansas City and his desire that its loss should be averted, and in return he was assured that assistance would be afforded at the earliest possible moment.

A few days later Kansas City was occupied by a small force of United States troops from Fort Leavenworth, the officer in command being under orders to recognize only Mayor Van Horn in the disposition and use of his command. The latter, under authority of the war department, then recruited what was known as "Van Horn's Battalion of United States Reserve Corps," the first organized Union force in Missouri outside of St. Louis, which was mustered into the service of the United States under his command. He then assumed charge of the post, Captain Prince and his troops retiring, and from that time until peace was restored Kansas City remained in possession of the Union forces. Mayor Van Horn established a fortified camp, known as Fort Union, at the southwest corner of Tenth and Central streets, and instituted a rigid guard system and school for military instruction. Meanwhile the resident secessionists sought to embarrass him but his fertility of resource effected their complete discomfiture. He ignored Governor Jackson's police commissioners and on one occasion, in the exercise of his own authority as mayor, quelled opposition by threat of using his own troops as a United States officer.

The seizure by the Union troops of Kansas City on June 10, 1861, only a few hours before a superior force of Secessionists had fixed to occupy it, has never been realized as its importance warrants. This city has ever been a strategic point in both commercial and military operations. Its

topography dominates the whole southwest. It was the objective of both campaigns of General Sterling Price and had it been occupied by his army in this incipient movement, the whole country south of the Missouri river, if not all of the state, would have been dominated by the Confederate arms, and Kansas and Iowa the theater of hostile operations—and rendering Fort Leavenworth untenable, or in a state of siege—involving the task of reconquering Missouri. Military men have ever so recognized the absolute necessity of holding Kansas City. And history records the evidence that the initiation and accomplishment of this vital action was due to Colonel Van Horn as a civil magistrate and a military commandant. The entire event was unique as it was important and far-reaching in its effect and in its results.

On July 17, 1861, with two companies of his battalion he made an expedition southward and, near Harrisonville, skirmished with the enemy under Colonel Duncan, whom he defeated, losing one man killed, and killing three of the enemy. In command of two companies of his own battalion and two companies of Peabody's St. Joseph Battalion, he confronted the army of General Price in its approach upon Lexington, Missouri (being attached to Colonel Mulligan's command), September 12, and in that affair, known as "the fight in the lane," and the bloodiest encounter of the campaign, the enemy was driven back more than two miles, suffering considerable loss. With his command he was engaged during the entire siege and on the last day was severely wounded. After being exchanged his battalion was made a part of the Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry Regiment and he was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy. The regiment was then assigned to the Army of the Tennessee and, with General B. M. Prentiss' Division, took a conspicuous part in the desperate battle of Shiloh. The brigade commander, Colonel Peabody, being killed, throughout the engagement Colonel Van Horn commanded the regiment, which was part of the brigade to receive the first Confederate onslaught, and had his horse killed under him. In the operations against Corinth he acted for a time as brigade commander and when the city was occupied, his regiment, which had become proficient in engineering, was assigned to the duty of constructing Batteries A to F, carrying on the work under the direction of the regular engineer officers. These works were the principal point of attack by the Confederates the following October and their successful defense gave the victory to General Rosecrans.

Early in 1863 Colonel Van Horn's regiment, greatly depleted through the casualties of active service, was returned to Missouri for recruiting purposes and later ordered to New Madrid, Missouri, to open a military road through the New River Swamp, but the project was abandoned by order of General Schofield after a personal reconnoissance and adverse report by Colonel Van Horn. In July the latter was assigned to duty as provost marshal on the staff of General Thomas Ewing, commanding the District of the Border, the assignment being made by General Schofield at the urgent solicitation of many citizens of Jackson county, whose sympathies were aroused by needless suffering imposed upon many through the execution of the

famous "Order No. 11." Intent upon the suppression of disloyalty and with that faithful submission to superiors characteristic of the true soldier, he executed his orders with firmness, his conduct during that distressing period and in a position of peculiar responsibility being that of which only the noblest of men could be capable. At the same time he mitigated the severity of his orders to the extent of his power, tempering his acts with forbearance, consideration and sympathy and in many cases aiding with subsistence and assisting to new homes those who had been dispossessed.

Early in 1864 Colonel Van Horn's regiment was consolidated with Colonel Bissell's engineer regiment, which necessitated the discharge of supernumerary officers, among whom was Colonel Van Horn, who was honorably mustered out, Colonel Flad, the ranking colonel as well as a professional engineer, being retained in service.

During the Price raid in October, 1864, Colonel Van Horn, then mayor of Kansas City, was charged by General Curtis with the organization of the militia and the construction of city fortifications and devoted himself arduously to his duties. As volunteer aide to General Curtis he witnessed the battle of Westport and the defeat of the Confederate forces.

In political life Colonel Van Horn devoted all his energies to advancing the interests of Kansas City and the region tributary thereto. In 1862, while with his regiment in the field, he was elected to the state senate and in the session of the following January was one of the seven members who effected the election of John B. Henderson to the United States senate, which event was a potent factor in the conduct of Missouri politics for years afterward. In the session of 1864-5 he had charge of the bill providing for the completion of the Missouri Pacific Railway to Kansas City, the first railway to reach this city, and with the aid of M. J. Payne and E. M. McGee, who urged the measure in the house, success was attained. In 1864 he was elected to congress from the eighth Missouri district, serving in the thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-first congresses (1865-71) and in the forty-seventh and fifty-fourth congresses (1881-3 and 1895-7). He officiated in congress as chairman of the house committee of the joint committee on printing, on the committees of Indian affairs and on Pacific railroads, as well as various other important committees, and was always known as an active and vigilant member. He was untiring in his efforts to secure the passage of measures of importance to the growing west as well as those of national interest: introduced bills for the improvement of western rivers, the consolidation of Indian tribes, the first railroad bridge across the Missouri river at Kansas City and the first bill for the organization of Oklahoma Territory; and was also personally influential in effecting a treaty with the tribes in the Indian Territory by which the first railroad was granted the right of way through that section. He aided in securing the legislation providing for the building of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway and enabled the company to secure the neutral lands, now the counties of Crawford and Cherokee, Kansas, in aid of construction; and also secured the passage in the house of representatives of the bridge charter of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Colonel Van Horn supplemented his service as a public official with persistent and vigorous effort through his newspaper and in attending conventions and legislative gatherings where the interests of Kansas City could be at all furthered. His knowledge of western affairs was such that his party in Missouri, and by unanimous endorsement of the legislature of Kansas, combined in vigorously urging his appointment as secretary of the interior under President Hayes. From 1875 to 1881 he was collector of internal revenue of the sixth district of Missouri. Always accorded great skill and sagacity as a politician, Colonel Van Horn has been a valued member of many national and state committees and conventions and served as a delegate to the republican national convention of 1864, 1868, 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1884, being one of the "306" voting for General Grant in the convention of 1880. He also served twice as a member of the national republican committee and as chairman of the republican state committee of Missouri.

He was one of the organizers of the Kansas City Academy of Science in 1877 and its president for many years. His interest in scientific subjects led him to warmly advocate, through his paper the establishment of a manual training school and the present excellent institution of Kansas City probably owes its existence more to the sentiment created by his utterances than to any other agency.

As a writer Colonel Van Horn was always lucid and vigorous. Affecting none of the arts of the polished writer, his sentences are models of clear, easily understood and grammatical English, characterized by an expression peculiar to the deep and logical thinker, absolutely sincere and fearless. For many years preceding his retirement from journalism he wrote a Sunday article embodying philosophical reflections upon topics of current interest, which frequently verged upon the metaphysical and were at times daring in their adroit indictment of mental faults and moral offenses. Always delightfully readable, they attracted such wide attention that competent critics, including some who could not approve all the conclusions of the writer, urged their publication in book form. For some years past he has written but little except in the way of occasional eulogium upon some well regarded pioneer who has passed away, such writings including a tribute to the memory of Colonel M. J. Payne, read before the Kansas City Historical Society. Perhaps his latest work of peculiar local interest is his article on "Kansas-Missouri Border Troubles" written for the Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri.

Colonel Van Horn is recognized as a man of distinguished literary attainments and superior mind and stands foremost among the many able and energetic men engaged in the making of Kansas City. Every step taken for the advancement of the city was in the face of almost insuperable obstacles and all that was accomplished for it was purely through undismayed hopefulness and unconquerable determination, and among those who displayed these attributes in their perfection was Colonel Van Horn. During his forty-one years' service as editor, in the legislature and in congress, and unceasingly in his personal effort as a private citizen, his life work has been for the upbuilding of Kansas City.

A type of manhood that has made it possible for the people of this country to enjoy in the fullest measure the richness of this life which is their inheritance, for more than forty years he has stood as the embodiment of that kind of energy which has made the name of Kansas City a synonym for enterprise, intelligently and honestly directed, in all sections of the United States. He is distinguished as having been the moving spirit among a coterie of men of remarkable practical sagacity, in knowing how to seize upon opportunities that would command and hold the avenues of commerce from the Lakes to Galveston and to determine in advance what should be the gateway between the Mississippi valley and the Pacific.

The preparation he received educationally to play the part in life in which he was destined to become a most conspicuous actor was most meager. Complimented on his wide and scholarly reading and the firm grasp he had on scientific and philosophic subjects and his comprehensive knowledge of public men and national affairs, he took from a library shelf three small books—a "United States Spelling Book," "Introduction to the English Reader," and old arithmetic, "The Western Calculator." "These," he said, "were the sources of my information. I studied them in the winter when the weather was too bad to work out of doors." His ethical training consisted chiefly of the shorter catechism of the Presbyterian church, of which his grandfathers, father and brother were elders. How well his contact with different types of men with whom he mingled had prepared him as a torch-bearer for the forefront of this western procession, is not now a question of speculation but one of deeds accomplished.

In his personal character Colonel Van Horn is modest in the extreme, readily yielding to others more credit for accomplished results than he cares to have ascribed to himself. A deep student of books, a close observer of events and a rare judge of men, through a long and eventful life in which he has met in familiar contact the greatest actors in a wondrous era, he is a rarely entertaining conversationalist, uniting in his discourse the knowledge of the historian, the wise discrimination of the critic and the well-tempered judgment of the philosopher. Owing to his true friendship in which confidence is never lost or debased, his name is deeply engraved on the hearts of thousands of men and women who knew him in the early struggles, trials and triumphs of Kansas City and he is esteemed by all who know him as an honest, sympathetic and public-spirited citizen. His everyday life is simple, unpretending and democratic, bringing him in close touch with all classes, whose thoughts, feelings and aspirations he understands far better than those who stand aloof.

A statesman, philosopher, scholar and thinker, his mind which was trained by a long and powerful system of analysis, so that it worked with the precision of a splendid piece of machinery, moves in an ever-widening circle of knowledge. Indissolubly connected with Kansas City, its rise, progress and destiny, is the name of Colonel Van Horn, whose public services and private virtues belong to this nation as one of its great historic characters. And by universal sanction Kansas City has conferred on him the title of "First Citizen."

At Pomeroy, Ohio, on December 2, 1848, he married Adela H., daughter of Caleb and Matilda (Buckingham) Cooley, of Meigs county, Ohio. They had four children: Caleb Henry, who died at the age of eight; Charles C., who died in his twentieth year; Robert C., also deceased, who served as assistant under Postmaster Theodore S. Case and at the time of his death, which occurred when he was thirty-five years of age, was a stockholder in the Kansas City Journal and actively engaged on that paper; and Dick Van Horn, born November 15, 1851, who for thirteen years was a member of the staff of the Kansas City Journal.

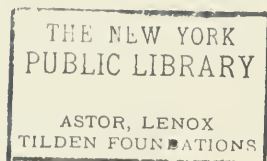
CHARLES S. KEITH.

Charles S. Keith, who since 1907 has been president and general manager of the Central Coal & Coke Company, the largest concern of the kind in the southwest, was born in Kansas City, January 28, 1873. The family is of Scotch lineage and the progenitor of the American branch came from Scotland in 1642. His father, Richard H. Keith, a native of Lexington, Missouri, became a resident of Kansas City in 1871 and established business, which is now conducted under the name of the Central Coal & Coke Company and in which connection he became one of the most prominent business men of this section of the country, controlling mammoth interests in both lumber and coal. As stated, he was a native of Lexington, born in 1842. The early American ancestors lived in Virginia, while Mr. and Mrs. Smith Keith, parents of Richard H. Keith, removed from the Old Dominion to Missouri in 1839. Reared in this state, Richard H. Keith attended the old Masonic College at Lexington until his seventeenth year, when he made his entrance into the business world as deputy clerk in the circuit and probate courts and recorder of deeds in Lafayette county. He was eighteen years of age when he enlisted as a private under Colonel John Bowman of the State Guards. He saw active service in behalf of the Confederacy in various engagements, including those at Lexington, Oak Hill and Pea Ridge. Later he went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he joined the Landis battery of artillery, with which he participated in the first and second battles at Corinth and also the battles of Iuka, Hatchie River, Grand Gulf, Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River and the siege of Vicksburg. Refusing a parole at Vicksburg, he was sent as a prisoner of war to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, from which place he later made his escape.

Mr. Keith then went to California and afterward was connected with trading interests in Leavenworth, Kansas, and New Mexico for two years and also conducted a dry goods store in the former place for a year. As stated, he became a resident of Kansas City in 1871 and invested his entire capital of forty dollars in the establishment of a little coalyard on Bluff street. Kansas City then had but little industrial or commercial importance and handled not more than thirty or forty carloads of coal per day. Mr. Keith lived to witness the growth of the city and its business development until between



R. H. KEITH.



three hundred and fifty or four hundred car loads of coal are handled daily here. He conducted his retail business for several years and eventually became one of the most prominent and successful retail coal dealers of the country as the president of the Central Coal & Coke Company. Constantly watchful of opportunities for expanding his business, in 1873, he opened his first mine at Godfrey, Bourbon county, Kansas, and in the succeeding two years opened other mines at Rich Hill, while eventually he became the owner of extensive and valuable coal lands in the Bonanza district of Arkansas. The increase of his business led to the organization of the Central Coal & Coke Company, which now owns coal bearing lands that produce four million tons of coal annually. Something of the growth of the business is indicated in the fact that when Colonel Keith opened his little coalyard on Bluff street he employed but two or three men and ere his death the employes of the Central Coal & Coke Company numbered about ten thousand, while its output amounted to one hundred and twenty thousand cars and its business reached the sum of seven million dollars yearly, mining coal in Kansas, Missouri, Indian Territory, Arkansas and Wyoming. The interests of the company were constantly expanded and in connection with the operation of the coal fields and the marketing of the products the company also established and controlled ere the death of Colonel Keith twenty-five stores, handling goods to the value of three million dollars. Retail coalyards and offices were also established at Wichita, Kansas, St. Joseph, Missouri, Omaha, Nebraska, and Salt Lake City, while the products are widely shipped throughout the entire west and south, the business of the company exceeding that of any other firm in the western states.

The Keith & Perry Coal Company was reorganized as the Central Coal & Coke Company, May 1, 1893. Previous to this time the company had dealt in lumber on a small scale in connection with the coal business but under new management the lumber enterprise developed rapidly, so that the company in this connection soon gained recognition among the most prominent lumber manufacturers and dealers west of the Mississippi. The property of the Bowie Lumber Company of Texarkana, Texas, was purchased, including twenty-five acres within the corporation limits of that city, and the plant was reconstructed along most modern lines and equipped with the latest improved machinery. The Central Coal & Coke Company began its actual operations in lumber manufacture in January, 1894, and the plant at Texarkana was in operation until the summer of 1902, when it was torn down and removed to Carson, Louisiana, owing to the exhaustion of the timber supply of the company at the former place. At Carson the company's mills cut about five million feet of lumber per month and shipments to and from the mills were made over the Missouri & Louisiana Railroad, fifty-one miles in length—a road practically owned by the Central Coal & Coke Company. With the continued growth of the business a second saw-mill plant was erected at Keith, Louisiana, on the Kansas City Southern Railway, and daily converts one hundred and forty thousand feet of logs into lumber. Mr. Keith was also interested in one hundred and sixty-five

thousand acres of pine lands in Houston county, Texas, lying between the Cotton Belt and the International & Great Northern Railway. The business at that point was organized under separate incorporation as the Louisiana & Texas Lumber Company. A mill plant was erected at Kennard, Texas, with a capacity of three hundred thousand feet per day, this being the largest mill in the south. Mr. Keith became president of the company, with Charles Campbell as treasurer and secretary. The product of the Louisiana & Texas Lumber Company's plant, however, was handled by the Central Coal & Coke Company. Mr. Keith stood pre-eminent as a central figure in lumber and coal circles, possessing superior ability that enabled him to formulate large plans and carry them forward to successful completion, controlling not only the salient features of the business but also giving supervision to the slightest detail. His business methods were always in strict conformity to a high standard of commercial ethics and thus won for him the admiration and respect of his business colleagues and associates. He was a Catholic in religious faith, a republican in his political views and a Mason in his social relations. He was also a brigadier general of the Confederate Veterans' Association of Kansas City.

Mr. Keith was first married in 1871 to Miss Anna Boorman and their children were: Charles S., of this review; Dr. Robert L. Keith; and Mrs. C. W. Hastings. For his second wife Mr. Keith chose Miss Mary B. Boorman, by whom he had the following children: Mrs. A. K. Taylor, R. H. Keith, Jr., Mrs. Freeman Field, Anna Keith and Mary Taylor Keith.

Charles S. Keith supplemented his early educational privileges by study in St. John's College at Fordham, New York city, and was graduated in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In July of the same year he entered the office of the Central Coal & Coke Company as bookkeeper and has throughout his entire business career been connected with this enterprise. He acquainted himself in principle and detail, closely studied the trade and in July, 1907, became the president and general manager of what is now the largest coal and lumber enterprise of the southwest. He occupies a position in business circles not alone by reason of the success he has achieved but also on account of the straightforward business methods he has ever followed. It is true that he entered upon a business already established and upon a paying basis but as general manager he has enlarged and extended its scope, his record proving conclusively that success is not a matter of genius, as held by some, but results from clear judgment, experience and unwearied industry. He is also popular in the city where his entire life has been passed, having won an extensive circle of warm friends.

JAMES P. KENMUIR.

In that period of Kansas City's history when her mercantile establishments were but entering upon a pioneer existence, James P. Kenmuir became a factor in commercial circles. He arrived in the city in 1873, and throughout his remaining days was closely associated with the jewelry trade. In an

analyzation of his life work there can be placed but one interpretation upon his success, and that is that it resulted from merit and ability. He had no special advantages at the out-set of his career other than the American youth usually enjoys, but he possessed a determined spirit, combined with high ideals in business that won for him an honored name as well as a comfortable competency.

Mr. Kenmuir was a native of Balany Hinch, Ireland, where his birth occurred in March, 1838. His parents were also natives of the Emerald Isle, where they passed their entire lives. The father was also a watchmaker by trade, and continued in that line of activity throughout his entire business career. One of the sons of the family, John Kenmuir, came to America in early life and settled in Leavenworth, Kansas, where he engaged in the jewelry and watchmaking business for several years. He then removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, and became a leading jeweler of that city, conducting an extensive business, which brought him gratifying prosperity.

The common schools of Ireland afforded James P. Kenmuir the educational advantages which qualified him for life's practical and responsible duties, and his business training was received under the direction of his father, in whose establishment he learned the jewelry and watchmaking trades. After continuing with his father in Ireland for several years, the fact of his brother's success in America induced him to seek a home beyond the water, and when he had reached the eastern coast he tarried not until he had reached Leavenworth, Kansas, where he entered into partnership with his brother. He was connected with the business interests of that city until 1873, when he removed to Kansas City. Here he began work at his trade with the well known jewelry firm of Cady & Olmstead, but after a brief period engaged in business on his own account, opening a store on Main street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. His business soon increased and necessitated his securing larger quarters, so that he removed to Ninth street, between Main and Walnut streets. The gradual growth of his business continued and he finally opened his store in larger rooms on Tenth street, between Main and Walnut streets, where he continued in the jewelry and watchmaking business for many years. He prospered in his undertakings, for in his business methods he displayed marked energy, careful systemization, strong purpose and unswerving commercial integrity. At length he sold out and lived retired in Kansas City throughout his remaining days, enjoying well merited rest.

Mr. Kenmuir was married in 1876, in this city, to Miss Celia H. Rowlett, a native of Bath, Steuben county, New York, and a daughter of James and Mary A. (Mitchell) Rowlett. Her father was a native of Ireland and came to America in an early day. He joined the Presbyterian ministry, and in that capacity was called to various Presbyterian churches in the east, devoting his remaining days to the work of proclaiming the gospel. Both he and his wife were residents of Steuben county, New York, when called to their final rest. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kenmuir were born two daughters and a son. Mabel, the eldest, is the wife of Professor Walter H. Fickland, who was a teacher in the Central high school of Kansas City for several years, and they

now reside in Littleton, Colorado, where he is business manager for Miss Wolcott's schools. Charles R. Kenmuir, one of the leading young business men of Kansas City, is now teller of the Fidelity Trust Company Bank. He has recently married Miss Mira Green and they reside at No. 20 Clinton place. Nellie, who completes the family, is at home with her mother, and they occupy a handsome and attractive residence at No. 132 Spruce avenue, which was erected by Mrs. Kenmuir in September, 1905.

In the early days of their residence here Mr. Kenmuir erected a home at No. 917 Troost avenue, where he and his family lived for a quarter of a century. The death of the husband and father occurred September 9, 1902, and the news of his demise carried grief and regret to many friends. His political allegiance was given to the republican party, for he firmly believed that its principles were most conducive to good government and the welfare of the people. He was never an office seeker, but in the early days made official observations and reports upon the weather and river, continuing in that service until the work was put in control of the army. In Ireland he was a member of the Masonic fraternity but united with no societies or secret organizations in this country. His attention was largely given to the development of his business, which, successfully controlled, made him one of the prosperous residents here. It was not his success, however, but his honorable business principles that gained him the entire respect and confidence of his colleagues and his contemporaries, while the many commendable traits of his character, as manifest in his kindliness, his consideration and his deference for the opinions of others, won for him the warmest esteem of all with whom he was associated. It is not from the few conspicuous deeds of life that the blessings chiefly come which make the world better, sweeter, happier, but from the countless lowly ministrations of the everyday, the little faithfulnesses that fill long years, and in this way Mr. Kenmuir contributed much to the happiness of those around him.

JOSEPH VAN CLIEF KARNES.

Joseph Van Clief Karnes was born on a farm in Boone county, Missouri, February 11, 1841. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Payne) Karnes, came to this state from Virginia in 1835. The former was of German lineage and the latter of English and Dutch descent.

Joseph Van Clief Karnes, the youngest of a family of four brothers, attended the country schools continuously between his fifth and twelfth years and then devoted four years to farm life. He entered the then preparatory course in the Missouri State University in 1857 and, completing the academic course was graduated in 1862, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, his being the highest standing among all the students of the university during the entire five years. Immediately after graduation Mr. Karnes entered the law school of Harvard University, but left during his first year to accept a Greek and Latin tutorship in the Missouri State University. His



J. V. C. KARNES.

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fondness for a good story, and his free and easy manner to the present time. He left the State University in 1865 with the degree of Master of Arts. During his tutorship he was a student in the law office of Hon. Boyle Gordon, of Columbia, with Henry N. Ess, then a tutor of mathematics in the university. In August, 1865, they came to Kansas City and opened an office under the name of Karnes & Ess. The partnership continued for twenty-one years. Mr. Karnes is now the senior partner of the law firm of Karnes, New & Krauthoff. When he arrived in Kansas City it contained a population of only six thousand.

In addressing young men upon the subject of how to succeed in law, Mr. Karnes has said, "Be a gentleman; it pays nowhere better than in the law. . . . Take advantage of no man's situation to extort from him unduly large fees. . . . Be honest, both with the court and with the jury." The advice which he has thus given to others he has always followed in his own practice, and therein, in large measure, lies the secret of his success. It is his theory of the law that the counsel who practice are to aid the court in the administration of justice and there has been no member of the profession who has been more careful to conform his practice to a high standard of professional ethics than he has. He has never sought to lead the court astray in a matter of fact or law; has ever treated the court with the studied courtesy which is its due and indulged in no harsh criticisms because it arrived at a conclusion in the decision of a case different from what he hoped to hear. Calm, dignified, self-controlled, free from passion or prejudice and with the most kindly spirit, he gives to his client the service of great talent, unwearied industry and rare learning, but he never forgets that there are certain things due to the court, to his own self-respect, and above all to justice and the righteous administration of the law that neither the zeal of an advocate nor the pleasure of success permits him to disregard. He is an able, faithful and conscientious minister in the temple of justice. He has been connected with much important litigation and has won many honorable victories.

In his boyhood days Mr. Karnes became an anti-slavery advocate, although living in a slave-holding community and his father to a limited extent a slave-owner. He became a staunch supporter of the republican party and was nominated for the supreme bench in 1880, but was defeated with the remainder of the ticket owing to the strong democratic majority in Missouri. His devotion to the general good has been manifest in many tangible ways. He served for twenty years on the school board of Kansas City without pay and aided in securing much needed legislation and in placing the schools upon an excellent foundation. No one was more active or instrumental in founding the public library and he served for many years on the library committee of the board. He is a member of the Commercial Club and has been chairman of the committee on municipal legislation, and was one of the freeholders who framed the present city charter. He assisted in organizing the Kansas City Bar Association and was its president for three consecutive terms. He was one of the founders of the Kansas City Law Library Association and for several years was its president. He

was one of the organizers of the Provident Association, drafted its charter, and gave much thought to the furtherance of the cause. He has been a prominent and effective advocate of the park and boulevard system and has served as a member of the park board, and he is now chairman of the tenement commission. His services are freely given to the city wherever he feels that he can aid in advancing its material, intellectual, social and moral progress, but always without compensation.

In October, 1903, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Mr. Karnes by the Missouri University. On the 27th of January of that year he had been made an honorary member of the Commercial Club. His fellow citizens recognize in him a man of scholarly attainments, of superior ability in his profession, of marked public spirit and untiring devotion to the general good. His success has been great but his liberality has made his fortune only moderate. There are few men who have the strict sense of honor in regard to professional service that has always characterized Mr. Karnes in his practice and has made him one of the most respected, as well as one of the most capable practitioners of the Kansas City bar.

WILLIAM VLIET.

William Vliet, well known as a bridgebuilder and contractor in general civil engineering work up to the time of his death, which occurred in Kansas City in March, 1893, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and at the age of nine years became a resident of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. After acquiring a good public-school education he studied civil engineering, and thus qualified for the profession which he made his life work. In 1876 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and followed civil engineering in connection with the King Bridge Company, building iron bridges all over the country and especially for the Union Pacific Railroad. He was also the builder of the reservoir here. He thoroughly understood the great scientific principles which underlie civil engineering as well as all of the practical work connected with the business, and his skill and efficiency gained him prominence as a representative of that department of labor.

At the Sherman House in Chicago, in 1853, Mr. Vliet was married to Miss Sarah J. Hoageland, a daughter of Edwin Hoageland, who was a native of the state of New York and was captain of a vessel that plied between Fish-kill Landing and New York city. He died, however, when his children were very young. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Diana Hasbrook, and was also a native of the Empire state, married again after the death of her first husband, becoming the wife of John Johnson, and removed to Milwaukee with the family. In 1851 Mr. Johnson came to Kansas City, Missouri, and two years later moved the family here. He commenced work in contracting lines and for some years was thus engaged. At first the family lived in a log house, but as his financial resources increased Mr. Johnson embraced his opportunities for judicious investment and purchased a large

amount of property, owning what was later known as the Johnson addition and also the land where the junction now stands. He became one of the most prominent and influential residents of the city in early days, and was elected the first mayor of Kansas City, Missouri, but declined to serve, for his ambitions were in other directions than official preferment.

He continued in business here until after the outbreak of the Civil war, and was the first man to float the stars and stripes in Kansas City. However, on account of the trouble brought about through the bitter feeling engendered during the Civil War he removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he took up the occupation of farming, and there made his home until his death, which occurred in 1904 when he had reached the venerable age of eighty-four years. He was an active republican and a man always loyal to his principles, never swerving in his support of his honest convictions. Mrs. Vliet had two brothers, Walter and George Hoageland, who came here with their stepfather. Mrs. Vliet, however, remained in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, until 1876, when she accompanied her husband on his removal to Kansas City, where she has since made her home. Their daughter Emma became the wife of Frank S. Ford, and they now reside with Mrs. Vliet. Mr. Ford was born in Ohio and came to Kansas City, Missouri, when twenty-seven years of age. He has since been engaged in conducting a planing mill for Mr. Lovejoy. He is a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, A. F. & A. M., also belongs to the Royal Arch Chapter and to the Modern Woodmen Camp. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ford has been born a daughter, Frances Bernice. Mr. Ford was a son of Henry N. Ford, who has been in the planing mill business in Ohio for years, and of Mary (Leclercq) Ford, a native of France.

Mr. Vliet was a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity, and attained the Knight Templar degree. His life was in harmony with his principles, and he enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence and good will of his fellow-men. He was ever accurate, thorough, progressive and reliable in business, while those with whom he was associated in friendly relations knew him as a man of many excellent traits of character, of kindly purpose and genial disposition. He died in March, 1893, at the age of sixty-two years, and his memory is yet cherished by many who knew him.

CON MURPHY.

Con Murphy, who is engaged in the livery business at No. 1309 Walnut street in Kansas City, was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1848, and the following year was brought by his parents to the new world, the family home being established in Virginia. His father, Charles Murphy, was also a native of County Cork, and during his residence in Virginia was identified with railroad interests. In 1857, however, he left the Old Dominion and came to Kansas City, traveling by boat a part of the way. This city was then a small town of little industrial or commercial prominence, and giving but little promise of rapid future development. Mr. Murphy settled near what is now

the intersection of Fifteenth and Locust streets, where he built a log cabin, cutting the timber on the west bottoms where the Union depot now stands in order to build his house. The district all around him was farm land, and he at once turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits, continuing in active connection with the farming interests of Jackson county until his death, which occurred in 1880 when he was eighty years of age. His study of the political issues and questions in this country led him to ally his interests with the democratic party, and he always remained one of its supporters, but never sought nor desired office as a reward for party fealty. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Catholic church. He married Bridget Horrigan, also a native of County Cork, Ireland, who died about 1891. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom four are now living: Mrs. Mary Ryan; Mrs. Catherine Hurley; John, a resident of Leavenworth, Kansas, who served in Van Horn's regiment in the Civil war; and Con, of this review. Jeremiah and Daniel, who formerly served as county collector here, are now deceased.

Brought to America when but a year old, Con Murphy remained in Virginia until nine years of age, and then became a resident of Kansas City, where for more than a half century he has now made his home. He started in business life as a clerk in a clothing store, and he devoted three years to learning the saddlery trade, but never followed that pursuit. On giving up his position as clerk in the store he became deputy county collector under his brother Daniel, and served in that capacity for four years. His capability and fidelity in office led to his selection for further official honors, and he was chosen by a popular vote to the position of county marshal, in which he also served for four years. He next resumed clerking in a store, but afterward under President Cleveland's administration was superintendent of carriers in the Kansas City postoffice. On retiring from that position he engaged in the dry-goods business with Schelley on Delaware street for several years, and subsequently became inspector of detectives. On again leaving the public service he engaged in the livery business at No. 555 Grand street, while later he bought out the livery stable of Baker Brothers at No. 1309 Walnut street, where he is now located. Here he has a well equipped establishment, having a large line of fine carriages and receives a liberal patronage. He also erected a residence at the corner of Eleventh and Cherry streets, but now resides at No. 3102 East Twenty-third street.

Mr. Murphy was married in Indiana, in 1882, to Miss Mary A. Sheibley, a native of Jackson county, Missouri. Her father, Henry Sheibley, was a school teacher here at an early day, but afterward returned to Indiana, although he later again became a resident of Kansas City. He married Susan Keashler, and their family included Mrs. Murphy, who by her marriage has become the mother of ten children: Con, Jr., Ellen, Charles H., Mary A., John, Daniel, Cornelia, Annie C., Leonilla and Joseph. The family circle yet remains unbroken, and all are yet under the parental roof.

Mr. Murphy has always given his political support to the democratic party, and is active in its ranks. He belongs to the Woodmen of the World, and has served as councilor of Camp No. 424, and in all the other offices. He

is likewise connected with the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Knights of Amercia, and is a member of the Catholic church, to the support of which he has contributed generously, aiding in the erection of a large majority of the Catholic churches of Kansas City. Whatever success he has achieved in business is attributable to his own efforts, for from an early age he has been dependent upon his own resources. He now owns a good livery establishment, and is conducting a prosperous business in this line.

LAUREN W. MCCOLLUM.

Lauren W. McCollum, who at the time of his death was a stockholder and secretary of the W. S. Dickey Clay Company, became a resident of Kansas City in 1888 and although his business interests afterward took him to various sections of the country he still regarded this as his place of residence. His birth occurred in Buffalo, New York, July 22, 1853. His father, Otis McCollum, was also a native of the Empire state and engaged in the newspaper business in Buffalo. In the schools of that city the son pursued his education and was also identified with journalistic interests until his removal to the west.

About the year 1880 he became a resident of Des Moines, Iowa, and assisted C. C. Gilbert in erecting his large storage factory there. He remained in Des Moines until 1888, when he removed to Kansas City and became connected with the old sewer pipe company. When it was afterward merged into the W. S. Dickey Clay Company, he became one of its stockholders and secretary of the latter and was associated therewith until his demise. In that capacity he assisted materially in the upbuilding of the plant and the enterprise and traveled all over the country looking after the interests of the business. He also visited the Orient in connection with this business just prior to his demise. He was taken ill while looking after the branch factory at Macomb, Illinois, where he died May 19, 1906. He had a very large business acquaintance and wherever he went impressed people with his capacity for business control and his aptitude in successful management. He was very thorough in all that he undertook and when he became connected with the pottery interests he made it his object to thoroughly acquaint himself with the business in principle and detail. He was thus enabled to converse intelligently upon the subject and to present the interests of the company in the best possible light. His persistency of purpose was one of his strong characteristics and at all times he worked with a recognition of the fact that "there is no excellence without labor."

Mr. McCollum was married in Des Moines, Iowa, November 8, 1882, to Miss Nellie M. Leach, of Chicago, and unto them was born a daughter, Kate, who is now the wife of William E. Merrill. Mrs. McCollum's father is E. C. Leach, one of the oldest business men of Chicago, to which city he removed when eighteen years of age and there engaged in the distilling business. He still makes his home in that city and has a wide acquaintance there among

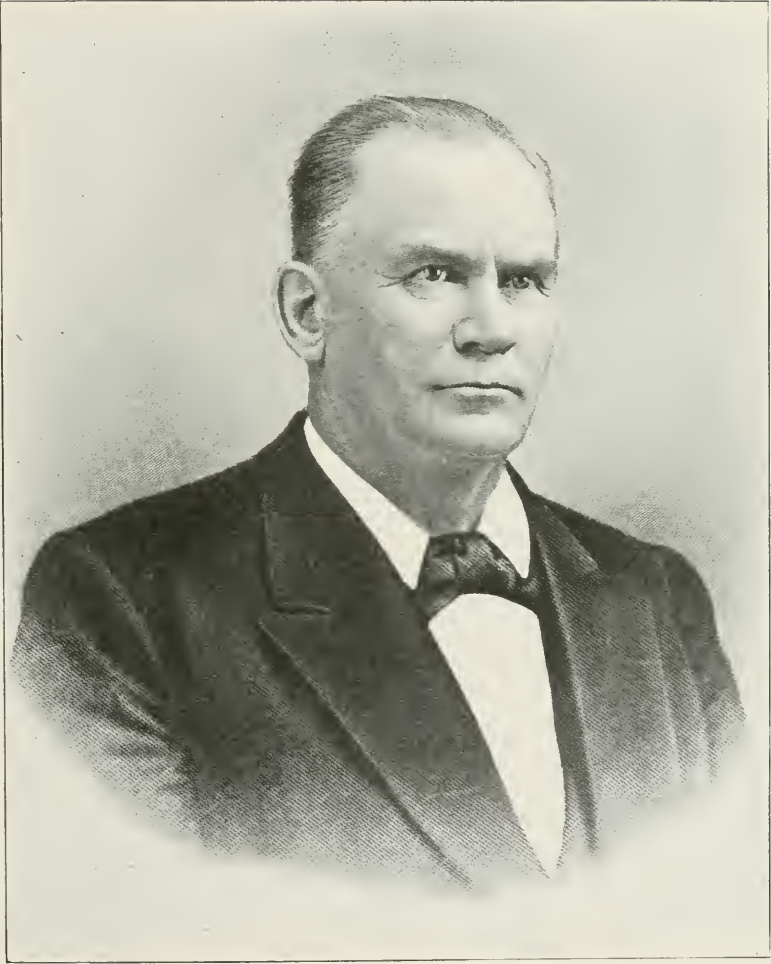
its leading business men. He is a native of Vermont, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Kate H. Carter, is a native of Canada.

Mr. McCollum's position on political questions was never an equivocal one. He gave stalwart support to the republican party, not because of any desire on his part for political preferment but because he had firm faith in its principles in connection with the promotion of the country's welfare. He greatly desired the success of the party and as a delegate attended its last national convention held in Chicago. He was accorded a prominent place in business circles in Kansas City and for many years was an active member of the Commercial Club. He also belonged to the Manufacturers Club, the Knife and Fork Club, the Missouri Republican Club, the Ivanhoe Lodge of Masons and the Episcopal church—associations which indicated much of the character of his interests and ideals. In his attitude everywhere he manifested the true spirit of altruism and although aggressive in every sense of the word he always avoided even the semblance of that popular tendency, so detrimental to the common welfare of humanity, namely the sacrifice of friendship or principle for the promulgation of selfish interests.

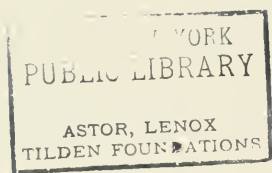
REV. NATHAN SCARRITT.

Nathan Scarritt, minister and benefactor, was born at Edwardsville, Illinois, April 14, 1821, son of Nathan and Latty (Allds) Scarritt. He was of Scotch and Irish descent. His father (b. 1788, d. 1847), a native of Connecticut, was a farmer by occupation; his mother (b. 1793, d. 1875) was a native of New Hampshire. His parents were married at Lyman, New Hampshire, in 1812, and Nathan was the seventh child and sixth son of a family of twelve children, of whom ten were sons. In 1820 his parents emigrated by wagon from New Hampshire to Illinois, locating first at Edwardsville, and then on a farm near Alton—their latter location becoming known as Scarritt's Prairie, now the seat of the Monticello Female Seminary. Nathan worked on the home farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois, beginning in the preparatory department. His father was able to aid him but little and he obtained his education almost entirely through his own effort, paying part of his first year's tuition by clearing the brush and timber from the college campus, which work he did after study hours and by moonlight. With two companions he lived in a log hut, near which he fenced and cultivated a garden, his meals often consisting of potatoes of his own raising, with occasionally bread and meat; and during that time his expenses were frequently less than fifty cents a week.

His studies were interrupted by the illness of his father and he returned home to manage the farm, but when his father had sufficiently recovered he returned to college at the urgent solicitation of the faculty, who offered him board and tuition on credit. In 1842 he was graduated from McKendree



NATHAN SCARRITT.



College as valedictorian, by appointment of the faculty, receiving the degree of B. A. He soon afterwards engaged in teaching at Waterloo, Illinois, and out of the savings of two years paid his indebtedness to his college. In April, 1845, he removed to Fayette, Missouri, where he joined his brother-in-law, William T. Lucky, in the establishment of a high school. The opening of that institution, however, was inauspicious, for out of six pupils at the beginning, one was taken ill and four ran away, leaving only two pupils at the close of the first week. But success of the undertaking was subsequently attained and out of Howard High School, as it was known, grew Central College for males and Howard Female College. Later, upon urgent solicitation, Dr. Searritt acted as provisional president of Central College for one year, during which he established the institution upon a firm basis. From 1848 until 1851 he taught the Indian Manual Labor School in the Shawnee country, Indian Territory; during the ensuing year served as principal of the high school at Westport, having been the leading spirit in the building of that institution; and from 1864 to 1865 taught school in Kansas City, Missouri.

From boyhood Dr. Searritt had been impressed with the conviction that he was destined for the ministry, and, upon reaching a suitable age, was called to the duties of a class leader, his deep sincerity and fervency in prayer and exhortation winning the admiration of ministers whom he met. In 1846 he was licensed to preach and later in that year was received on trial into the Missouri conference, and appointed to the Howard High School where he was then teaching, meanwhile also ministering to neighborhoods in the vicinity. Upon the division of the Methodist church he affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church, south. While teaching among the Indians (1848-51) he frequently assisted the missionaries, and, being appointed missionary to the Shawnees, Delawares and Wyandottes in 1851, he preached to each of these tribes through interpreters, his labors proving eminently useful. Meanwhile he also performed ministerial duty at Lexington, filling a vacancy. In the latter part of 1852 he was appointed to Westport and Kansas City, and the following year located in the latter place, becoming pastor of the Fifth Street church. In January, 1855, he was appointed presiding elder of the Kickapoo district of the Kansas Mission conference, which body he represented in the general conference of 1858; in 1858-9 served in the Shawnee Reserve, and during the ensuing two years was presiding elder of the Lecompton district.

In 1861 Dr. Searritt's ministerial labors were suspended on account of the unsettled conditions incident to the Civil war. After peace was restored, however, he engaged in itinerant service for one year and was superannuated on account of physical disability but declined the aid due him from the Conference fund. In 1876 he was located in Kansas City, where his labors were conspicuously useful in the pastorate, in turn, of the old Fifth Street, the Walnut Street, the Lydia Avenue, the Campbell Street and the Melrose churches. He was a delegate in several sessions of the general conference, during two of which he served on the committee of revisals, and was assigned to a similar position at the session of 1890.

Dr. Searritt's residence in Kansas City led to his accumulation of a large fortune and afforded him opportunity to aid materially in the development of that city and to formulate and execute various philanthropic designs. In 1862 he bought forty acres of land near the city and subsequent purchases increased his holdings to two hundred and twenty acres situated on Searritt's Point, his first home there being a log cabin of his own building. He was early associated with Governor Ross of Delaware in the ownership of a tract of land in the heart of Kansas City, a block of which was intended to be conveyed in fee to the city upon condition that a courthouse or school be built thereon, but the city failed to make use of the opportunity. He was also a pioneer builder on Main and Walnut Streets, where he erected many of the most substantial and useful structures. Among his benefactions were five thousand dollars to the Searritt Collegiate Institute at Neosho; five thousand dollars to the Central Female College at Lexington; and thirty thousand dollars to Melrose church, Kansas City, which latter edifice was erected on a lot where for two years he previously maintained a tent for religious meetings. His benefactions were not restricted to the objects favored by his own denomination, for scarcely a church in Kansas City was unaided by him. His desire to establish a Bible and Training School was on the eve of accomplishment, when his death occurred, but his children faithfully carried out his wishes regarding the project, by a gift of the site and twenty-five thousand dollars.

In theology Dr. Searritt proclaimed himself an Arminian of the Wesleyan Methodist type. In politics he was originally a whig and afterwards a conservative democrat. He was opposed to slavery, and while he sympathized with the southern people regarded secession as a grave error. While in Kansas City he took no part in the border troubles, never attending a political meeting or casting a partisan vote. He was a member of a company of Kansas City Home Guards during the Rebellion and stood guard over property but engaged in no forays or other movements.

His services as a clergyman and educator were of great value. As a teacher he won upon his pupils as much through his kindly personal interest and sympathy as through his power of imparting knowledge. By deep study and close observation he stored his mind with ample material for every emergency, and his sermons were models of instruction and logical exposition. Sincere earnestness aided his effort with an unaffected vigor of oratory which compelled attention, and enabled him to impress the individual hearer with the conviction that he was listening to a personal message and appeal. His benevolences were free and liberal and directed in a sympathetic and orderly way, insuring perpetuation of the gift and increasing advantages from it in after years.

He received the degree of M.A. from the University of Missouri in 1857 and that of D.D. from his alma mater in 1876.

He married at Kansas City, Missouri, April 29, 1850, Martha M., daughter of William Chick, one of the founders of Kansas City. Mrs. Searritt died July 29, 1873, leaving nine children, of whom six are living; Annie E., wife of Bishop E. R. Hendrix (q. v.) of Kansas City; Edward L. Nathan, Jr., and

William C., all residents of Kansas City, Missouri; Charles W., of Kansas City, Missouri, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, south; and Martha M., the wife of Elliott H. Jones, of Kansas City.

Dr. Scarritt married a second time, October 6, 1875, Mrs. Ruth E. Scarritt, daughter of Rev. Cyrus Barker, a missionary in India, where she was born. He died in Kansas City, Missouri, May 22, 1890.

PEYTON C. SMITH.

Peyton C. Smith, of Kansas City, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, March 11, 1832. The days of his boyhood and youth passed without event of special importance. His father was John P. Smith, a descendant of John Pie Smith, and was born in New Jersey, whence he removed to Ohio when about twenty-five years of age. There he followed farming for many years, being closely and actively associated with agricultural interests in Clermont county until a few years prior to his death. He came to Jackson county to visit his son Peyton C. and here passed away in 1875 at the age of eighty-four years. His wife bore the maiden name of Naomi Higbee and they became the parents of nine children, of whom Peyton C. and two sisters are now living.

Peyton C. Smith was about twenty-eight years of age when he offered his services to the government as one of the defenders of the Union cause in the Civil war. He enlisted as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, and was elected captain. His meritorious service on the field of battle later won him promotion and he served as major when discharged. At Rutherford, Tennessee, he was taken prisoner but was afterward paroled and later served for nine months as court marshal at St. Louis under General Schofield in 1863. He was present at the time Price made his raid in Missouri and assisted in burying the dead there. Serving until the close of the war, his military record was characterized by all that distinguishes the brave and loyal soldier who never falters in the performance of any duty that devolves upon him as he labors to protect his country's interests. He was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, having enlisted from Adams county, Illinois, where he had previously spent eleven years.

Mr. Smith became a resident of Jackson county, Missouri, in 1866, in which year he purchased one hundred and forty acres of land in Washington township, while his wife owned an adjoining tract of forty acres. His farm had been brought under the plow but there were no improvements upon it and with characteristic energy he began to make it a model farm property, erecting there a fine residence from lumber which he hauled from the west bottoms. His fields were brought under a high state of cultivation and he carried on agricultural pursuits in accord with the most progressive, modern methods, adding to his place all the equipments and accessories found upon a model farm of the present day. He there kept high grades of stock and made a specialty of raising fine hogs. Previous to his removal to Jackson

county he had engaged in merchandising but the adaptability and spirit of business enterprise which he has always displayed enabled him to readily adapt himself to the interests and labors of the farm and to acquire thereby a handsome competence. During the years of his residence in western Missouri he has seen Kansas City develop from a small village to a beautiful city, thoroughly American in its interests and plans of upbuilding. At one time in his early days here he hauled a load of potatoes to the city and something of the size of the town may be indicated by the fact that there were too many for the population at one time and the market was glutted, so that he had hard work to dispose of the load. He continued to reside upon his farm until about nine years ago, when he took up his abode in Kansas City, where he has since made his home, while his sons give supervision to the farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres, which the father still owns.

In 1858 occurred the marriage of Peyton C. Smith and Miss Naomi J. Killam, of Adams county, Illinois. They became the parents of six children: Ernest E., at home; Mrs. Almira Campbell, of Hickman Mills, Missouri; Elbert E., at home; Mrs. Frances Bryant who is living with her parents; Harold A., of Kansas City; and Clifford B., who was graduated from Columbia University in the class of 1908.

Always a stalwart republican from the organization of the party and ever inflexible in support of its principles, Mr. Smith in the early days of his residence here was one of only three republicans in his district. The cause of education has ever found in him a stalwart champion and an effective friend who has labored untiringly for the interests of public instruction here, believing in maintaining a high standard in connection with the public schools. The trend of his life has ever been forward and though he has passed the age when many cease to care particularly about the things that are going on around them, in spirit and interests he seems yet in his prime and gives out of the rich stores of his wisdom and experience for the benefit of those with whom he comes in contact. Such a life is an inspiration to both the young and the aged.

DAVID THOMAS BEALS.

Carlyle has said that "biography is the most interesting as well as the most profitable of all reading." Its purpose is not to give expression to man's modest estimate of himself nor to any fulsome praise of partial friends but to arrive at his true position in the community through the consensus of public opinion. An analyzation of the life record of David Thomas Beals brings forth various reasons why the president of the Union National Bank of Kansas City is accounted one of its most prominent and honored residents. He belongs to that class of American men whose paths are not strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes but who through keen sagacity have recognized opportunities and by their improvement and the close and unre-



DAVID T. BEALS.

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mitting attention so necessary in business life have attained success through methods that neither seek nor require disguise.

Mr. Beals was born in North Abington, Massachusetts, March 8, 1832. His father, Thomas Beals, also a native of the Bay state, was a manufacturer of boots and shoes until his retirement from active business life a few years prior to his demise, which occurred in 1861. The mother, Mrs. Ruth Faxon Beals, also a native of Massachusetts, died in May, 1875, at the age of seventy-five years. David T. Beals was the youngest of their family of three children, two sons and a daughter, the others being Ephraim and Tryphosa. The sister became the wife of Ellridge Gurney, who was at one time a partner of Mr. Beals. The home atmosphere was one of strict observance of the Sabbath and of close adherence to rigid church rules and yet the lessons of integrity and industry there learned left an indelible impress upon the life of David T. Beals. He acquired his education in the public schools of North Abington and in the New Hampshire Academy, where he remained as a student for one year. He made his entrance into business life in his fifteenth year, being employed by a Boston dry goods merchant at a salary of fifty dollars a year, but his efficient and faithful service won recognition in an increase of salary to three hundred and fifty dollars for the year. At the end of the eighteen months, however, he began learning the shoe trade at Abington, serving a two years' apprenticeship in the shoe manufacturing business. The offer of assistance from a capitalist enabled Mr. Beals to engage in business on his own account and he successfully conducted the enterprise until the widespread financial panic of 1857. Disaster then threatened but his ready employment of certain opportunities enabled him to tide over the situation and when he had settled up his affairs he found that he had a capital of sixteen hundred dollars remaining.

Believing that the west offered better opportunities, in the fall of 1859 Mr. Beals went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where in connection with his brother-in-law, Ellridge Gurney, he established a boot and shoe business. From that point, however, Mr. Beals constantly branched out, broadening the scope of his interests from time to time until he became a prominent factor in the commercial life of the west. In April, 1860, he established a shoe store at Central City, Colorado, and in 1862 opened another at Bannock, Montana. In 1863, however, he removed from Bannock to Virginia City, Montana, and in the summer of that year also opened a shoe store at Idaho, City, Idaho. In the succeeding fall he began operations at Salt Lake City, as a dealer in shoes and leather and conducted all of these establishments until the fall of 1873, when he disposed of his mercantile interests. He had met the hard conditions occasioned by the wild and unimproved condition of the west, the lack of railroad facilities and occasional trouble with the Indians, but his perseverance enabled him to overcome obstacles and his mercantile interests and judicious investment in other lines brought him gratifying profit. He sold the Colorado store to John S. McCowl, the Virginia City store to Daniel Weston and the Salt Lake store to William Sloan and John W. Kerr. At the time of his first arrival in St. Joseph there were no railroads west of that point and for many years afterward all shipping to

the west was done by mule and ox trains, which took from thirty-five to seventy-five days from St. Joseph to his different stores. His travels through the west had brought him a knowledge of the cattle industry and, returning to Colorado in 1873, he engaged in business in that line on the Arkansas river and Sand creek. In 1877 he established a ranch on the Canadian river in the Pan Handle of Texas and his operations in cattle, as in mercantile lines, were guided by a sound judgment and supplemented by an unfaltering industry that constituted the basis of his prosperity. As he developed his cattle interests he established headquarters at Chicago and in 1877 he organized the Beals Cattle Company, under which name he carried on operations in Texas. About the time of the removal to Texas he was associated in business with Mr. Clement and Mr. Rosencrans. Cattle shipments were made from Dodge City, while his residence and business headquarters were maintained in Chicago. In 1884, however, Mr. Beals sold out his cattle interest and moved to Kansas City and purchased his present residence site at No. 2506 Independence avenue—a tract of five acres on which he soon afterward erected his present home. His immediate association with the business life of the city began in 1886, and he organized the Union National Bank in the spring of 1887, of which he has continuously served as the president. It was capitalized for six hundred thousand dollars and today there is a surplus of six hundred thousand dollars and undivided earnings of two hundred thousand dollars. Despite the stringent times through which the country has passed since its organization the Union National has never failed to make a semi-annual dividend. It has always paid on its investment from six to twelve per cent and is regarded throughout the west as one of the most substantial and reliable moneyed institutions in this section of the country.

Mr. Beals is widely recognized as a man of ready resource and of keen insight into a business situation and its possibilities, justly rating its difficulties and its opportunities, and thus with no false standard he has utilized the means at hand in the acquirement of success which is as honorable as it is gratifying. Aside from the bank he is interested in various other financial and commercial enterprises of Kansas City and also to a large extent in Kansas City real estate. His realty holdings include many valuable business and residence properties, including the Beals building, the L X building at the corner of Eighth and Grand, the T. A. building at Twelfth and McGee and the business block at Twelfth and Troost. The first and last of these business buildings were erected by Mr. Beals, who has also erected many residences, some of which he still owns. He has recently built fine residences for his two daughters, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Conover.

Mr. Beals has been married twice. In Abington, Massachusetts, April 20, 1851, he wedded Miss Ruth Cobb, of Maine, and to them were born two children: David T., who died at the age of two years; and Tryphosa, the wife of Adolphus H. Brown, now of Kansas City. The mother died in 1881 and on the 14th of October, 1884, Mr. Beals was married by the Rev. Mr. Bowers to Arista Thurston, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, the wedding being celebrated at Clinton, Massachusetts. There are two children of this second

marriage: Dora, now the wife of John A. Conover, of the Richards & Conover Hardware Company of Kansas City; and David T., who is now a senior in the Central high school at the age of eighteen years and expects to enter Cornell University in the fall of 1908. On Thanksgiving evening of 1891, when he was but two years old, he was kidnaped. This event created the greatest excitement that Kansas City has ever experienced and the outcome was awaited with interest throughout the entire country. The father, however, secured the return of the boy on the payment of five thousand dollars and no questions asked. Mrs. Arista Beals passed away January 12, 1908.

Mr. Beals was for many years a member of the Unitarian church and active in its work. His father built the first Congregational church in North Abington in 1832. Mr. Beals has also held membership in many of the leading clubs of this and other cities and is still identified with a number of these. Although he has passed the seventy-sixth milestone on life's journey he is a remarkably well preserved man mentally and physically and is considered one of the most able business men in the banking circles of the city. In manner he is genial and unreserved, courteous and friendly and with a most kindly nature. Aside from his business interests his time is largely given to his family. He is devoted to the welfare of his children and holds homes ties most sacred and friendship inviolable. His career should serve as a lesson to the young, for starting in life under adverse circumstances, his record illustrates most forcibly the power of patient and persistent effort and self-reliance. He has conducted all affairs so as to merit the esteem of all classes of citizens and no word of reproach is ever uttered against him.

ROBERT C. PEARSON.

Robert C. Pearson, deceased, was well known throughout Missouri as a court reporter, in which position he gained distinction by his skill, ability and thoroughness. He was born in Harrisonville, Missouri, in 1873, and was a representative of an old family of this state. His father was William D. Pearson, also a native of Missouri, who for many years conducted a successful business in loans and later in farming lands.

Robert C. Pearson was reared under the parental roof in the city of his nativity, and, passing through consecutive grades in the public schools, early became a high school graduate. In preparation for a professional career he took up the study of law in the office and under the direction of R. T. Railey, assistant attorney of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. Later he served four years as reporter under Judge Jarrett and also served under Judge Slover. He became known throughout Missouri in law business and his proficiency gained him a place with the leading representatives of court reporting in this part of the country. In 1904 he came to Kansas City, believing it a good place to locate, becoming a member of the firm of Brown, Knight, Adams & Pearson, court reporters. Purchasing property here he continued to reside in the city until called to his final rest in November, 1906.

Mr. Pearson was married in May, 1898, to Miss Anita Drane, and unto them have been born three children, Dorothy, Mildred and Laura Louise. Mrs. Pearson is a daughter of John R. Drane, a native of Kentucky, who came to Missouri in early life and was married to Miss Mary Cook, also of Harrisonville, Kentucky.

Mr. Pearson belonged to the Modern Woodmen Camp, the A. O. U. W., and also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. His political allegiance was given to the democracy, but the demands of his profession left him no time for activity in political circles. His work was at all times characterized by system, thoroughness and accuracy, and he gained reputation as one of the best court reporters in Missouri. He was, moreover, known as a social, genial gentleman, whose good qualities won him warm personal friendship and high regard. He was a young man of but thirty-three years at the time of his death and his demise was greatly regretted by all who knew him.

WILLIAM H. ROSS.

William H. Ross, who died in 1893, was well known in real-estate circles in Kansas City. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born in 1838 and in 1850 came to the middle west with his parents, who settled at Bloomington, Illinois. His father was Mark Ross, while his mother, prior to her marriage, bore the name of Hester Schneider. In the family of this worthy couple were ten children.

William H. Ross was a youth of twelve years at the time of the removal of the family from the Keystone state to Illinois. There he resided until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when, espousing the cause of the Union, he enlisted for one hundred days' service as a member of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Following the close of hostilities he continued his residence in Illinois until 1875, when he removed to Missouri, settling at Sedalia. There he engaged in the real-estate and loan business and in both branches secured a good clientage, negotiating many important property transfers and placing many loans. Becoming deeply interested in the state and its welfare, he studied the question of Kansas City's opportunities, and in 1887, with firm faith in its future, came here to live. Here he again operated in real estate for six years, or until his death.

In 1864, at Bloomington, Illinois, Mr. Ross was united in marriage to Miss May Toms, who was born in Princeton, New Jersey, and in 1854 went with her parents to Illinois, the family home being established in McLean county. Unto this marriage were born five children: George C., now of Kansas City; Charles T., who is agent for the United States Express Company; Edmund M. and Gilbert V., both of this city; and Nellie C., the wife of William E. Ludlow, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mr. Ross was always a very active and successful business man, and his sons are following in his footsteps and are meeting with prosperity in their undertakings. Mr. Ross gave his political support to the republican party

and always kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He was much interested in temperance work and did all in his power to further that cause. His life was actuated by noble principles and high ideals and was always in harmony with his profession as a member of the Christian church, in which he took a most helpful part. Loyal to his church, progressive in citizenship, faithful in friendship and devoted to his family, there were in his life record those splendid traits of character which endear a man to his fellowmen and cause his memory to be sacredly cherished when he has passed away.

FRANCIS M. HAYWARD.

Francis M. Hayward was born at Walpole, New Hampshire, February 28, 1856, his parents being John W. and Esther C. (Morse) Hayward, natives of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, respectively. His father prepared for Harvard at the Boston Latin School, but owing to a severe illness was obliged to abandon his college course and become a New Hampshire farmer. He held many town offices and in the sixties was a member of the New Hampshire legislature, and now, at the ripe age of eighty, is town clerk of Walpole. The grandfather, John W. Hayward, and great-grandfather, Lemuel Hayward, were both graduates of Harvard College, the former a lawyer, the latter a surgeon in the Revolution, and attaining eminence in his profession as a physician in Boston.

Francis M. Hayward graduated at Dartmouth in the class of 1880, and afterward studied law for two years at the Harvard Law School. In the fall of 1882 he came west, settling at Topeka, where he was admitted to the bar the same year. He formed a partnership with F. H. Foster, of Topeka, under the name of Foster & Hayward, and continued in such firm till the spring of 1887, when he came to Kansas City to become the attorney of a mortgage company. In 1888 he formed a law partnership with Frederick W. Griffin, under the name of Hayward & Griffin, and was associated with Mr. Griffin till 1893. In 1898 he formed another partnership with John Muckle, under the name of Muckle & Hayward; later the firm became Muckle, Hayward & McLane. Afterward Mr. Muckle withdrew from the firm, leaving it as it now is, Hayward & McLane. In 1905 Mr. Hayward became associate city counselor, which position he still occupies. Mr. Hayward has represented many large interests, serving his clients with diligence and fidelity.

In 1903 he wrote a little book on "Local Assessments in Missouri"—a work of value to attorneys. His standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability. In no profession is there a career more open to talent or one in which success depends so largely upon individual effort or capability. In the discussion of intricate questions before the court he displays a knowledge that could only be based upon thorough preparation. He is quick to perceive and guard the dangerous phases of his cases, and never fails to assault his adversary at the point where his armor is weakest.

On the 18th of June, 1884, Mr. Hayward was married to Miss Kate S. Davis, of Galesburg, Illinois, and they are now the parents of two sons and a daughter: Charles D., Margaret and George M. The eldest, although but twenty-two years of age, holds the position of receiving teller in the First National Bank of Kansas City. The family attend St. George's (Episcopal) church, in which Mr. Hayward is vestryman and warden, while he has just completed his second term as president of the church club of the diocese of Kansas City.

Mr. Hayward has never before sought an elective office, but is now the republican candidate for judge of the Circuit Court of Jackson County, Missouri, Division Six.

DAVID O. SMART.

David O. Smart, whose recent death deprived Kansas City of one of its most prominent and successful residents, was for many years engaged in the banking, real-estate and stock brokerage business. His labors contributed to the city's commercial prosperity and to its material development. He laid out the D. O. Smart addition to Kansas City and from pioneer times until his death was an active factor in much that contributed to the city's upbuilding. He was born near Independence, Missouri, February 15, 1843, a son of James and Elizabeth Smart, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, whence they removed to Independence during the early period of the existence of that place, which is now a suburb of Kansas City. The district bore little resemblance to the now populous region. The father purchased a large farm there and carried on general agricultural pursuits throughout the remainder of his life. Both he and his wife spent their remaining days there and were prominent not only in promoting the farming interests of the community but also in advancing the moral development through their earnest and active cooperation in the work of the Christian church, Mr. Smart assisting in organizing the first society of that denomination in Jackson county.

David O. Smart, entering school at the usual age, remained a student in Independence until 1860, when his parents sent him to Bethany College, a school at Bethany, West Virginia, maintained by the Christian church and established by Alexander Campbell. It was one of the well known secular schools of the early days and many young men in Jackson county attended it. Mr. Smart was pursuing his studies there at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861. Putting aside his text-books soon after the surrender of Fort Sumter in April of that year, he went to Bath county, Kentucky, where he spent seven months, and then returned to Missouri in December, 1861. On the 12th of August, 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate army and participated in the battles of Lone Jack, Newtonia, Cain Hill, Prairie Grove, Springfield and Hartville. He eventually became sergeant major in



D. O. SMART.

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Shelby's fighting brigade and continued with the Confederate forces until mustered out of the service at the close of the war.

Following the cessation of hostilities Mr. Smart returned home and accepted a position as bookkeeper in a bank in Independence. A little later he came to Kansas City, where he embarked in the banking business with Charles Gudgell under the firm name of David O. Smart & Company, the business being carried on for about six years in the Junction building. Then David O. Smart & Company consolidated with the Mastin Bank, with which he was connected until 1878. Later Mr. Smart became heavily interested in the cattle business in partnership with William A. and John R. Towers, under the firm name of Towers & Gudgell, having an office in the Commercial block. Mr. Smart attended to the work of the office while Mr. Towers had charge of the buying of the stock throughout the country. At this time they owned one of the largest cattle ranches in western Oklahoma, known as the O. X. Ranch. At the same time Mr. Smart held large interests in real estate, having invested in property all over Kansas City. He owned considerable business property including the buildings now occupied by the Corn Belt Bank, the Parisian Cloak Company, the Household Fair, and several others. He also laid out the D. O. Smart addition in the northeastern part of the city and there as a speculative builder he erected and sold many of the fine residences that now adorn that section. In business affairs he was notably prompt, energetic and reliable, placing his investments judiciously, while seldom, if ever, was his judgment at error in determining the value of any business proposition or opportunity. He continued in the real-estate business throughout his remaining days and left to his family valuable property holdings. He built and owned a number of flat or apartment buildings in various districts and his improvement of property led to rise in values in various sections where he operated.

On the 11th of October, 1866, Mr. Smart was married to Miss Alice M. Walrond, a native of Kansas City and a daughter of Madison and Caroline Walrond, both of whom were natives of Kentucky and became pioneer residents here. Mr. Walrond engaged in building contracting during the greater part of his life and was also a large property owner, at one time having the eighty-acre tract, which is now Smart's addition to Kansas City. Mr. Walrond resided here until his death and his widow afterward became the wife of G. W. McLeod, who was engaged in the transfer and bus business in Kansas City and died here. Mrs. McLeod afterward became the wife of Edward P. Graves, with whom she is now residing at No. 3000 East Sixth street at the age of seventy-eight years. Mr. Graves is not engaged in any active business at present. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smart were born a daughter and two sons: Emma, the wife of James S. Donaldson, who is a member of the real-estate and fire insurance firm of Donaldson & Smart with offices in the R. A. Long building; Thomas A., who married Jimmie Laudeman and resides on a farm near Lee's Summit, Missouri; and David O., who wedded Ann Lewis and is the junior partner of the firm of Donaldson & Smart. Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson reside with Mrs. D. O. Smart, Sr. The family of D. O. Smart, Jr., reside at 357 Gladstone boulevard.

While David O. Smart achieved a measure of success that would entitle him to distinction, it was other traits of his character that won for him the unqualified love, confidence and trust of those with whom he was associated. He was one of the most prominent church workers of the city, both he and his wife holding membership in the Independence Boulevard Christian church. The last years of his life were devoted to church and public work, in which connection his influence was far-reaching and beneficial. He was one of the founders of the Prospect Avenue Christian church—the home of the present church before the stone edifice on the boulevard was erected. He was president of the National Board of Church Extension of the Christian church from its organization in 1888 and just prior to his death was again elected for the nineteenth year. During his incumbency and, as the result of his able management and financial ability, the funds of the board were increased from ten thousand to about six hundred thousand dollars. Because of his having charge of this work the headquarters of the national extension committee were always maintained in Kansas City. For over forty years Mr. Smart was either elder or deacon of his church, was a teacher in the Sunday school at the time of his death and each Sunday for many years taught a class in school. He was thus engaged when the angel of death called him, November 9, 1896. It was about nine o'clock in the evening and the young people's revival service was about to close in the Independence Boulevard Christian church. About fifteen hundred persons were present and on the occasion Mr. Smart taught a class of fifteen young ladies. Following the singing of two hymns, the Rev. Mr. Small delivered a sermon upon the subject, "What shall I do to be saved," and before pronouncing the benediction he called upon Mr. Smart for a few remarks, whereupon the latter requested the audience to stand and read with him the beautiful hymn, "All my class for Jesus." Before they had finished those around Mr. Smart noticed that he had become very pale and the minister asked if there was a physician in the audience. Four responded and after laying him down on a seat they arranged to carry him across the street to his residence, but he died before reaching the house. At the time of his demise Mrs. Smart was visiting her son at Lee's Summit. For several years Mr. Smart had been in ill health but his interest in the affairs of life never diminished, especially in relation to those things which pertained to the moral development of the race.

In politics Mr. Smart was a democrat but voted for the man whom he believed best qualified for office rather than for party. He was elected upon the democratic ticket a member of the state legislature. This was the only political office that he ever held excepting that he was judge of elections at different times. He owned and had in his possession the first park certificate that was issued in Kansas City, and in accordance with his request Mrs. Smart has recently had it mounted and framed and placed in the public library.

No man in Kansas City had more friends than David O. Smart. His entire life was passed within its borders or adjacent thereto in the town of Independence and his history was always an open book which all might read.

While he possessed excellent business ability that enabled him to acquire wealth there was not one single esoteric phase in his career. On the contrary, his business methods were such as would ever bear the closest scrutiny and investigation. In all the relations of his life he was actuated by high and lofty principles which had their foundation in his Christian belief. Religion was to him a matter of every day living and not of Sunday worship. As few men have done, he realized individual obligation and recognized the truth of universal brotherhood. He held friendship inviolable, his family ties as a sacred trust and citizenship as a duty. Quickly touched by a tale of sorrow or distress his sympathy responded without hesitation for the relief of those in need of assistance. He never gave from any sense of duty but because of his genuine interest in his fellowmen and his desire to aid those less fortunate than himself. He was, moreover, a strong man, strong in his honor and his good name, strong in his fidelity to social and home ties and in his support of everything that he believed to be right. Of him it may well be said,

"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'."

CARL ANDREW JACKSON, M. D.

Dr. Carl Andrew Jackson, physician and surgeon, practicing in Kansas City, was here born on the 18th of March, 1877, a son of Algot R. and Hannah (Pearson) Jackson, both of whom came from Sweden in the early '60s and settled in Kansas City, where they were married. Here the father still resides and is proprietor of the Kansas City Show Case Works, but the mother died September 18, 1904. In their family were four children: Henry W., secretary of the Kansas City Show Case Works; Algot M., vice president of the company; and Amie Virginia, at home.

The other member of the family is Carl A. Jackson, of this review, who pursued a public-school education in Kansas City and after completing the school course entered the Kansas City College of Pharmacy in 1893 and was graduated therefrom in 1895 with the Ph. G. degree. He next entered the University Medical College of Kansas City and won his M. D. degree by graduation in 1897. For a year he engaged in the drug business on his own account here, after which he enlisted in the Forty-fourth Volunteer Infantry and spent two years in medical service in the United States Army in the Philippines.

Returning to his native land in 1901, Dr. Jackson began general practice in Kansas City and has been very successful here. In 1905 he was appointed city health officer and reappointed in 1907, so that he is now serving for the second term. He has constantly promoted his ability through reading,

research and experience and also promotes his knowledge through the interchange of thought and experience as a member of the American Medical Association, the Missouri Medical Society and the Jackson County Medical Society.

On the 5th of October, 1904, Dr. Jackson was married to Kathryn Roberts, of Montreal, Canada, and they have one daughter, Virginia, two years of age. Dr. Jackson is a thirty-second degree Mason and is a member of and medical examiner for the Maccabees, the Yeomen, the Knights of Pythias, the Foresters, the Good Templars, the Protected Home Circle, Svithiod and the N. N. E. Swedish orders, also medical examiner for the Prudential Life Insurance Company. His membership relations also connect him with the Spanish-American War Veterans, the National Society of the Army of the Philippines, the Monitor Club and the Missouri Republican Club. The last named indicates his political preference, his stalwart support having been given to the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. His uniform courtesy and geniality combine with his broad knowledge and capability to render him a successful and popular physician.

JUDGE WILLIAM THOMSON.

Hon. William Thomson first saw the light on the 24th day of February, 1845, at Linlithgow, Scotland, around which the romantic memory of Mary, the beautiful but unfortunate queen, still lingers. His parents were both Scotch, his father, Thomas Thomson, and his mother, Marion Somerville, having descended from old and respected families of that people. When the subject of this sketch was but five years old, he removed with his parents from Glasgow to Chicago, Illinois, where his father for years was engaged in the business of manufacturing, and until his death in 1863. William obtained his early education at the Dearborn school in Chicago until the age of fourteen, when he graduated from that institution to the Chicago high school, which was the first of its kind in that city, afterwards attending the preparatory department of the old Chicago University in 1862, entering that college as a freshman the following year, and graduating with his degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1867, with the honor of salutatorian of his class. During his college days, the nation, struggling for its life, required the assistance of both old and young, and he responded to the call to arms, and his studies were thus temporarily interrupted by his enlistment with others from the University in the One hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, in May, 1864, but were resumed on his discharge from the army in November of that year. On his graduation from college, he was called to the position of principal of the schools of Toulon, Illinois, and the following year he occupied a similar position in Astoria, in the same state. He always had an overweening desire to become a lawyer, and during the years of his school teaching, Blackstone and Kent were his companions, with whose text-books he became familiar. Upon his return to Chicago in



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May, 1869, he entered the law office of Judge S. M. Moore and Barney Caufield, who afterwards represented his district in congress. He also became a student in the law school of the Chicago University. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1869, and began practicing his profession at Chicago with Robert W. Moore but soon the advice of Horace Greeley and the attractions of the growing west influenced him to leave Chicago in April, 1870, and go to Burlingame, Kansas. Before the autumn of that year he was appointed by Governor Harvey to be the probate judge of Osage county. After serving to the end of his term he was elected to the office of county attorney, which he filled with vigor and energy. His law practice had so increased while filling that position that he declined to be a candidate for reelection but his friends presented his name to the republican convention for nomination as a candidate to the office of state senator, but he was defeated by one vote. In 1878 he was elected secretary of the republican state committee of Kansas, and served in that capacity for two years. He was secretary of the state delegation to the republican national convention of 1880, which became memorable as the battleground between the old guard, the 306 of Grant, and the enthusiastic forces of Blaine, and resulted in the nomination and subsequent election of the revered but unfortunate Garfield. During the same year he was given a handsome vote at the Kansas republican state convention for the nomination for attorney general of that state. During the presidential campaigns of 1884 and 1888, he was an active republican and campaigned the state for the nominees of his party. In 1889 the legislature created the thirty-fifth judicial district, composed of Osage, Wabaunsee and Pottawatomie counties, and Governor Humphrey appointed William Thomson to be its first judge, and in the fall of that year he was unanimously elected to the office, even the democrats in their convention endorsing the nomination he had received from the republican party. At the next judicial election in 1893, so great was his popularity that although the populist majority in the district was overwhelming, and every other republican candidate went down in defeat, Judge Thomson was reelected by a large majority. In 1897 he again received the nomination and was reelected without serious opposition and served to the end of his term in 1902, when he retired from the bench to renew the practice of his profession. He was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court in January, 1898. Judge Thomson stood in the front rank of the judges of his state, and his opinions were so well considered that they rarely met reversal. He is active in mind and was industrious and painstaking in the preparation of his decrees. He is a student by habit, a scholar in address, and possesses great broadness in his processes of reasoning.

He was president of the Kansas State Bar Association, which embraces the best of the legal lights of the state, during the years 1897 and 1898, and chose civil service as the topic of his annual address. This address entitled "Not to the Victor" was largely quoted by the press throughout the nation, and the Chicago Times-Herald editorially declared that it was by far the strongest and ablest presentation of the cause of civil service reform that any of its friends had thus far made. He is a pleasing and eloquent speaker of graceful delivery, and his prepared addresses are models of English com-

position. In 1898, he was strongly urged by the bar of the state of Kansas upon the attention of President McKinley, for appointment as federal judge, but the United States senator of Kansas, whose will by custom was supreme, secured the appointment for a former law partner. His entire life has been devoted to his profession, and he has accepted only such public positions as have been in line with it, and has never been defeated at the polls for any office to which he aspired; and although repeatedly requested by many of his party to become a candidate for congressional honors, he has as often refused so to do, because such a course would have interfered with his professional career.

In 1904 he was one of the forty republicans of Kansas, who met at Topeka and inaugurated the "Boss Buster" movement, which culminated in the overthrow of the old regime in republican politics, and led to the subsequent success of the Hon. Walter Roscoe Stubbs and Governor E. W. Hoch. It is said that at that meeting of the immortals, when it seemed as if success could not be had, and the members of the body were becoming discouraged, Judge Thomson, filled with enthusiasm and determination, in an impassioned speech of twenty minutes, so aroused the body, that they determined to proceed on the lines contemplated, which led to ultimate victory.

In 1904, desiring a wider field of activity and to specialize his work, he removed his residence to Kansas City, where he had had some interests for some time previously. There he established the law firm of Thomson, Stanley & Price, and has assiduously devoted his time and energy to the practice of corporation law and obtained in that field an enviable success. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and Masonic fraternities and of the college association of Phi Delta Theta. He affiliates with the Presbyterian church, as might be expected in one so direct from Scotch ancestry.

Judge Thomson was married at Burlingame, Kansas, March 26, 1874, to Sarah E. Hudnall, of Astoria, Illinois, who had been one of his pupils when he was teaching at that place. To this union was born one daughter, Maud Somerville, who was graduated from St. Cecelia Seminary at Holden, Missouri, in 1898, and in June, 1903, was married at Kansas City to William LeRoy Holtz, a Latin professor of the Kansas State Normal at Emporia, where she now resides. In his social character, Judge Thomson is winsome and companionable, and at his home, geniality and hospitality abound. He is vigorous, active and energetic, and he lightly carries his years.

LYSANDER R. MOORE.

So inseparably is the life record of Lysander R. Moore interwoven with the commercial development and civic interests of Kansas City that no history would be complete without extended mention of his career. The latter years of his life were spent as a retired capitalist and formerly he figured as a most prominent and active business man, who, coming to Kansas City in 1871, became identified with what is now the largest retail dry-goods store,

conducted at the present time under the name of the Emery, Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Company on Eleventh, Walnut and Grand streets. Such was the integrity of his business record and the enterprise of his methods that he enjoyed in the fullest degree the respect and confidence of his contemporaries and the admiration of the general public.

He was a native of Mecklenburg county, Virginia, born January 3, 1831. His father, Thomas Moore, was a native of the Old Dominion and the family is one of the oldest mentioned in the early records of the country. The first direct ancestor of this branch of the family of whom we have authentic knowledge was Thomas Moore, for whom various members of the family in succeeding generations were named. He came to this country when it was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain, accompanied by two brothers, who, however, settled in other sections of America. Thomas Moore established his home in Virginia, locating in Mecklenburg county, which continued to be the family seat until recent years. Thomas Moore, father of our subject, was married in early manhood to Julia A. Royster, also descended from an ancestry honorable and distinguished. Members of her family were likewise prominent in connection with public affairs during the formative period of the history of the new world.

Lysander R. Moore acquired a common-school education in Virginia and at the age of nineteen years left home, going to Montgomery, Alabama, where he was associated with his uncles, A. and W. R. Royster, in the dry-goods business. He remained with them for six years when, thinking he would find an occupation that was less confining to be more congenial and beneficial and having faith in the agricultural possibilities of Alabama, he there purchased a cotton plantation and turned his attention to raising the chief product of the South. In 1866 he sold his Alabama plantation and purchased the well known Junius Ward farm situated near Georgetown, Kentucky. It was one of the finest and best improved farms in the state, splendidly equipped with all of the modern conveniences and accessories that indicate progressive husbandry. For four years Mr. Moore found his time profitably occupied with the interests of his Kentucky farm and thoroughly enjoyed the supervision of his agricultural interests.

In the meantime his brother, L. T. Moore, had become interested in mercantile affairs in Kansas City, Missouri, and desired Lysander R. Moore to join him here. Accordingly in 1871 the latter disposed of his property in Kentucky and removed to western Missouri, becoming a member of the mercantile firm of Bullene, Moore & Emery of Kansas City. Soon after purchasing an interest in this rapidly growing business he became its financial manager and in that capacity gave supervision to the numerous and important details which accompany so great and responsible a task. He possessed excellent powers of management, combined with keen sagacity and a recognition of the possibilities as well as the exigencies of the future. Complex business problems he readily solved and the solution was in almost every case found to be the correct one. His able control of his department was an important factor in the success of the house until 1894, when he sold his stock in the company, which had in the meantime been incorporated, as Bullene,

Moore & Emery. His intense and well directed activity in former years made the rest of his later life well merited. As prosperity had attended him he had made extensive and judicious investments, which included large purchases of Kansas City property, together with varied personal holdings and real estate in other parts of the country. In 1887 he invested in a cattle ranch in Texas and for years was owner of one of the finest herds of high-grade cattle in the southwest. About 1900, however, he disposed of most of his property, selling his live stock and land at a time when prices were high and his profit was therefore gratifying. He has been financially connected with various other interests and wherever his judgment has been a factor in mapping out the policy or shaping the course of an enterprise it has profited thereby. Moreover he belonged to that class of American representative men, who in advancing individual interests also promote the general welfare.

On the 19th of December, 1854, Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Thomas, of Lowndesboro, Lowndes county, Alabama. They became the parents of eight children and the four who yet survive are all residents of Kansas City, namely: George T., who is vice president of the Weber Gas Engine Company; Rev. Charles W. Moore, pastor of the Institutional Methodist Episcopal church, South; Alice, the wife of William M. Reid, a capitalist with offices at No. 412 Postal Telegraph building; and Lysander R., who is engaged in the real-estate business and is a member of the Thayer, Moore Brokerage Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore evidenced their Christian faith by their membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in the work of which Mr. Moore took a most deep and helpful interest, doing all in his power to advance the various church activities. No good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his aid in vain and he was a most generous contributor to the support of interests for the moral development of the race. In 1887 he furnished the funds for the erection of a church and parsonage in Shanghai, China. It was built for the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and was one of the finest missionary churches in China, becoming headquarters of Methodism in that country. In his political views Mr. Moore was a stalwart democrat but while never actively interested in politics in his own behalf he stood as a champion of all that pertained to municipal progress or was a matter of civic virtue or civic pride. There are few men who have realized so fully the responsibilities and obligations of wealth. His private charities were many, yet were so unostentatiously made that often a generous gift was known only to himself and the recipient. He lived to enjoy in his latter years the fruits of a well spent life and of wisely directed business activity.

In the latter part of 1901 his health became impaired and, hoping for benefit, he spent several months in the south. Returning home, his health gradually failed until on the 16th of April, 1902, he passed away. No family has held a more prominent or enviable position in Kansas City. Such were his virtues and his characteristics that Mr. Moore was spoken of in terms only of the highest esteem. His entire life was actuated by honorable purposes toward his fellowmen and his country. While he never courted popularity,

he held friendship inviolable and, as true worth could always win his regard, he had a very extensive circle of friends from every walk in life. The public work that he performed as a private citizen made extensive demands upon his time, his thought and his energies. In his life were the elements of greatness because of the use he made of his talents and of his opportunities, his thoughts being given to the mastery of great problems and the fulfillment of his duty as a man in his relations to his fellowmen and as a citizen in his relations to his state and country.

T. H. BEEKMAN.

While a native of the east, T. H. Beekman has spent the greater part of his life west of the Mississippi river and in all of his interests and associations has been characterized by that enterprising, progressive spirit which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of this great section of the country. He was born in Scholharie county, New York, in 1842. His father, H. Beekman, removing to the west, settled at Des Moines, Iowa, where he engaged in merchandising for years. He married Lucinda Eldridge, of New York state, and they became the parents of six children, four of whom survive. Of this number T. H. Beekman was about fifteen years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Des Moines. He became connected with his father in merchandising and so continued in control of a constantly growing business until the spring of 1881, when he removed to St. Joseph, Missouri. There he conducted a wholesale hardware business for a time and afterward was connected with the banking interests of St. Joseph as one of its leading financiers until 1894, in which year he came to Kansas City. For five years he was cashier of the American National Bank here and then turned his attention to the brokerage business. He also organized the Boston & Kansas City Cattle Loan Company.

His resourceful business ability and ready recognition of opportunities have led him into large and important undertakings and he has been the promoter of a number of interests which have had direct bearing upon the welfare of the city during the fourteen years of his residence here. Not only has he figured prominently in the brokerage business and in connection with the Boston & Kansas City Cattle Loan Company, but likewise organized the Beekman Lumber Company for the manufacture of lumber and its sale to the wholesale trade. Of this company he is president, with G. H. Lowry as secretary. The business has already assumed extensive proportions, the company owning pine mills in Louisiana and hardwood mills in Arkansas, while the output is shipped to all sections of the country and sold to the wholesale trade. Mr. Beekman is now engaged in organizing and promoting the Beekman Sawmill Company for the manufacture of lumber. He readily sees the relation of interests and the possibility for the coordination and combination of forces, so that his business interests are constantly expanding. From early age he has displayed an aptitude for successful management and

has continually broadened his capabilities through varied experience. He has learned to disregard what is unimportant, to utilize what can prove of value, and his fellow citizens know him as one of the foremost business men of western Missouri.

In 1867 Mr. Beekman was married, in Savannah, Missouri, to Miss Carrie A. Hatton and they had three sons, Charles H., H. H. and George H. Mr. Beekman belongs to the National Lumbermen's Association and to the Manufacturers' Association of Kansas City. For this city he has the most contagious enthusiasm. He regards it as the foremost American city of the west, with larger possibilities and greater opportunities and his own enterprise is proving a most valuable factor in its promotion and development.

CHARLES DAVID PARKER.

It is imperative in this connection that prominent mention be made of Charles D. Parker, who like the majority of great men of the west has fought his way to the position he now occupies, as one of Missouri's prominent and influential citizens. He is a representative of an old colonial family, early established in England. His father, David Howe Parker, by occupation a farmer, came from Rutland county, Vermont, in August, 1836, and settled in Garden Plain, Whiteside county, Illinois, being one of the first settlers in that part of the state. He aided materially in the reclamation of a hitherto wild and unsettled district for the purpose of civilization. He built the first frame house in Garden Plain, Whiteside county, and for years kept an old-fashioned tavern. He was a man of marked personality, was well known throughout the state among the early pioneer settlers and was reputed the wealthiest man of the county. He was one of the first to answer his country's appeal for assistance during the late Rebellion. He was born in 1812 and died in 1876.

In the maternal line Charles David Parker is a descendant of the Shurtleffs who came from England prior to 1630 and settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts, where the family was represented for three generations, one of the direct ancestors being Captain William Shurtleff, who won his title in the militia service and who served as a delegate to the provincial assembly. He was born in 1657 and died at Plymouth in 1729 and was interred in Burial Hill, where a marble tombstone still gives the records of his life. The Shurtleff family has figured with distinction in connection with the history of this country. To William Shurtleff we are indebted for the early records of the town of Plymouth, Massachusetts, where he served as town treasurer from 1707 to 1708, while later he served as town clerk. He was also a well known surveyor of his time and built the first wharf and warehouse at Plymouth. His possessions entitled him to classification with the wealthy men of his day. Another member of the family served with distinction as mayor of Boston.



C. D. PARKER.

Charles D. Parker was born at Garden Plain, Illinois, July 12, 1853, and received his early education in the public schools of Whiteside county, where he was reared to agricultural life, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors of the farm. He afterward engaged in the raising of fine stock and in buying and selling live stock, grain and other farm commodities until December, 1887, when, believing he might secure better advantages in the business world of the west, he removed to Kansas City. Time has proven the wisdom of his judgment and his operations in this section have been crowned with success—an indication of his ability, foresight and capable management. He immediately engaged in the real-estate and loan business, locating his offices in the new Nelson building, remaining there about one year, when he removed to the American Bank building, being its first tenant. He removed from this location in 1893 to the Massachusetts building, remaining there until the completion of the new building for the first National Bank in February, 1903, where he is now conducting an extensive real-estate, loan and fire insurance business, having added the last department in 1893. He is associated with his brother, Herbert Parker, under the firm style of C. D. Parker & Company, and they rank with the most prominent representatives in this field of business in Kansas City. A man of resourceful ability, C. D. Parker has not confined his efforts alone to one line, as his counsel and unabating energy are considered valuable assets in Kansas City's business circles. He is now the president and a large stockholder of the United States Water & Steam Supply Company, a steam fitting and plumbing supply house.

On the 6th of January, 1876, Charles D. Parker was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Sutherland, of Fulton, Illinois. Of this union there was born one son, Carl Sutherland Parker, who married Susan Amsden, of Abilene, Kansas, and they have one son and two daughters: Charles David Parker, Elizabeth and Mary.

Mr. Parker is preeminently a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence. He has had no desire or aspiration for political honors, although his opinions are of weight in political circles. The only position of that character which he has ever held was while serving as a member of the board of supervisors of Whiteside county, Illinois, having the distinction of being the youngest member ever chosen for that position, his age being twenty-three. He was also a member of the board of education and president of the Agricultural Society of that county. His public-spirited interest in Kansas City has found tangible proofs in his efforts for many movements for the general good; he has contributed his time, money and influence to the public progress and the city's growth and substantial development. He has served as president of the Real Estate Exchange and inaugurated many important movements which were of benefit to that association. He has also been president of the Implement, Vehicle & Hardware Club, also president of the Commercial Club—organizations which have for their object the betterment of trade conditions and business life in Kansas City. He is also a member of the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Evanston Golf Club, Midday Club and has served on the board of directors of the Provident As-

sociation for over twelve years. His fraternal relations include various branches of Masonry, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, while he is also connected with the Oriental commandery, K. P., and with the great Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution and the Archaeological Society.

His broad humanitarianism has been indicted by his active cooperation in various benevolent interests. He has been one of the trustees of the Gillis Orphans Home, known as the Children's Home and the old Couples Home at Twenty-second and Tracy streets, and is now treasurer of their endowment fund. He was one of the building committee that took charge of the construction of the edifice for Mrs. S. B. Armour, who contributed forty-two thousand dollars, the whole cost of the building as it now stands. These are charitable institutions and Mr. Parker has devoted much of his time to the work and care of the unfortunate in both institutions. Recognizing individual responsibility in man's relation to his fellowman, he has performed every duty with a sense of conscientious obligation and his well spent and honorable life commands the respect of all who know him.

WILLIAM DAVIS FOSTER, M.D.

Dr. William Davis Foster, dean of the Homeopathic Medical College and one of the most distinguished homeopathic practitioners west of the Mississippi, was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, September 7, 1841.

His father, Joseph Foster, was a native of Vermont and a member of Captain Thomas Waterman's Company and Colonel Dixon's Regiment of Vermont Volunteers in the War of 1812. He is moreover, a descendant of some of the best pioneer families of Essex and Middlesex counties in Massachusetts. In nearly every generation of the line there have been physicians and the family has ever been noted for the patriotism and progressive spirit of its members and for their success as business men. In 1830 Joseph Foster married Elizabeth Kummder, a descendant of a Swiss family established in Pennsylvania during colonial days. In 1837 they came westward to Iowa, settling in Van Buren county, which at that time contained but three white families. The father was a college graduate and a profound scholar, who had mastered several languages. He was a classmate of Thaddeus Stevens, a noted statesman in the middle of the nineteenth century. Throughout his entire life Joseph Foster was looked upon as the leader in all important enterprises and for many years served as county judge. He died November 11, 1855, and was long survived by his widow, who passed away in Marion county, Missouri, at the very remarkable age of ninety-four years.

In the family of six sons Dr. Foster, the youngest, is now the only survivor. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and when sixteen years of age took up the study of medicine in Jacksonville, Illinois, with Dr. David Prince, a distinguished surgeon, as his preceptor. His father's early death obliged him to make his own way in the world and his

studies were often interrupted by the necessity of procuring further means but with undaunted energy and perseverance he made the best possible use of his opportunities and in 1860 matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, to supplement his earlier reading by collegiate training. He left the school the following year, however, to enlist in the Seventh Regiment of Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and in that command served under Surgeon Ellery P. Smith. Following the battle of Lone Jack, in August, 1862, he assisted in establishing the hospital at Lexington, and after the battle of Prairie Grove was similarly engaged at Fayetteville, Arkansas. In 1863 he was commissioned surgeon of his regiment and held that rank until the close of the war. He was present at the capture of Little Rock and was actively engaged in hospital service there, and at various times was a member of the boards of operating surgeons and also examined those claiming exemption from military service on account of disability.

When the war was over Dr. Foster, who had acquired through medical experience, knowledge far in excess of that obtained through college training, located for practice at Hannibal, Missouri, and entered into partnership with Dr. George R. Birch. Not long afterward he began to investigate the subject of homeopathy, and, becoming convinced of its superiority, he adopted that method of practice and in 1869 was graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri. He then resumed practice at Hannibal and was very successful as a representative of this school of medicine. He has made steady progress in his professional work, gaining a wide reputation that is by no means local. In 1873 he assisted in organizing the Missouri Valley Medical Association at Quincy, Illinois, the first homeopathic body in the state outside of St. Louis. The following year at the special request of the faculty he delivered a short course of lectures on Diseases of the Thorax before the Homeopathic Medical College at St. Louis.

In 1881 Dr. Foster became a resident of Kansas City. He has long been recognized as one of the best surgeons in the state and one of the strongest exponents of homeopathy in the United States. Investigation and research have continually broadened his knowledge and promoted his efficiency, and he has been a leader in those lines of thought and experience which have made the practice of homeopathy of such great benefit to the race. For the first five years of its existence he was associate editor of the Medical Arena, the only homeopathic journal in the Missouri valley. In 1889 he was called to fill the chair as professor of surgery in the Homeopathic Medical College, and in 1894 was elected dean of the faculty. The growth of this school was largely due to his influence, and his zeal and devotion to the profession have inspired his students to put forth their best efforts in a preparation for this practice. He is now senior member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, with which he became associated in 1867. He also belongs to the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, the Kansas State Medical Society and the International Association of Railway Surgeons, being entitled to membership in the last mentioned by reason of the fact that he was chief surgeon of the Kansas City, Osceola & Southern Railway. In 1886 he was sent as a delegate to the International Homeopathic Medical Congress at Basel, Switzer-

land. He is often called to various parts of the middle west to perform difficult operations and has thus come to be known in the country as one of the eminent surgeons of his day. The medical profession has reason to treasure his record with gratitude and respect.

In 1878 Dr. Foster was married to Mrs. Christie K. Farwell, of Yonkers, New York. He is a member of various charitable and fraternal organizations, including the Loyal Legion and the Masonic fraternity. He is sympathetic, kindly and companionable and in his life has embraced many opportunities to assist his fellowmen. He is justly entitled to prominence as a practitioner and an educator, yet wears his honors with becoming modesty.

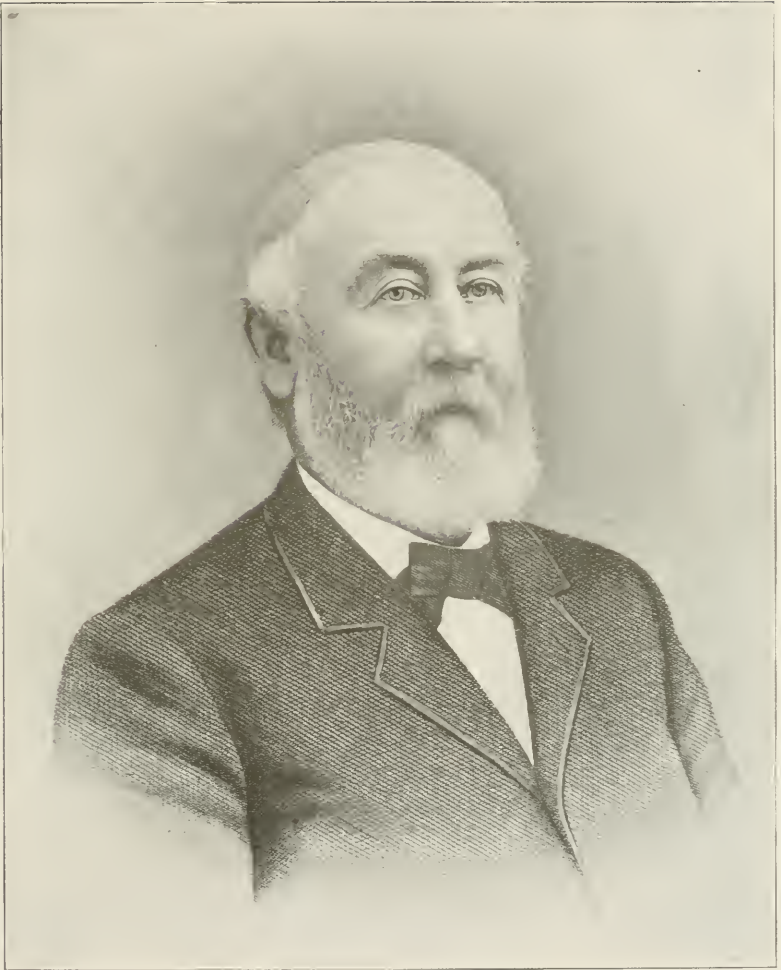
GEORGE W. SEDGEWICK.

In pioneer times George W. Sedgewick, now deceased, became a resident of Kansas City and was a representative of a prominent family here, while in business life he made a record that was commendable, acquiring success by honorable methods that neither sought nor demanded disguise. He arrived here in 1867 and from that time forward was connected with several lines of business.

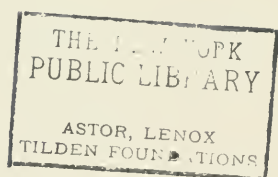
The family from which he was descended was of Scotch-English origin, well known and prominent in the east at an early day, the ancestry being traced back to General Sedgewick. The father, Captain Theodore Sedgewick, was reared in Caanan, Connecticut, whence he removed to Lee, Massachusetts. He was there residing and during the early part of the nineteenth century and after the outbreak of the second war with England in 1812, he enlisted as a captain of artillery, serving throughout the period of hostilities. His discharge papers are now in possession of Mrs. George W. Sedgewick. After the war he returned to Canaan, Connecticut, where he and his wife spent their remaining days.

George W. Sedgewick, of this review, was quite young at the time of his parents' death. He was born in Lee, Massachusetts, August 15, 1823, and after being left an orphan went to live with an uncle in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he attended the public schools and acquired a good English education. After he had put aside his text-books he accepted a position as train dispatcher in Harrisburg for the old Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, occupying that position for a few years, after which he went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, being promoted to the position of station agent for the same company. He continued in Pittsburg for several years and was then made agent on the same road at Indiana, Pennsylvania, where he continued until his removal westward to Kansas City in 1867.

Here Mr. Sedgewick became agent for the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, now the Union Pacific, and as the superintendent was not residing here at that time he also attended to the latter position and acted as agent and superintendent until 1883. In that year, forming a partnership with Edward Phillips, under the firm name of Sedgewick & Phillips, he began



GEORGE W. SEDGEWICK.



dealing in ties, with offices at the corner of Ninth street and Broadway. They took contracts from the railroad companies to furnish ties, which they purchased throughout the country. Mr. Sedgewick continued in that business for many years and was very successful, securing large contracts and making extensive sales. He was also engaged in the real-estate business. When he arrived in Kansas City he purchased twenty acres of land then at the outskirts of the town but now in the best residence portion of the city. Later he subdivided this and sold off most of it in town lots, and his widow yet owns a considerable part of it and thus has valuable property. Mr. Sedgewick was regarded as a man of resourceful business ability and his enterprise and industry were manifest also in banking circles, he becoming a stockholder in the Security Savings Bank of this city. In all his undertakings he was persistent, persevering and diligent and his labors brought him a gratifying measure of prosperity.

Mr. Sedgewick was twice married ere his removal to the west. He first wedded Miss Margaret Bell, who died in Indiana, Pennsylvania. There were several children born to that union but only two are now living: Frank F., who resides in Olathe, Kansas; and Lee M., of Kansas City, a prominent business man, now president of the Sedgewick Tie Company. Having lost his first wife Mr. Sedgewick was married in Indiana, Pennsylvania, in 1871, to Miss Nannie J. Flock, a native of that place, her parents having been pioneers there. Her father purchased land from the government near Indiana in a very early day and eventually became a large landowner, also engaging in the stock business in that locality for many years. The capable management of his business interests brought him a gratifying prosperity and both he and his wife spent their remaining days in that locality. By the second marriage of Mr. Sedgewick there were no children but Mrs. Sedgewick reared seven children, all of whom are now married and living in different parts of the country.

Mr. Sedgewick was a very staunch republican, believing the principles of the party most conducive to good government, yet he never sought nor desired official preferment as a reward for party fealty. He held membership with the Masonic fraternity and with the Second Presbyterian church, to which his widow yet belongs. He was a wealthy and well known business man, respected as much for the integrity and straightforwardness of his business methods as well as for the gratifying success he achieved.

Mrs. Sedgewick owns a commodious and fine residence at the southeast corner of Virginia street and Armour boulevard, which has been the family home for the past twenty years. She also has two blocks on Armour boulevard and building lots on Virginia street and the Paseo. Her realty also embraces several fine residences elsewhere in the city, from which she derives a good rental. In her home she has a very fine library and beautiful paintings and other works of art, which indicate a refined and cultured taste. She also has many interesting relics of pioneer days in Kansas City. On another page of this work will be found a view of the old Gillis House, one of the first hotels in the city, and in her home Mrs. Sedgewick has one of the old dining room tables, also a hat table, a dining room bell and several of the old dining

room chairs from that hotel. Forty years have come and gone since she became a resident of Kansas City and throughout this period she has been prominent in social circles, numbering among her friends the best residents of Jackson county.

JUSTIN A. RUNYAN.

By virtue of his position as secretary of the Manufacturers and Merchants Association, and by reason of a deep, personal interest in the city and its welfare, Justin A. Runyan has become a prominent and forceful factor in the development and upbuilding of the city along various lines. While holding to high ideals, his labors are intensely practical and with keen intuition he recognizes the possibilities of the means at hand and the opportunities for successful cooperation of forces in the attainment of desired results.

The life record of Mr. Runyan began in Independence, Missouri, on the 10th of May, 1863. On the 3d of September, following, his father, with the family left for Columbia, Boone county, Missouri, having been banished from Jackson county under Ewing's order, No. 11. Justin A. Runyan is one of twelve children, being the tenth child born to Aaron Ogden and Mary (Clifford) Runyan. Early in life he displayed a taste for literature and an aptitude for newspaper work, and to satisfy his desires in that direction he entered the publishing office of the Missouri Statesman, at Columbia, Missouri, where he became a practical printer and pressman and at the same time studied journalism under Colonel William F. Switzler, then editor of the Statesman.

Realizing the value of education and intellectual training, he afterward attended the Missouri University at Columbia for three years and was thus better equipped for the duties of the position of associate editor and business manager of the Missouri Statesman upon his appointment by Colonel Switzler, who had received appointment from President Cleveland to the position of chief of the bureau of statistics in the treasury department at Washington, D. C. Mr. Runyan thus served until December, 1887, when he resigned to accept an appointment at Washington in connection with the federal congress. While thus engaged he also represented the syndicate of newspapers as a special correspondent, and like other young men who came to the capital he took advantage of the opportunity to attend the law department of the Georgetown University and in course of time was graduated therefrom. In 1891 he was transferred to the war department, where he superintended the publishing of the "Records of the Rebellion of 1861-65."

On the 1st of September, 1897, Mr. Runyan resigned his position in the war department and returned to Missouri, and in doing so broke the axiom "few die and none resign." His next step was the purchase of the Sentinel at Clarksville, Pike county, Missouri, which paper he published successfully for some years. In July, 1899, he went to St. Louis, where he re-

sumed his labors in the newspaper field but in February, 1901, came to Kansas City as solicitor for the R. G. Dun mercantile agency. Mr. Runyan thus continued until July, 1905, when he resigned to accept the secretaryship of the Manufacturers and Merchants Association. Since that time he has been closely allied with the development of the manufacturing and commercial interests of Kansas City and has also actively participated in every movement toward the civic, educational and religious improvement of the entire people. Always deeply interested in education, he is the champion of every practical and commendable movement for the advancement and education of young people and as secretary of the Jackson County Chapter of the Alumni and Ex-Students Association he still keeps in touch with the work of the Missouri State University at Columbia. Another matter of deep interest to Mr. Runyan is the development of the waterways and his study of the question has led to the comprehensive and accurate understanding of the nation's possibilities in this direction and the value to the country of a developed waterway system. He was one of the organizers of the Missouri River Valley Improvement Association and has been a delegate to and an active participant in every deep waterway convention held in the United States since the organization was affected.

On the 23d of October, 1889, at Clarksville, Pike county, Missouri, was celebrated the marriage ceremony of Mr. Runyan and Miss Nellie Stuart Kissinger. They now have one daughter, Lillie Stuart Runyan, who is a student in the Central high school. Mr. Runyan is well known in Masonic circles, being past master of Acacia Lodge, No. 18, A. F. & A. M., also a member of Columbia Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M., and Washington Commandery, No. 1, K. T., all of Washington, D. C. He likewise affiliates with the Mithras Lodge of Perfection, No. 1, A. A. S. R. His ancestral history makes possible his membership with the Sons of the Revolution and he is now serving on the board of managers of the Jackson county chapter.

For many years he has been an active and effective worker in the church and in its various activities. He joined the Garfield Memorial church at Washington, D. C., November 23, 1890, and was baptized the same night by the Rev. F. D. Power, who was known as Garfield's pastor. In April, 1891, he and his wife, in association with sixty-five others as charter members, organized the Ninth Street Christian church of Washington, Mr. Runyan being elected one of the elders. He and his wife purchased, catalogued and conducted the library at the Sunday school of the Ninth Street Christian church until the 1st of October of the same year, on which day he was elected superintendent of the Sunday school, serving continuously and acceptably in that position until he resigned in 1897, to return to Missouri. When he assumed the duties of superintendent there were eighty-seven scholars in the Sunday school and at the time he resigned there was an average attendance of six hundred and ninety-five, with an enrollment of eight hundred and forty-seven. This Sunday school, for the years 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896 and up to the time he resigned the superintendency, was the banner Sunday school of the Christian church brotherhood for the District of Columbia, Maryland and Delaware.

Mr. Runyan gives the greater credit for the success of the Sunday school to the secretary, Mr. George W. Pratt, and the strong corps of teachers, of which Mrs. Runyan was one. On locating in Clarksville, Missouri, he was at once elected superintendent of the Sunday school of the Christian church there, and was also elected superintendent of the First Christian church Sunday school of St. Louis, Missouri, while living in that city. He has been an active worker in the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor from its organization and when he came to Kansas City he and his wife joined the Independence Boulevard Christian church and for one year he was president of the local Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of that church. He has never been active in club life, preferring to devote his time aside from his business duties to his home, to his church and to the enjoyment of the cordial relation that exists between him and many friends. He is possessed of untiring energy and is an optimist, who believes that the world is growing better and is always helping on the work toward this end. It is said of Mr. Runyan that he is always ready to do something for some one else. As secretary of the Manufacturers and Merchants Association he takes special pride in his work and is never so happy as when exploiting the good points of Kansas City to the visitor within her gates.

MICHAEL HOFMANN.

In the year 1881 Michael Hofmann became a resident of Kansas City and throughout his remaining days was engaged in the wholesale liquor business here. A native of Germany, he was born September 29, 1828, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Hofmann, were likewise natives of that country, where they always resided. The father died, however, when his son Michael was but six years of age. The boy acquired his education in the public schools and remained in the fatherland until he had attained his majority, when he resolved to try his fortune in America, having a brother who was living in Frankfort, Maine, and who made favorable reports concerning business opportunities in this country and the advantages that might be enjoyed here. Accordingly he bade adieu to friends and native country to take passage on a westward bound vessel and reached New York harbor in due course of time. Ere leaving his native land he had learned the tailor's trade and for a brief period he worked at the trade in the eastern metropolis. He also visited his brother in Maine and in 1852 he went to Boston, where he embarked in business on his own account, opening a tailor shop which he conducted for five years. In 1857 he came to the west and settled in Leavenworth, Kansas. There he began in the wholesale liquor business, which he conducted for a number of years, thus gaining broad experience in a branch of trade which claimed his attention after his removal to Kansas City.

It was while living in Leavenworth that Mr. Hofmann was married in 1859 to Miss Johanna L. Bauch, of that city. She, too, was born in Germany,

and was a daughter of Frederick Bauch, who was a prominent man of that country and carefully conducted business interests of considerable magnitude and became quite wealthy. In 1854 he removed with his family to America and after landing at New York made his way westward to St. Louis, where he lived retired for a few years. He then went to Herman, Missouri, and subsequently to Nebraska City, Nebraska, but did not again engage in business, for the competence acquired in former years was sufficient to supply him with all of the comforts and some of the luxuries of life. In his old age he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and made his home with Mr. and Mrs. Hofmann until called to his final rest. Three of his children are yet living, one daughter being in Michigan and another in Nebraska City.

Following their marriage Mr. Hofmann engaged in the wholesale liquor business in Leavenworth, Kansas, being connected with the trade there for about twenty-four years. In 1881, however, he sold out and removed to Kansas City, where he established a wholesale liquor store, his business being located at No. 319 West Fifth street. He continued in that line throughout his remaining days and built up an excellent patronage, so that the volume of his trade brought him a good financial return annually.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hofmann were born eleven children, eight of whom are now living, namely: William L., who resides in Utah; Louise L., the wife of Gus Meyer, a resident of Kansas City; Emma, the wife of Dr. William Brechtline, who resides in Higginsville, Missouri, where, in addition to his practice he is engaged in the drug business; Josephine, the wife of Charles C. Peters, who is superintendent of and a partner in the firm of Emery, Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Company, of Kansas City, and whose sketch is found elsewhere in this work; Michael, who after his father's death, took charge of the business, which he continued until January, 1907, and who resides with his mother; Anna, the wife of Lyman Seaman, a resident of Springfield, Missouri; Edward, who wedded Bertha Boetcher, and resides in Chicago, where he is acting as cashier for the Armour Packing Company; and Florence, who is with her mother. Those deceased are Gustave, Marie and Gertrude. The death of the father occurred June 2, 1890. He had many warm friends among the German-Americans and other citizens here, his social qualities and kindly nature winning him sincere regard. While in Leavenworth he was a member of the school board for several years and the cause of education found in him a warm friend. He was thoroughly in sympathy with fraternal organizations and belonged to the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. After coming to America and studying the political issues and questions of the day he allied his interests with those of the republican party, which he supported for some time, but in later years he voted for the candidate whom he regarded as best qualified for office without regard to party affiliation. He was a member of the Catholic church, while his widow holds membership with the Presbyterian church. In community affairs he was deeply interested and his assistance could always be counted upon to further progressive movements for the public benefit. He was also devoted to the welfare of his family and was ever loyal in his friendships. He died at his old home at No.

918 Penn street, a palatial residence, which is one of the finest homes of the city. It contains twenty-six rooms and its architectural beauty renders it one of the attractive residences of the district in which it is located. It is still owned by Mrs. Hofmann but she and her son and daughter now reside at No. 2221 Troost avenue.

JUDGE AZARIAH BUDD.

Judge Azariah Budd, whose memory will be ever perpetuated in Budd park, of Kansas City, which was named in his honor, was also well known for a number of years as a practitioner of law in the higher courts of Missouri, although after his removal to Kansas City he did not follow his profession because of the state of his health. He was born upon a farm in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1824. His ancestors, coming from England to the new world, settled in New Jersey and thence representatives of the name made their way to various sections of the country.

The grandfather, William Joshua Budd, a resident of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, was at one time the richest man in that section of the state. He was the builder of the town of Port Royal and was associated in many ways with the material development and progress of the locality, being a canal-boat owner, merchant and landowner. He also owned Budd's ferry, at which place the town of Port Royal was built. It was then a part of Westmoreland county but is now a part of Juniata county. William J. Budd was married in early manhood to Miss Fitch and continued his residence in Pennsylvania up to the time of his death. He reared a large family, including Andrew Budd, who also became the father of a large family, numbering Judge Budd of this review. The father carried on general agricultural pursuits in the Keystone state until after his marriage to Miss Nancy Hasson and the birth of some of their children. He then removed with his family to Ohio, settling in Lima, where he continued to engage in farming, entering a section of rich and productive land. It was situated in the midst of the oil fields of that state, but he never discovered that it was so valuable because of its oil bearing properties. Having lost his first wife, he afterward married Mary Moorecraft and he had by both wives twenty children.

Judge Budd pursued his education in the common schools of Ohio to the age of fifteen years and as age and strength permitted worked upon the home farm. When he was eighteen years of age his father gave him his time. His early educational advantages were supplemented by study in the select school and throughout his life he remained a student, embracing every opportunity for intellectual progress and finding therein a genuine delight. He studied hard while attending the select school in Lima and became imbued with the desire of obtaining a college education. To this end he engaged in teaching and carefully saved his money. He then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and matriculated in the Miami University. In order to save expenses he rented a room and prepared his own meals, but although he was most careful of his



AZARIAH BUDD.

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expenditures he found that he could not complete the course owing to lack of funds and after two years' study in the university he resumed teaching in order to provide for his support. In Lebanon, Ohio, he was employed to teach the higher branches and while thus engaged he began preparation for the bar, reading law for two years in the office and under the direction of Lauren Smith. He then engaged in teaching school for two years at Ridgeville, Warren county, Ohio, where resided the lady who afterward became his wife, and who was one of his pupils. After two years there passed, he was married in 1849 to Miss Sarah Ann Cornell, of Ridgeville, and for many years they traveled life's journey happily together, their mutual love and confidence increasing as time passed by.

Mrs. Budd was born May 17, 1827, belonging to a family of well to do farming people of Warren county, Ohio. She was reared on a beautiful farm of one hundred and twenty acres overlooking the town of Ridgeville and supplemented her early education, acquired in the common schools, by study in the college at Lebanon, Ohio. She was a daughter of George N. Cornell and a granddaughter of Daniel Cornell, who died in Canada while on a visit to his children in that country. His wife survived him and died at Ridgeville, Ohio. The father, George N. Cornell, was a relative of the founder of Cornell College. He was born in Canada, to which country his people had removed from the state of New York, the father settling on land which he secured from the English government. Later, however, he exchanged this property for land in the state of New York, but found that his title to the latter was bad and he lost nearly all that he had. On learning of this, he said to his wife, "Now for the west," and firmly believing that the west held his opportunity he turned his face toward the setting sun. The trip was made down the Ohio river on rafts, Indian guides being hired. These rafts were lashed together, and thus in primitive manner the family made their way into the western wilderness. That Mr. Cornell was not mistaken in his judgment is indicated by the fact that he prospered after his removal to Ohio and accumulated much land in Warren county. He married Miss Chloe Hand, who came of a family of English lineage.

Soon after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Budd he was admitted to the bar and opened an office in Lima, Ohio, where he practiced for one year. On the expiration of that period he removed to Kalida, Putnam county, Ohio, which was then the county seat, but when Ottawa was chosen as the county seat he took up his abode in the latter place and was elected prosecuting attorney there. He secured a good clientage in Ohio, but attracted by the west—that great section of country lying beyond the Mississippi river,—he made his way to Missouri in the fall of 1865, at which time Thomas Fletcher was governor. In this state he practiced in the higher courts, residing first in Jefferson City, Missouri. At that time, however, prejudice against northern men had not been eradicated. They were termed carpet-baggers and there was opposition felt to those who had been Union supporters.

After some time spent at Jefferson City Judge Budd removed to Clinton, Henry county, Missouri, where he practiced for eight years. While there he was appointed judge to try those who evaded the United States revenue

law and thus won the title by which he was uniformly known. In 1879 he came to Kansas City. Here, owing to heart trouble, he gave up the active practice of law and turned his attention to other interests. He had entered a tract of forty acres, now in the eastern part of the city. There Budd park was laid out and named in his honor. Judge Budd cleared and cultivated the land and raised stock and in his well directed business affairs met with gratifying success. In the winter of 1889-90 he traveled for his health in Texas but did not derive the benefit that he had anticipated and passed away on his farm in Kansas City in December, 1890. In his earlier days he was a member of the Pres-byterian church and was also identified with the Masonic fraternity. His political allegiance was given to the democracy up to and through the Douglas campaign, after which he experienced a change in his political views and became a republican. He was ever a man fearless in what he believed to be right and nothing could swerve him from a course which his conscience and judgment approved. This fidelity to principle won him the highest esteem and made him a man who enjoyed in the fullest degree the confidence and trust of his fellow citizens. He stood for high ideals in citizenship, in his profession and in private life and thus it was that he gained the unqualified esteem of the people among whom he cast his lot.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Budd has resided in Kansas City and five acres of valuable land which she inherited she has deeded to the city as an addition to Budd park. For three years she has made her home at No. 3632 Wyandotte street. Her acquaintance is a wide and favorable one here, for she shared in the high esteem which was uniformly accorded Judge Budd.

ROBERT A. LIVINGSTON, M.D.

Dr. Robert A. Livingston, whose professional skill and ability made his life one of great usefulness, was a native of Lisbon, New York, born August 9, 1850, and was a representative of a prominent old family of the Empire state. He was a son of John and Margaret (Ingersoll) Livingston, and an own cousin of Robert Ingersoll, whose words of eloquence thrilled the hearts of all who heard him. The parents were both natives of the state of New York, as was the paternal grandfather of our subject, Judge Robert Livingston, who in early life engaged in farming there but in his later years lived retired, enjoying the fruits of his former toil. He held many public offices in Lisbon and was a prominent man there.

John Livingston owned and cultivated a farm near Lisbon, New York, carrying on general agricultural pursuits there until 1849, when, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he started for the far west. He was taken ill, however, when crossing the isthmus and died ere reaching his destination. His widow still survives and is now residing with a son at Lisbon, New York, at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

Dr. Robert A. Livingston acquired his early education in the public schools of Lisbon and afterward attended college at Ogdensburg, New York

When his more specifically literary course was completed he took up the study of medicine and became a student in Belleville Medical College, at New York city. He afterward went to Chicago and completed his medical course in Rush Medical College, becoming thus well equipped for a responsible professional career. Removing to Stillwater, Minnesota, he located for practice there and for many years was closely identified with its professional interests. He was an earnest and discriminating student who always kept in touch with the advancement made in the profession, was ever careful and accurate in the diagnosis of a case and displayed marked ability in foretelling the outcome of diseases. He was most conscientious in the discharge of his professional duties and his labors were attended with a gratifying measure of success.

Dr. Livingston was married in Lisbon, New York, to Miss Virginia S. Wallace, a native of Lisbon, and a daughter of Dr. Reuben and Caroline (Ainsworth) Wallace. The latter died during the infancy of her daughter, and Mr. Wallace afterward married again. He, too, was a physician, who practiced in Lisbon, New York, and later he removed to the west, settling at Little Sioux, Iowa, where he continued in the active practice of medicine and surgery during the last thirty years of his life. He died there at the venerable age of eighty-eight years, and his second wife also passed away there.

Unto Dr. and Mrs. Livingston were born two children, but Zina Bruce died at the age of fourteen months and John Merrill died when but two months old. Dr. and Mrs. Livingston continued to make their home in Stillwater, where he continued in the active practice of his profession until his death, which occurred September 8, 1875. He held a number of local offices there, including that of city physician, and was always most loyal to the trust reposed in him. His political allegiance was given to the republican party, and he took an active interest in the work that was being done to secure the adoption of republican principles, which he believed were most conducive to good government. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons and with the Odd Fellows of Stillwater, and his funeral services were conducted by the latter organization. He was also a member of the Episcopal church at Stillwater, and his life was upright and honorable, winning for him the regard and trust of those with whom he was associated.

Following her husband's demise, Mrs. Livingston resided in Stillwater for twelve years, and then sold her property there, removing to Little Sioux, Iowa, where she resided with her father until his demise. She and her half brother, Arthur Wallace, then came to Kansas City in 1901 and both invested in property there. Mr. Wallace is now doing business as a nurseryman and landscape gardener, owning five acres of land at Marlborough, a suburban division of Kansas City. He is an extensive operator in this department, and is well qualified to care for the trade. He is also engaged in the real-estate business, and his intense and well directed enterprise constitute important factors in a prosperous career. He now makes his home with his sister, Mrs. Livingston. The latter has also invested in property on East Thirtieth street, also on Campbell street and other public highways

of this district, and in the purchase and sale of property she receives a good return upon her investments. In September, 1907, she built a nice residence at No. 3622 Virginia street, where she and her brother reside. She belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a lady of many good traits of heart and mind, to whom cordial hospitality is extended in many homes.

GEORGE EDWARD MUEHLEBACH.

George Edward Muehlebach, well known as a representative of the brewing interests of Kansas City as the president of the Muehlebach Company, was born August 10, 1881, a representative of one of the pioneer families of this county. His father, George Muehlebach, now deceased, was one of a family of four sons and a daughter, who came to America.

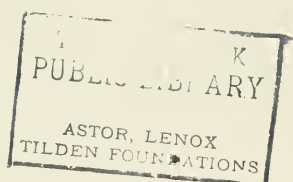
The sons all established homes in Kansas City but the daughter remained at Lafayette, Indiana. All are now deceased. One of the brothers, Peter Muehlebach, conducted a wine garden at Forty-first street and State Line and also was proprietor of one of the first hotels here and Western Star House. The other brother, John, was interested in the brewery until 1890, when he sold out to George Muehlebach. The last named was born in Argau, Switzerland, April 24, 1833, and is a representative of an old Swiss family. He acquired his education there and on coming to America in 1857, settled in Lafayette, Indiana. Two years were there passed and on the expiration of that period he became a resident of Kansas City. He worked at the harness trade in what was then the town of Westport and later removed to Quindaro, where he engaged in business for himself. Not long afterward he and his brother John, who had accompanied him to America, began freighting between Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, Pueblo, Silver Bow, Helena and Butte with ox-teams, and were thus engaged for several years prior to the period of railroad transportation.

George Muehlebach next turned his attention to mining interests in Colorado and thus operated until about 1870, when he again came to Kansas City and with his brother John bought the Helmlreich brewery, with which he was connected until his death December 22, 1905. In 1880 they demolished the old plant and erected the present plant, to which repeated additions have been made as the increasing trade demanded until it is now an extensive and well housed enterprise. At the beginning the manufactured product was only two hundred barrels per year and today it is about sixty-five thousand, while sixty men are employed in the manufacture of their celebrated Pilsner. Mr. Muehlebach devoted his entire attention to that business and this enterprise proved very successful.

George Muehlebach was a member of the Swiss American Society and was interested in all that pertained to the welfare of his native land. He was also most loyal to his adopted country and was in full sympathy with its free institutions. He belonged to the Catholic church and was independent in politics. In 1880 he married Margaret M. Bessenbacher, a daughter of



GEORGE MUEHLEBACH.



John Bessenbacher, of Kansas City, who was of American birth but of Bavarian lineage. They became parents of three children: George E.; Sophronia C., the wife of William Buchholz, first assistant prosecuting attorney of Kansas City and a member of the firm of Kelly, Brewster & Buchholz; and Carl A., who at the age of twenty years is superintendent of the brewery. The father left to his family an excellent estate which he had built up after coming to America.

George Edward Muehlebach pursued his education in the public schools and in a German Catholic school of Kansas City, also attending Spalding's Business College, from which he was graduated at the age of eighteen years. He then became connected with his father's business as solicitor and collector and when he had served in that capacity for two years he acted as superintendent of the brewery and later was associated with the office work. He thus gained a practical knowledge of the business in all of its departments and in 1904 became a member of the firm and was chosen secretary and treasurer. Upon his father's death he succeeded to the presidency, having taken over the management of the business the year before. He is now conducting a well established enterprise which is bringing to the company a gratifying profit.

Mr. Muehlebach is a member of various fraternal and social organizations. He belongs to the Elks and the Eagle lodges, to the Swiss-American Society, to the Elmridge Club, the Manufacturers & Merchants Association and the Rochester Hunt & Fish Clubs. He takes his annual vacation in a trip each fall to the Indian Territory for hunting and fishing. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church. He is interested to a large extent in Kansas City real estate, his property including his own home at No. 3672 Madison, in the suburb of Roanoke.

WILBUR H. DUNN.

Wilbur H. Dunn, superintendent of the parks of Kansas City, was born in Baldwin, Kansas, September 8, 1864, a son of Brazilla C. and Elizabeth (Gill) Dunn, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of England. In the schools of Baldwin Wilbur H. Dunn acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study in the University of Oregon, at Eugene, that state, where he completed his education. He studied engineering in the university but before completing the course engaged with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, with which he was connected for two years, following its construction through Montana and Idaho till the main line was completed in 1881. Three years later, in 1884, he came to Kansas City, Missouri, and engaged in his profession of civil engineering in connection with the Santa Fe and other railroads, radiating from Kansas City. He has also been connected in a professional capacity with the Kansas City Cable Street Railway construction. On leaving here he went to Atlanta, Georgia, as engineer in charge of the construction of the Augusta Electric Railway

and subsequently was engaged on the construction of the electric railways of Chicago. He gained wide reputation in this connection for ability and skill and the contracts awarded him were of an important character.

In 1896 Mr. Dunn became associated with the park board of Kansas City as engineer to take the topography of Swope Park, and on the 20th of May, 1904, was made superintendent of the city parks which position he has since filled to the entire satisfaction of the board and the public. He has been connected with the park system since the actual park improvement began and has been largely instrumental in bringing the parks to their present state of development and beauty. He was the first in charge of all the engineering for the improvements and later had general supervision of all the parks, including the constructive work and the direction of the men. Mr. Dunn has high ideals which he works out along practical lines that have produced tangible and effective results, making the park system of Kansas City one of which its residents have every reason to be proud.

On the 31st of May, 1886, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Dunn and Miss Nellie Stone, of Basehor, Kansas. They have two daughters, Elta M. and Norma I. Mr. Dunn is a Master Mason and is also identified with other fraternal organizations, including the Woodmen and the Royal Arcanum. In the latter he is a past regent. He is also a member of the American Association of Park Superintendents. He and his wife hold membership in the Westport Avenue Presbyterian church and are interested in all that pertains to the material, intellectual and moral progress of the city.

CHARLES O. PROCTOR.

Charles O. Proctor, who has been a resident of Kansas City from his boyhood days and for a number of years a representative of extensive farming interests of the west, is now giving his attention largely to the development of property interests. He was born in Athens, Tennessee, July 25, 1861. His father, Charles Alfred Proctor, who became a resident of Kansas City in 1869, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, March 15, 1822. His parents were Jacob and Lucretia (Tufts) Proctor, the former a tanner, and later a farmer, while his well directed business affairs eventually made him a capitalist. He was descended from old New England ancestry, his forefathers having come to this country in 1638 and settled at Littleton, Massachusetts, where the old homestead is still in possession of the family. They were of English lineage and a coat of arms was granted them in 1460. Charles A. Proctor had four great-grand uncles in the revolutionary war and extended mention is made of the family in historical documents of Littleton, Massachusetts and New England.

Charles A. Proctor completed his education as a student in the medical department of Harvard College at Cambridge, Massachusetts, with the class of 1846. He was by nature and temperament quiet and of literary tastes and tendencies. It was natural therefore that he should enter upon a professional

career, and after his graduation from Harvard he engaged in the practice of medicine at Stowe, Massachusetts. In that calling he met with success and proved himself ably qualified to cope with the intricate problems that continually confront the physician, but for some reason he became averse to the use of medicine, giving up the practice to take up the study of assaying. In 1852 he went to Ducktown, Tennessee, in the interests of Messrs. Condit & Thurber, of New York city. He made many trips to the south for that firm and also for Mr. Wetmore, of Newport, Rhode Island, and was in the south at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. As a refugee he made his way through Hood's army and proceeded to the north. Following the close of hostilities, however, he returned to the south in 1866 as superintendent of the Tennessee Coal & Railroad Company. In 1837 he went to Marion, Indiana, where he built a large factory for the manufacture of hubs, spokes and felloes. After conducting it for a time, however, he sold out and on the 1st of May, 1869, arrived in Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Proctor located in that section of the city now known as Westport. He did not engage actively in business affairs but having brought with him to the west considerable capital, he loaned his money on farm lands mostly in Kansas. Purchasing twenty acres of land at Westport he there erected a home and because of an interest in the work and because of the fact that indolence and idleness were utterly foreign to his nature he engaged there in horticultural pursuits, raising fruit largely as pastime.

While living in this locality Mr. Proctor served as a member of the Westport school board from 1872 until 1876. He was a republican in his political faith, but his various trips to the south gave him a wider view and a more liberal judgment of that section of the country than was held by most men of his time. In 1884 he returned east to New Hampshire and lived amid the beautiful mountains of that district at Jaffrey until his death, which occurred on the 29th of July, 1892. On the 19th of December, 1854, Mr. Proctor had been married at Athens, Tennessee, to Miss Sarah Ann Mastin, a native of that state. They were the parents of eight children: Alla Anna, the wife of Ivan M. Marty, a resident of Petaluma, California; Martha Williams, the wife of Louis K. Scotford, of Chicago, Illinois; Charles Ormand, who is the immediate subject of this review; Julia Mastin, the wife of Peter Cook, who makes her home in Rio Vista, California; John Jacob, who wedded Eva Rowland and lives in Kansas City; Lucretia Tufts, the wife of Erskin B. McNear, of San Francisco, California; George Lawrence, who is located in Rio Vista, that state; and Grace Darling, the wife of Robert M. Hall, a resident of Chicago, Illinois. The wife and mother departed this life in 1882, while Mr. Proctor survived her for ten years. He is yet remembered by many of the early residents of Kansas City and Jackson county, where he was well known as a capitalist and business man, who possessed many admirable social qualities and his spirit of progressive citizenship was manifest in many ways.

Charles O. Proctor in the days of his infancy was carried in his father's arms a distance of three hundred miles to get him out of his native state and away from the scene of conflict incident to the Civil war. He came to Kansas City in his boyhood days and was educated in its public schools.

When sixteen years of age he went out upon the plains where he herded cattle. In 1890 he purchased six hundred and forty acres of land in Johnson county, Kansas, where he made his home until a few years ago, his time and energies being given to the supervision of his agricultural interests. He has now sold five hundred and sixty acres of his land to the Strang Railroad line for two hundred dollars per acre and they have made an addition of this to be known as Overland Park, a suburb of the city. Mr. Proctor is now interested in laying out a suburb and in improving it and is thus associated in the material development of the west. In 1900 he erected his present home at No. 4343 Jefferson street on land formerly owned by his father and it has since been his place of residence. He has also built many dwellings in this vicinity and also sold a tract of land to the Corbin Realty Company, which has now been improved under the name of Corbin Park.

Mr. Proctor was married at Westport, October 1, 1888, to Miss Florence Gruber, of Marion, Kansas. They have one child, Martha. Mr. Proctor has long been known here, his connection with the city covering a period of about forty years, for although he has not resided here continuously the family have always been interested in property here and Mr. Proctor has made frequent trips to Kansas City while residing elsewhere. He has many friends here who have known him from his boyhood days and the fact that he enjoys their warm regard is indicative of an upright, honorable life.

JOHN F. EATON.

John F. Eaton is a leading representative of insurance interests in Kansas City, but while he has attained distinction in business circles by reason of his success, he is equally well known in Missouri as a prominent Mason and as a leader in community affairs, having been associated with many movements for the exploitation of Kansas City's advantages and the promotion of its welfare. One of Missouri's native sons, he was born in St. Louis in 1850. His father, John Eaton, was a native of England and when a young man came to America, being engaged in a general contracting business in St. Louis for some time and afterward in Quincy, Illinois, where he died in 1867. His wife, Mary Frances Eaton, died in Kansas City, April 20, 1906, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years.

John F. Eaton is the second in a family of five children but only two are living, his brother, Walter Y. Eaton, being also a resident of Kansas City. In early boyhood John F. Eaton accompanied his parents on their removal to Quincy, Illinois, and pursued his education in the public schools of that city. He entered business life as a traveling salesman for a crockery and glassware house, with which he continued for a year. Favorable reports of Kansas City and its possibilities led him to desire to become a resident here and acting upon this course which his judgment sanctioned, in July, 1881, he became identified with its business interests through the establishment of a wholesale and retail crockery and glassware business as junior part-

ner of the firm of Erwin & Eaton at No. 612 Delaware street. The enterprise proved a profitable undertaking. After fifteen years in mercantile lines Mr. Eaton sold his interest in the business and turned his attention to insurance, purchasing a half interest in the firm of Baird & Company. The firm name was later changed to Baird, Eaton & Fulton, with offices in the Junction building. They represent five of the important insurance companies and the business of the firm is now very extensive. The senior partner died July 14, 1903, and Mr. Eaton then had entire charge, displaying excellent executive ability in systematizing and controlling the varied interests of the company, until October, 1906, when he sold out to Edwin Fulton.

Mr. Eaton, moreover, occupies a position of distinction in connection with many of the popular fraternal and social interests of Kansas City. He became a charter member of the Commercial Club, has been one of its active workers and in 1896-97 served as a director. He is now a member of its state and national legislative committee. He also belongs to the Country Club and to the Modern Woodmen of America, while in his Masonic connections he has become known as one of the honored and prominent representatives of Masonry in the state, having served as grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Knight Templars of Missouri. He is also past eminent commander of Oriental Commandery, No. 35, K. T., is a Scottish Rite Mason and has been honored with the thirty-third degree. He was president of the Kansas City Carnival Krewe for the three years—1898, 1899 and 1900, and instituted and carried through various successful celebrations. He is a member of the upper house of the city council at the present time, having been one of only two democrats elected to that office two years ago. He is also interested in the moral development of the community, having served as vestryman and treasurer of Grace Episcopal church, of which he is a communicant.

In 1883 Mr. Eaton was married to Miss Flora MacMillan, of Bloomington, Illinois, and theirs is an attractive home at No. 3123 Woodland avenue, erected by Mr. Eaton about ten years ago. His interest in Kansas City is one of contagious enthusiasm which finds tangible evidence in his practical and untiring efforts for the city's welfare and upbuilding.

W. E. RYDER.

W. E. Ryder, vice president and general manager of the Midland Asbestos Manufacturing Company, was born in Ohio in 1867 and acquired his education while spending his boyhood days in his native city. Going to Chicago in early manhood, he became connected with the asbestos manufacturing business about fifteen years ago, being associated with different firms in that city and gaining a broad general knowledge of the business in its various departments as he worked his way upward from one position to another. As his promotions brought him a broader outlook and more thorough understanding of the trade he became ambitious to engage in

business on his own account and saw the realization of this hope when in 1900 he came to Kansas City and organized the Midland Asbestos Manufacturing Company, of which he has since been vice president and manager. His fellow officers in this concern are F. W. Fratt, president; John C. Miller, secretary; and C. W. Long, treasurer. The company leased a building at the corner of Third and Highland streets, where they have a floor space of fifty-two thousand five hundred feet and employ about one hundred people. They manufacture asbestos materials for all building purposes, insulating materials, pipe coverings, boiler coverings, etc. Their output is placed upon the market through agencies and they also employ traveling salesmen, sending their product from one end of the land to the other.

This enterprise is now one of the important productive industries of the city and Mr. Ryder has devoted his entire time and attention thereto, his previous practical experience being of essential value to him in the conduct of the enterprise, while his executive force and administrative ability are also strong elements in its success. The plant is equipped with steam power and all the latest improved machinery and they have installed their own lighting plant. They also buy lumber and manufacture their own shipping cases and the factory is entirely modern in every particular. The business has been carefully systematized, so that there is no waste of time, labor or materials and yet it has ever been the object of the house to reach an ideal standard in business, in the personnel of the factory and offices, in the character of the service rendered and in the quality of the materials sent out.

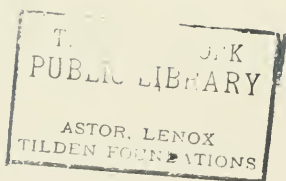
Mr. Ryder was married in Defiance, Ohio, in 1894, to Miss Alice D. Deitrick, a native of the Buckeye state. They now have three children: Willard, George and Richard. While a comparatively recent addition to the business circles of Kansas City, Mr. Ryder is a man who at once makes his presence felt, not because of any ostentation on his part but because he possesses the strength of character and the energy that enables him to do things and do them well. He has preferred to confine his attention to his business affairs rather than to any active connection with public interests and yet his influence is always given on the side of progress in municipal or civic life.

NEHEMIAH HOLMES.

There are in every community a few people who note the trend of events and the signs of the times indicating what the future has in store for the locality and who labor to meet the conditions that will arise; they profit by their foresight and the city is benefited by their enterprise. Such a man had Kansas City in Nehemiah Holmes. He was born in New York in January, 1826, a son of Nehemiah and Clara (Dan) Holmes, whose family of eight children numbered three sons and five daughters. He was the seventh in order of birth. His father was for many years a merchant of



NEHEMIAH HOLMES.



New York city but afterward retired to a large farm in Westchester county, New York.

Nehemiah Holmes acquired a good business education and also took up engineering work. Leaving school at the age of eighteen years, he afterward went to Aberdeen, Mississippi, where his brother and a partner, Mr. Kendall, were conducting a large general mercantile establishment. Mr. Holmes became associated with them and was soon made sole manager, for he displayed marked business capacity and enterprise. At the age of twenty years he was admitted to a partnership in the business and continued in active connection therewith until 1856, when after a most successful career he closed out the business and came to Kansas City, where he remained until his death on the 26th of April, 1873.

Coming to Kansas City with considerable capital, Mr. Holmes invested largely in real-estate and identified himself with the interests and policy of the new city, working for its upbuilding along the substantial lines that are employed in building modern cities, utilizing every opportunity for promoting the substantial growth which finds manifestation in extensive business concerns and in those interests which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. He was one of the best known and most highly respected of the early settlers here and the growth, upbuilding and prosperity of Kansas City was largely due to his energy and efforts. In 1868 he projected the Kansas City & Westport horse railroad and also the Jackson county road to the state line. At the time of his death he was the chief stockholder and manager of this system of street car lines and has been called the father of the street railroads of Kansas City. He was at the time of his death and had been for many years president of the Mechanics' Bank and was also engaged in the insurance business. Mr. Holmes' death was recognized as a public calamity, for none who knew aught of the history of the city failed to feel what an important part he had taken in formulating its policy and advancing its growth. He was perhaps a man of too decided views to be popular and yet he enjoyed to the fullest extent the respect, confidence and good will of those with whom he was associated.

In 1858 occurred the marriage of Nehemiah Holmes and Miss Mary Rector Flowerree, a daughter of Colonel Daniel and Nancy (Rector) Flowerree. Four children were born of this union: Clarence, Walton H., Fredericka and Conway F. He belonged to the Odd Fellows society and in 1858, two years after his removal from Aberdeen, Mississippi, he was presented by that lodge with a solid gold jewel of large size, together with regalia. He had been grand worthy master of the lodge and had done much for its upbuilding and development. In politics he was an old-line whig until the dissolution of the party and afterward became a democrat. He never forgot a kindness or a friend and at all times held friendship inviolable, while as a business man he enjoyed the fullest confidence of the public at large and was recognized as an important factor in financial circles. While his business interests were of extensive proportions and made heavy demands upon his time and energies, he was nevertheless the promoter of many public enterprises for the upbuilding of the city, his interest in its welfare being shown

in many tangible ways. His philanthropy, too, was one of his strongly marked characteristics, and as few do, he lived up to his ideas concerning the responsibility of riches.

ROBERT J. MASON.

Robert J. Mason was one of those men whose forceful character, clear vision and keen discernment resulted in a thorough understanding of a business situation, while his energy enabled him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. Moreover, he was deeply interested in the welfare of the city and manifested his interest by tangible aid in many movements for the public good. At the time of his death he was well known in business circles as a member of the Christie Grain & Stock Company, having been a resident of Kansas City from 1887.

Mr. Mason was born in Mercer, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1856, his parents being Samuel R. and Jane (Smith) Mason, the latter a sister of the Rev. Joseph T. Smith, who was one of the most prominent ministers of Baltimore, Maryland, in which city his death occurred. Both Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Mason are yet living and each has attained the age of eighty years. They reside in Mercer, Pennsylvania, where the father has been a very prominent attorney for many years and is still engaged in active practice. He is the Nestor of the Mercer bar and the valued and honored president of the Bar Association there. His history recording a life of activity continued to the present time should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to all with whom he comes in contact. He has held some very prominent offices in the city and county and is honored as one whose life has at all times been worthy the highest respect and confidence of his fellow-men.

Robert J. Mason acquired his early education in the public schools of Mercer, Pennsylvania, after which he took up the study of law in his father's office, and later at Yale University and Lafayette College, completing his law studies through his collegiate work. He then went to the west and settled in Arizona, where for several years he engaged in mining silver, after which he returned to his old home in Mercer, Pennsylvania, where he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of law in association with his father. He was so engaged until 1887, when he removed to Kansas City and here entered upon the practice of law in connection with Hayden Young, a very prominent attorney of this city. After a short time, however, Mr. Mason withdrew from active connection with the bar and entered upon a partnership with C. C. Christie, his brother-in-law, and with others formed the Christie Grain & Stock Company, with offices at No. 707-714 Postal Telegraph building, this being one of the largest grain and stock firms of Kansas City and Mr. Christie still remains as its president. Mr. Mason continued in business throughout his remaining days and contributed to the rapid growth, devel-

opment and financial success which attended the enterprise. He was also engaged in the real-estate business.

In 1885 Mr. Mason was married in Mercer, Pennsylvania, to Miss Josephine L. Hoge, a native of New York, and a daughter of David and Lucy (Griffin) Hoge. The paternal grandfather, who also bore the name of David Hoge, was one of the pioneers and leading landowners and a representative of a prominent old family of Ohio. Her father resided in Ohio for many years and during an early epoch in the history of Iowa settled in Davenport. He controlled a line of steamboats, operating on the Mississippi river, throughout his remaining days and both he and his wife spent the residue of their lives in Davenport. Two of his brothers were prominent and well known men: Judge Joseph P. Hoge, who died while serving on the supreme bench of California; and William Hoge, who was president of the Wabash Railroad Company at the time of his death. The Hoge family is well known throughout the United States and has been especially prominent in the east.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Mason was born one son, Robert Hoge Mason, who is residing in Kansas City with his mother. In the early part of 1901 Mr. Mason became ill and returned to Arizona for his health. He died there suddenly on the 16th of May, 1901. He was always much interested in the upbuilding and improvement of Kansas City, but was never an office seeker although a staunch republican in politics. He was a good story teller and possessing a kindly, affable manner, he made many friends. Both he and his wife were members of the Second Presbyterian church and loyal to its teachings and its principles. His sterling characteristics were ever such as to win for Mr. Mason the confidence and good will of those with whom he came in contact, while his business methods placed him among the substantial residents of Kansas City. Mrs. Mason and her son now reside with her brother, Mr. Christie, in a beautiful residence at the northeast corner of Forty-seventh street and Rock Hill road, and in leading social circles she is well known.

GEORGE E. WOLLASTON.

George E. Wollaston, who was a well known contractor and builder of Kansas City, where many evidences of his skill and handiwork are seen in substantial structures here, became a resident of the city in 1883. He was a native of Stanton, Delaware, born November 10, 1842. The Wollaston family was originally of Welsh lineage and the first representatives of the family in America came on the Mayflower, settling in Delaware, where they owned a large farm near Wilmington. The eldest brother of our subject still resides at the ancestral home and one of the principal streets of Wilmington has been named in honor of the family. The grandfather was a prominent merchant and large slave owner in Delaware in early days and in later life retired; his capital enabling him to enjoy the comforts and luxuries of life. Joseph and

Mary Wollaston, parents of George E. Wollaston, were both natives of Delaware where the father engaged in farming and afterward lived retired until his death, both he and his wife passing away in the state of their nativity.

George E. Wollaston attended the public schools of Stanton and of Wilmington, Delaware, acquiring a good education, while in his youth he also assisted his father in the operation of the home farm. Starting out in business life on his own account he purchased a farm between Stanton and Wilmington, Delaware, and there engaged in general agricultural pursuits until he came to the west. In the meantime, however, he had responded to the country's call for troops, following the outbreak of hostilities between the north and the south, enlisting as a member of Company E, Fifth Delaware Infantry. He served throughout the war and participated in many battles of importance but was never injured. Much of the time at the front he suffered from ear and throat troubles and in 1865 he was honorably discharged, after which he returned to his home in Delaware with a most creditable military record.

Mr. Wollaston continued his agricultural pursuits in his native state until his removal to Iowa, where he purchased a tract of land near Sioux City. There he again engaged in farming and raising cattle and was a great lover of fine cattle, always keeping very high grade stock. He continued upon his Iowa farm until 1883, when he came to Kansas City, where his remaining days were passed. He had already become acquainted to some extent with the contract business in his younger years and upon his arrival in Kansas City, where much building was going on, he at once turned his attention to contracting and building and soon secured an extensive patronage, necessitating the employment of a large number of men. He was also interested in partnership with Mr. Stark in what is known as the old Stark farm near Kansas City but the greater part of his time and attention was given to his building operations until he suffered a stroke of paralysis and was unable to engage in business longer. He was thoroughly reliable and trustworthy, faithfully executing his part of a contract to the very letter and he had many friends here, especially among the real-estate men.

After coming to Kansas City Mr. Wollaston was married to Mrs. Ellen A. Drennon, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and a daughter of James W. and Mary (Kahaler) Sheridan, the latter a native of Ireland, while Mr. Sheridan was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, and was an own cousin of General Phil Sheridan. He followed merchandising and also carried on farming near Cincinnati, Ohio, in early life, while during his later years he lived retired in the city, both he and his wife spending their last days in Cincinnati. Mrs. Wollaston was the widow of James W. Drennon, a native of Decatur, Illinois, who engaged in general merchandising in Memphis, Tennessee, and afterward in Des Moines, Iowa, for many years. He died in Corydon, Iowa, November 4, 1895. There were three children by that marriage but Darwin E. and Eva both died in infancy. The eldest, Alice, became the wife of L. Hart Robinson, who is engaged in the theater business in Chicago and Mrs. Robinson spends much of her time in Kansas City with her mother Mrs. Wollaston.

The death of Mr. Wollaston occurred February 24, 1907. It was the occasion of deep regret to many who knew him and had learned to respect him

because of his activity and reliability in business, his progressiveness in citizenship and his faithfulness in friendship. He was a staunch republican in politics, taking an active interest in the growth and success of the party, yet never seeking nor desiring office. For many years he was an interested, active and valued member of the Grand Army post and also held membership relations with the Modern Woodmen of Kansas City. His life was at all times in harmony with that of an honorable and honored ancestry and his memory is yet cherished by many who knew him. Mrs. Wollaston owns a residence at No. 4405 Main street, where she is now living.

JAMES H. DAYTON.

One after another men rise from obscurity to prominence in the business world, thus giving demonstration of their power for executive management or for industrial skill. While all this is laudable and worth while, it is not, however, the thing which wins for the individual a lasting place in the memory of his associates. Mr. Dayton possessed in large measure those traits of character which endeared him to his fellowmen, and caused his memory to be sacredly cherished by those with whom he was associated. He was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, in 1836. His father, Roland S. Dayton, was also a native of the Old Dominion, and there owned an extensive plantation and many slaves. His landed possessions embraced several hundred acres along the Potomac river, and his place was one of the most highly improved properties bordering that classic stream. His wife was Nancy Dawson and to them were born nine children, of whom James H. Dayton was the eldest.

Reared in the county of his nativity, James H. Dayton acquired his education in Virginia and was identified with his father's plantation until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted as a member of the Fourth Virginia Infantry and served throughout the period of hostilities. He raised a company for active duty and was later promoted to the rank of colonel. He was one of the company that stormed Vicksburg on the 31st of May, and was wounded before the city. He was also with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea, and participated in the military movements in the Shenandoah valley. Although reared in the south and loving that section of the country with the strength of an ardent nature in its attachment to the place of nativity, he nevertheless felt that the south was wrong in its attempt to destroy the powers of the Federal government, and in this, as in every relation of life, he stood manfully by his principles.

When the war was over Mr. Dayton made his way to the west, proceeding up the river by boat to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he remained until 1878. He was recognized as a prominent and influential citizen there, and left the impress of his individuality upon municipal affairs by his service as a member of the city council through a long period. The year 1878 witnessed his arrival in Kansas City, where he engaged in business with the

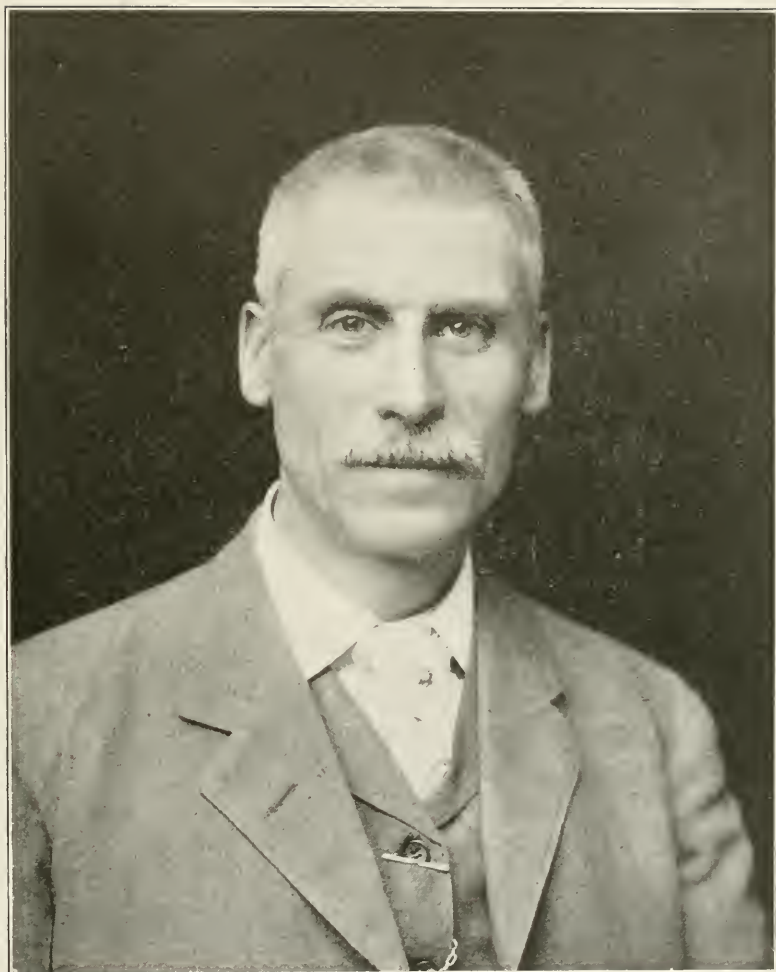
firm of Hanna & Company. Subsequently he became a member of the firm of Grimes, Woods, Le Force & Company, in which business he was active as buyer for the house until his demise in 1888. He was recognized as a man of business ability, and occupied a position of responsibility, enjoying to the full extent the confidence of those whom he represented.

Mr. Dayton was married in Virginia, in 1859, to Miss Mary E. Dunn, a daughter of Michael Dunn, of the Old Dominion, who was engaged in merchandising in West Virginia for many years. He married Lucinda Cecil, a descendant of Lord Cecil, of Baltimore, and his death occurred in March, 1907, at the venerable age of ninety-three years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dayton were born two children. Mary Virginia became Mrs. T. F. Moore and died fourteen years ago, leaving a daughter, Helen M., who is the wife of Thomas Bright. They have one son, Thomas Moore Bright, and it is with this family that Mrs. Dayton now makes her home. One other daughter, Mrs. Addie Foster McGuire, has also passed away.

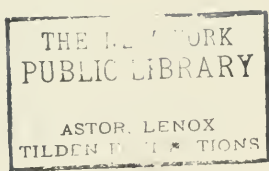
Mr. Dayton gave his political allegiance to the republican party, and was a stalwart advocate of its principles. In his fraternal relations he was a Mason, and in his life exemplified the beneficent spirit of the craft. He was deeply interested in all that pertained to the welfare of his city or promoted the welfare of his fellowmen, yet his interests centered in his family, and he found his greatest happiness with his wife and daughters at his own fireside. His friends ever found him faithful and loyal, yet his best traits of character were reserved for the home, where he was known as a devoted, considerate and loving husband and father, always watchful for the interests of those near and dear to him and counting no personal effort or sacrifice on his part too great if it would advance their joy or comfort.

JOHN PUNTON, M.D.

Dr. John Punton, a distinguished neurologist of Kansas City, was born in London, England, July 12, 1855, a son of William and Emily (Gunnbrall) Punton. His paternal grandfather, William Punton, was a barrister of London, who died in the prime of life, while his widow afterward came to the United States in company with her eldest son, John, for whom Dr. Punton was named. This son engaged in the ship business and cared for his mother until her demise. Another son of the family, William Punton, father of Dr. Punton, was an upholsterer and died at the age of sixty-three years. He married Emily Gunnbrall, a daughter of Thomas Gunnbrall, a farmer of south England, where he and his wife passed away at an advanced age. Unto William and Emily Punton were born eight children, of whom Eliza and Louisa came to America, were married here, the former dying at the age of thirty years; and the latter still living in Nebraska. William, the eldest son, has been principal of the schools of Reigate near London for thirty years.



DR. JOHN PUNTON.



Marianne and Minnie are married and living in London. Julia is the wife of Professor Smith, principal of a large school at Tunbridge Wells, England. Alfred, the youngest son, came to America when twelve years of age and is now a practicing dentist at Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

Dr. Punton is indebted to the common schools of England for the early educational privileges he enjoyed and at the age of sixteen years he became companion to a wealthy gentleman, with whom he traveled through Europe for three years, gaining that knowledge, experience and culture which only travel can bring. Becoming imbued with the desire to make his home in America, he crossed the Atlantic to the new world in 1874 and soon afterward made his way to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he secured a position as nurse at the Central Hospital for Insane. While thus engaged he took up the study of pharmacy and was advanced to the position of druggist. In 1878-9 he pursued a course of medical lectures in the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and on the expiration of nine months in that school returned to his old position as druggist in connection with the Central Hospital for Insane at Jacksonville, Illinois. There he remained for three years, continuing his medical studies under the direction of the hospital faculty and through his labors accumulating means sufficient to enable him to follow a special course of study which he had mapped out for himself. In 1882 he entered the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated the following year.

Thus qualified for practice, Dr. Punton located at Lawrence, Kansas, and was soon afterward appointed to the position of city physician. After eighteen months the president of the state board of charities of Kansas offered him the superintendency of one of the new insane asylum buildings then being erected at Topeka, involving the care of three hundred patients. With laudable ambition for advancement, he embraced the broader opportunity thus offered, there continuing until 1888, when he pursued a special course of study under Professor Hay in the Northwestern Medical College of Chicago. He then located for practice in Kansas City, where he still resides, and in the interim he has attained high rank as a neurologist. In 1892 he spent a year in Europe, attending prominent hospitals to observe the treatment of nervous diseases by eminent authorities on that subject in the old world. He has also pursued special courses of study in the New York Post Graduate School and the Polyclinic School of Medicine, graduating in both of these. In 1895 he again visited Europe for further investigation, study and research. He has continually advanced in his chosen profession until he has gained a position of distinction accorded by the medical fraternity as well as the public at large. He was one of the founders and has been president of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine and the vice president of the Missouri State Medical Association. He holds membership with the American Neurological Association, the American Psychological Association, the American Medical Association, the Jackson County and many other medical associations. He is a trustee and also the secretary and professor of nervous and mental diseases in the University Medical College, clinical neurologist to the City Hospital and to various other hospitals of

the city, besides the Frisco Railroad System and the Southern Kansas. He is a member of the board of directors of the Federated Charities and editor of the Kansas City Medical Index Lancet. In 1890 he established a private sanitarium for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases, which is now located at Thirtieth street and Lydia avenue. With broad knowledge of the general principles of medicine and surgery, he has in recent years concentrated his energies upon the treatment of nervous and mental disorders, continually advancing in skill and proficiency until he is recognized as one of the foremost neurologists of the day.

On the 17th of July, 1884, at Jacksonville, Illinois, Dr. Punton was married to Miss Frances Evelyn Spruill, a daughter of the Rev. W. F. T. Spruill, then pastor of the Methodist church of that city. Mrs. Punton was born in Paris, Kentucky, and is a graduate of the literary and fine art departments of the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville. Of the five children born to the Doctor and his wife four are living: Frank Gibson, John Morse, William Bruce and Charles Wesley.

Dr. and Mrs. Punton are connected with the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is an official member and trustee. He was reared in the faith of the Church of England but on coming to the new world became identified with the Methodist denomination. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a self-made man and in a review of his history it is a noticeable fact that he began life with a definite purpose in view, worked honestly, faithfully and with a will for its accomplishment, and now enjoys a reputation that is by no means limited to the boundaries of Missouri. A man of progressive ideas, fine attainments, high minded, who has made the most of his opportunities in life, Dr. Punton has risen to a foremost place among the representatives of the medical fraternity of the nation.

GEORGE PENCE SNYDER.

George Pence Snyder, vice president and secretary of the Urie-Snyder Iron Works Company, was born at Columbus, Indiana, July 22, 1861. His father, John Snyder, was a native of Virginia but spent the greater part of his life in Louisville, Kentucky, where he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business until his death in 1875. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Sarah Pence, was a native of Columbus, Indiana, and is living in Independence, Missouri, at the age of eighty years.

The schools of Louisville provided Mr. Snyder with the educational privileges that qualified him for life's practical and responsible duties. He pursued his studies to the age of eighteen years and then came to Kansas City, where he entered upon his business career in the employ of Perrin & Snyder, wholesale dealers in fancy groceries, as a traveling salesman. After representing that house upon the road for three years he traveled for Eby Dowden & Company, wholesale groceries for four years, after which he

joined his older brother, the late R. M. Snyder, in the mortgage and loan business, which they conducted for about seven years. In the meantime they organized the Mechanics Bank, of Kansas City, of which they were proprietors, George P. Snyder acting as cashier of the institution, which they conducted successfully for ten years, when they organized the City National Bank and transferred the deposits of the Mechanics Bank to the City National, discontinuing the former. Of the new bank R. M. Snyder was president; G. P. Snyder, cashier; and J. G. Strain, vice president.

Three years later, in 1882, Mr. Snyder and his brother sold their interest in the bank. A year previous the Urie Boiler & Machine Company had been organized, Mr. Snyder being one of the members of it. Upon severing his connection with the bank he became an active member of the new concern, assuming the management of the office and the finances of the business, to which he has since given his entire attention. In 1905 he increased his stock to a half interest and the name was changed to the Urie-Snyder Iron Works Company. At the time he assumed the financial management of the business in 1902 the enterprise consisted of a small boiler and machine shop on West Fifth street, worth about twenty thousand dollars. In five years the business has grown to such an extent that they now occupy a large plant covering an entire block on the Kansas City belt line tracks at Sheffield. The new plant was built by them and opened in August, 1905. Here they employ about sixty men. They make a specialty of the manufacture of a patent vertical boiler which is built without flues, but in addition they also do all kinds of plate and sheet iron work, make tanks of every description, boilers to any specifications, smokestacks, breechings, dredges for placer mining, and a general line of contractors' tools and supplies. The growth of their business has been steady and has come without any special solicitation, being a tribute to the merit of their output. Mr. Snyder is also interested in oil and gas properties in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory and has invested to some extent in Kansas City real estate.

On the 11th of March, 1889, Mr. Snyder was married to Miss Nellie Bassett, a daughter of Captain Leslie Bassett, of Fairfield, Iowa, the wedding being celebrated in Olathe, Kansas, where Mrs. Snyder was a teacher of articulation in the deaf and dumb school. She is well known in musical circles in Kansas City, for she possesses an unusually fine lyric soprano voice and for many years sung in the leading churches of this city and of Independence, Missouri, but with the death of their son she practically retired from society. Their son was Lawrence Bryant Snyder, who was killed in a street car accident February 28, 1905, at the age of fifteen years, while a student in the Central high school. R. M. Snyder, the brother of George P. Snyder, and for many years his business associate, was killed in an automobile accident two years ago. He was considered one of the greatest financiers of this part of the country and one of the best known and most highly esteemed business men and citizens of Kansas City. The family residence of Mr. and Mrs. Snyder is No. 3516 Michigan avenue.

Mr. Snyder usually advocates the principles of democracy but is not a supporter of Bryan, and his last presidential votes were cast for McKinley

and Roosevelt. He is a member of the First Christian church and has been a generous supporter of church and charitable interests, his benevolence, however, being entirely without ostentation. He is a great lover of fishing and twice each year makes a trip to northern Wisconsin for a few weeks' rest and recreation, spending the first two weeks in June and the month of August in this way, his wife always accompanying him on the latter trip. On one of these trips two years ago he caught a great muskellunge weighing twenty-four pounds, which he had mounted in Chicago and which is now on display at the Schmeltzer Arms Company of this city. He is a man of frank, genial nature, without ostentation or display, devoted to his business, his home and his friends.

ANDREW J. BAKER.

Andrew J. Baker, a Kansas City capitalist, was born in Saratoga, New York, October 1, 1836, and his life record is an exemplification of the statement of a well known financier, who said: "Success is a combination of the opportunity and the man—but first the man." Throughout his entire business life, Andrew J. Baker, actuated by a spirit of determination and ambition has not only utilized the opportunities that have presented but has sought out others and as the years have passed has advanced far on the road to prosperity—a road which is open to all.

Mr. Baker was a son of Titus and Jerusha (Flagler) Baker, both of whom were natives of the state of New York. The father was one of a large family who settled in the Empire state at an early day. Born and reared in the east, he afterward removed to Indiana, where he followed the occupation of farming and spent his last years.

In 1854 Andrew J. Baker began railroading on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, now the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, running from Seymour, Indiana, to Cincinnati, Ohio, for fifteen years. In 1869 he became a resident of Kansas City, at that time accepting a position as conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, his run being from this point to St. Louis. He continued in that position for seven years and afterward went upon the farm now owned by the Armour estate, seven miles south of the city. He purchased the place, comprising two hundred and seven acres, south of the city on the Wornall road, made it his place of residence for four years and during that time erected buildings and fences and otherwise improved the property prior to selling it to Samuel Wornall. He afterward purchased a place near the Major Warner home and built a fine residence there, which he occupied for two years. On the expiration of that period he again sold out and purchased thirty-six acres at the end of the Roanoka car line, known as the Mellier place. Upon that tract he built a residence, occupied it for some time, and then sold out. It has since been platted and sold for building purposes and now the entire tract is covered with residences.

Mr. Baker next purchased property in Hyde Park, built a home there at a cost of twenty thousand dollars and occupied it until after the death of his wife on the 2d of January, 1890, selling it the following year. He went to New York with the purpose of educating his children, putting his daughter in a convent there and his sons in St. John's College. He continued in the east for six years, after which he went to Paris, where he spent two years, that his daughter might enjoy the educational advantages offered in that city, and during the periods of vacation they traveled through Switzerland and to other places on the continent. Mr. Baker has crossed the water altogether eighteen times and is almost as much at home on European soil as in his native land.

In 1901 he returned to Kansas City and erected the Netherlands, a modern apartment building, three stories in height and containing apartments of six rooms each. The lot is two hundred and forty-six by one hundred and forty-two feet. In 1905 he met a demand of the modern city, erecting the Engadine apartments, which he named after a favorite resort in Switzerland, and which consists of eleven suites of two rooms each with bath. He also has other property interests here and from his realty interests derives a gratifying annual income.

In 1860 Mr. Baker was married, in Seymour, Indiana, to Miss Eliza Durham, of that state, and they had five children, but Jessie, the eldest, and Jack, the youngest, are now deceased. The two living sons are Edwin and Arthur, the former of St. Louis, managing a hotel, and the latter of New York city. The daughter, Bertha, is the wife of Frank A. Barr, connected with Illinois Central Railroad, living in Chicago.

Mr. Baker's career is notably that of a self-made man who owes his advancement not to any fortunate combination of circumstances but to the fact that he has recognized and known how to improve opportunities, and thus he has made steady advancement in the business world until, long since leaving the ranks of the many, he stands today among the successful few.

EDWARD F. TOBENER.

Edward F. Tobener is now practically living retired after years of active connection with the real-estate and building interests in Kansas City. He was born in the old Tobener block, at the corner of Fifteenth street and Grand avenue, on the 2d of March, 1869, and is a son of Henry Tobener, who was a leading and influential citizen at an early day and who is mentioned on another page of this volume. When he had reached the usual age the boy was sent to school, pursuing his studies in the Humboldt and Morse schools, while later he attended Spalding's Business College. Early in his career he engaged with his father in the conduct of a livery stable and also collected rents and looked after the real-estate interests of his father for a number of years. As Henry Tobener prospered in his undertakings he invested more and more largely in property and thus his realty

interests made heavier demands upon the time and attention of Edward F. Tobener as the years passed by. In connection with his father he did considerable building and thus figured in the business circles of the city as a prominent, enterprising factor. He is, however, now living retired, save that he devotes some time to the raising of fine pigeons. He has imported a great many from Germany of the most improved varieties and finds this work most congenial and interesting.

Mr. Tobener was married in Kansas City in 1896 to Miss Mary Mueller, who was born in Belleville, Illinois, a daughter of John Mueller, of that city, and they now have one son, Henry. Mr. Tobener erected a fine residence at No. 1412 Bales street and it has been his home since its completion in 1904. He has always been a leader in the ranks of the democratic party and believes that in its principles lies the solution of popular government. His entire life having here been passed, the city and its welfare are dear to his heart and he gives substantial assistance to many movements which are of value in the work of public improvement. His life is exemplary in many respects and his activity and keen discernment in business have constituted the salient features in a prosperous career that now enables him to live retired, deriving a substantial income from his invested interests.

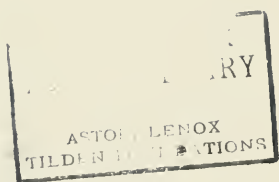
COLONEL GEORGE PEERY GROSS.

Colonel George Peery Gross, a Confederate veteran of the Civil war, a Spanish war veteran, a member of the National Guard and connected through ancestry with the War for Independence, being now president of the Sons of the American Revolution, is a citizen in whom patriotism has always been a salient characteristic. He was born at Van Buren, Arkansas, November 21, 1847. His father, George Gross, was a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and a manufacturer of leather. He served in the Confederate army in the commissary department, holding a staff position. The paternal grandfather, Jacob S. Gross, was a lieutenant in a Pennsylvania regiment during the war of 1812, while the great-grandfather, John Gross, was a captain of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment in the Revolutionary war. Michael Gross, an uncle of our subject, was also a soldier, serving with General Walker at Nicaragua in the filibustering expedition. All of the above were officers and the military record of the family is one of which its members have reason to be proud. The mother of Colonel Gross, of this review, was Lockey Peery, a native of Tazewell, Virginia, who was married, however, in Washington county, Missouri, to George Gross. His death occurred in Kansas City. The mother also passed away there and both were laid to rest in a cemetery at Van Buren, Arkansas.

Colonel Gross, of this review, acquired a limited education in the public schools of Van Buren. He was but fourteen and a half years of age when he joined the Confederate army, serving for three and a half years in defense of the southern cause. He was with Major Buck Brown's Battalion of Inde-



COL. GEORGE P. GROSS.



pendent Rangers and later was transferred to Major General James F. Fagan's escort company. Subsequently he served with the Missouri troops in a campaign against General Banks' expedition up the Red river, and he also saw service against General Steele's advance out of Little Rock to Shreveport, Louisiana. He participated in the battles at Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, and Jenkins Ferry, Arkansas, and in several engagements in the Indian Territory. At the close of the war he surrendered at Little Rock and took the oath of allegiance to support the constitution of the United States, being at that time eighteen years of age. When the war was over Colonel Gross engaged in merchandising at Van Buren, Arkansas, becoming connected with a store there in 1866. He continued to reside at Van Buren until 1874, which year witnessed his arrival in Kansas City. Here he entered the employ of the Duncan-Wyeth Hardware Company, which was later succeeded by the Hall & Willis Hardware Company. He traveled all over the west selling goods for those houses until 1887, when he accepted a similar position with the Kansas City Hardware Company, continuing with that concern for a year. He then resigned to engage in business on his own account, becoming manufacturers' agent for several eastern manufacturing companies, which he represented in that capacity until 1898.

In the meantime Colonel Gross had gained some military experience, for on the 26th of May, 1891, he was appointed by Governor W. J. Stone as quartermaster of the Third Regiment of the Missouri National Guard. On the 22d of December, 1893, he resigned and was elected first lieutenant of Battery B, Missouri National Guard, being commissioned as such by Governor Stone. On the 31st of March, 1894, he was again appointed and commissioned by Governor Stone quartermaster of the Third Regiment, and on the 10th of April, 1895, he was elected lieutenant colonel of the Third Regiment followed by election to the colonelcy on the 24th of October of the same year. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he was appointed and commissioned colonel of the Third Missouri Regiment of the United States Volunteer Infantry, the commission bearing date April 27, 1898. His command was attached to the Second Army Corps at Camp Alger and he marched with his regiment and Second Division of the Second Army Corps to Thor-oughfare Gap, Virginia, and thence was sent to Camp Mead, Pennsylvania, to join the army corps. He saw seven months' service and when the country no longer needed the military aid of her loyal citizens he returned to his home.

Colonel Gross then engaged in the business of selling mines and mineral and timber lands. He is interested in a number of mining properties and at the present time (1908) he is president of the Manhattan Gold Crest Mining Company of Manhattan, Nevada. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Logan Copper Company of Arizona, which properties are in the course of development, and in their ownership he is associated with several prominent Kansas City capitalists. His office is at No. 1008 Commerce building. He has made a close study of the mining conditions, interests and possibilities of the west and has good reason to believe that his investments have been placed in valuable mining properties. He owns valuable zinc mining land in

northern Arkansas and he is also sole owner and manufacturer of a burner for fuel oil.

Colonel Gross was married to Miss Martha Vincil at St. Louis, Missouri, a daughter of Rev. John D. Vincil, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, who is well known in his denomination and was for twenty-one years secretary of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri, which position he held at the time of his death. Colonel and Mrs. Gross have never had any children of their own but have reared a nephew, Harry Miller, who is a young man well and favorably known in Kansas City. During the Spanish-American war he served as a lieutenant of one of the companies in his uncle's regiment. Colonel Gross and his wife are well known socially in the city. Mrs. Gross is the president of the Southwest Missouri board of home missions and president of the board of city missions; and is also president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. In his political views Colonel Gross has always been a stalwart democrat and upon the party ticket he was placed in nomination for the office of county collector in 1900. Although defeated, his opponent won the election by a very small majority, Colonel Gross polling a large vote. He is now president of the local camp of the Sons of the American Revolution and was the first commander of General John C. Bates Camp, No. 7, of the United Spanish War Veterans, also brigadier general commanding the Western Brigade of the Missouri Division of the United Confederate Veterans. He is a man of fine presence and soldierly bearing, his appearance giving evidence of his military experience. Throughout the greater part of his life he has been connected with some military organization and he greatly enjoys the association with his comrades of the Civil and Spanish-American wars and of the National Guard, meeting them as he does at various camp-fires. Fraternally Colonel Gross is a Mason and an Elk and he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

In 1898 he made application to the United States government for the position of colonel in a United States Volunteer Regiment for the purpose of service in the Philippines. These positions, however, are given to regular officers, an established rule of the war department, and Mr. Gross was offered the appointment as major, which he declined. The application was accompanied by the following endorsements, which show in what high esteem he is held:

Gallatin, Missouri, March 22, 1899.

To the President:—

Geo. P. Gross, Esq., late Colonel of the Third Mo. Vols. in the recent war with Spain, desires an appointment as Colonel under the army reorganization act. Col. Gross is an accomplished gentleman, a splendid soldier and I am sure will acquit himself with credit in the position he seeks. He saw four years of active service in the war of '61-'65 and is therefore peculiarly well fitted for the command of a regiment. His appointment I am sure would be very agreeable to the citizens of Missouri, and I sincerely hope you may see your way clear to make it. With best wishes.

Very truly yours,

Alex. M. Dockery,

(Member of Congress 6th District.)

SAMUEL H. CHILES,
 Marshal of Jackson County.
 Kansas City, Mo., March, 1899.

Hon. Secretary of War,
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—

I take pleasure in recommending Col. Geo. P. Gross, late commander of the 3rd Mo. Infantry for the appointment of Colonel of the Mo. U. S. Vol. Infantry to be raised in the Missouri field.

Col. Gross is a gentleman of military culture, courageous and experienced in the art of war, having done service in the Civil War on the side of the Lost Cause, during which his service was commendable as evinced by those who served with him in that struggle. His appointment to that position would meet the hearty approval of the whole state of Missouri and more especially of his comrades of Camp 80, U. C. V. of Kansas City, Mo.

S. C. Ragan, Capt. Comm'd'g Camp 80, U. C. V., K. C., Mo.
 (United Confederate Veterans.)

EAGLE MANUFACTURING CO.
 Kansas City, Mo., March 28, 1899.

The Hon. Sec'y. of War,
 Sir:—

I am informed that Col. Geo. P. Gross contemplates the organization of a regiment of Infantry, under the late act of Congress for the increase of the Army.

The Colonel has had extended experience in that of the Civil War, Colonel of the 3rd Mo. National Guards, which he reorganized at the call of the President for troops, and commanded the same, until the close of the Cuban War. He is in full vigor of manhood, and seems to be born for Military service. His recognition by you, would gratify not only Kansas City, but his extended acquaintance of friends. Your department would be sure of an efficient officer as well. Hoping we may be recognized in him by you, I am,

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

H. F. Devol,

Late Col. 36th Ohio Vol.

(Brevet Brig. General). Gen. Russell A. Alger, Sec'y of War,

Washington, D. C.

KANSAS CITY POSTOFFICE.

Office of the Postmaster.

Kansas City, Jackson Co., Mo., 3, 16, '99.

To the Honorable Secretary of War,
 Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:—

Colonel Gross, of this city is an applicant for the appointment to the Coloneley under the new Army Bill and I desire to express to you

my sincere and unqualified endorsement for Colonel Gross and beg to acquaint you with a few facts pertaining to this matter.

He is a man of fine intelligence and splendid physique and of good character and a host of friends in the state of Missouri, and particularly in this city. He was a private in the Confederate army, he afterwards became the Colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Missouri National Guards and took his regiment as Colonel into the Spanish American service and all Army Officers, I think, will agree that he presented one of the best regiments that was called into the service and they made a splendid showing under all circumstances, although they never got into actual fighting.

After the war was over his regiment was mustered out at Kansas City and thereafter Colonel Gross resigned his commission as Colonel to the Governor of the state under the National Guard service.

He is strongly supported by not only Democrats but also by Republicans, all of whom have, and do yet, thoroughly appreciate his military qualifications. He is a man capable of commanding, and possessing that judgment which would justify the assertion that he could be relied upon to make no mistakes for his government.

I take great pleasure in commending him to your favorable consideration and trust that when Missouri's interests are taken up in reference to these appointments that Kansas City may be represented by Colonel Gross, in the position above indicated.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Yours very truly,

S. S. Scott.

I join the other friends of Colonel Gross in recommending his appointment.

William Warner.

FARRAGUT-THOMAS POST, NO. 8.

Department of Missouri, G. A. R.

Kansas City, Mo., April 4, 1899.

Col. Geo. P. Gross,

3rd Regt. U. S. Vol. Inf.,

Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:—

We, ex-Union Soldiers of '61 to '65, entertaining a profound respect for the fighting qualities of the American Soldier, North and South, and having a firm reliance on the Volunteer Army as the Safeguard of our Republic, do believe that the Volunteer Soldier should be recognized and encouraged.

With that view, and from our knowledge of your character as a man and citizen, and your experience and actual service as a soldier through two wars, and your many years' connection with the Militia of this State as Colonel of a regiment, we regard you as especially fitted for military service, and command of men, and suggest that you apply, and we most cordially recommend that you be appointed and commissioned as Colonel of the first regiment of

United States Volunteers that may be called into service from this State to increase the Army.

You are at liberty to call upon us, if you please, for further endorsements, or to use this letter as you deem proper.

Yours truly,

W. H. WORMSTRAD, Post Commander.
JERE T. DEW, (P. P. P.) and Adjt.
D. H. PORTER.
ROSS GUFFIN (P. P. C.)
A. B. GUNN.
E. B. HOWARD (P. P. C.)
WM. HENRY (P. P. C.)

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1899.

This is to say that Colonel Geo. P. Gross, 3rd Missouri Volunteers, served under my command in the 2nd Division, 2nd Corps, from May 31, 1898, until the regiment was mustered out of service in September, 1898.

The regiment was one of the most efficient that I have had the honor to command, and its Colonel was always able, efficient, prompt in all duties, and thoroughly reliable. His very extensive military experience and training in two wars, combined with his high character as a man, give him special qualifications for further service in commanding a regiment of Volunteers should their services be required.

George W. Davis,
Brigadier General, U. S. Vols.
(Regular Army Officer.)

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS.

97th Street and Marine Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

March 31, 1899.

The Honorable Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:—

Understanding that Colonel Geo. P. Gross, late of the 3rd Mo. Volunteer Infantry is an applicant for the Coloncle of a Provisional Regiment Volunteer Infantry Regiment should a call be made.

I have the honor to recommend this officer as an intelligent, faithful and worthy soldier.

He is well qualified for the command of a Volunteer regiment and if appointed will in my judgment do credit to the public service and himself.

I am sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Wm. Montrose Graham,
Brigadier General U. S. A., Retired. (Regular Army Officer.)

DEW, PARKINSON & BARNES,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
818-19-20-21 N. Y. Life Bldg,
Kansas City, Mo., March 25, 1899.

Hon. Russell A. Alger,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—

It is my special pleasure to endorse and recommend Colonel George P. Gross, late Colonel of the 3rd Missouri Regiment, U. S. Infantry Volunteers, for the command of the first regiment of Volunteers the State of Missouri may be called upon to furnish, to increase the U. S. Volunteer Army.

Honest, honorable and honored citizen, endowed with a strong physique the martial spirit, and a desire to serve his Country; with experience as a soldier through two wars, he is eminently qualified by nature, education and training to command men, and for the position to which he aspires.

Very respectfully,
Jere T. Dew.

OFFICE OF MAYOR,
Kansas City, Mo., March 29th, 1899.

Jas. M. Jones, Mayor,
E. Mont. Reily, Private Sec'y.

Hon. Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—

I take special pleasure in recommending Col. George P. Gross, of our city, for the appointment to the Colonelcy of the United States Vol. Infantry Regiment, supposed to be called in the near future. The Colonel is an honest and honorable citizen and responded to the call for troops during the late war; commanding until mustered out in November.

His appointment would greatly gratify his many friends, not only in Kansas City, but throughout the entire state.

He is a strong, vigorous man, of military bearing, and has had experience in two wars, thereby making him competent to fill such a position with honor to the government and to the state.

Yours truly,
Jas. M. Jones, Mayor.

Die. J. M. J.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.
Washington, D. C.
Kansas City, Mo., April 10th, 1899.

To The President of The United States,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:—

Colonel George P. Gross, of Kansas City, Mo., will be an applicant for appointment as Colonel for one of the Volunteer Regiments to be

raised under the army reorganization act, provided you decide to appoint the same or any of them from Civil life. Colonel Gross has had many years' experience in military affairs, having served about three years in the Confederate army during the Civil War. He was for several years Colonel of the Third Regiment of the National Guard of Missouri, and was Colonel of the Third Regiment of Missouri Volunteers during the late war with Spain. He has received high commendations from all of his superior officers, and I feel sure his record will be found to be one of exceptional merit. He stands high as a citizen in this community, and his appointment would please his many friends of both parties.

I most earnestly recommend him to your kind consideration, and trust you may find opportunity to give him the place he seeks.

Yours respectfully,

W. S. Cowhens.

M. C. 5th District Missouri.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT,

Western District, Mo.

John F. Philips, Judge.

Kansas City, Mo., March 17th, 1899.

Hon. Russell A. Alger,

Secretary of War,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—

In the event of a call for volunteer troops and the organization of new regiments therefor, should Missouri be entitled to one regiment, I beg to lay before you for consideration the name of Col. George P. Gross for colonel. Mr. Gross is a man of decidedly military spirit and taste. He was colonel of one of the "crack" regiments of the National Guards of Missouri at the outbreak with Spain. He organized the Third Regiment of Missouri Volunteers for that service and went South, and then was stationed at Camp Alger; but failed of his ambition to reach the front anywhere. This was a great disappointment to his ambition. His regiment, in my humble judgment, was one of the best equipped and drilled in the State, and would have given a good account of itself had the opportunity been afforded it. Col. Gross is a fighter, and a man of admirable courage, but of excellent judgment and self control. I know of no man in the State better suited to a regimental command than he is. With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

John F. Philips.

St. Louis, Mo., March 26, '99.

To the Honorable Secretary of War,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:—

Col. George P. Gross, 3rd Mo. Vol. Infantry, reported to me in June, 1898, immediately after I took command of the 3rd Brigade, 2nd Divi-

ion, 2nd Army Corps at Camp R. A. Alger and remained under my command until mustered out in the fall of the same year.

As a regimental commander I consider him one of the best in the Brigade. He is thoroughly efficient and reliable. His practical experience and training during the Civil War; his long and honorable service in the National Guard of Missouri and now added to these his service and experience in the Spanish War give him special fitness for the command of a regiment. His character as an officer and a gentleman are above reproach and if any of the new Regiments of Volunteers authorized are called into service no better selection for a commander could be made. I endorse his application and recommend him for appointment.

Very respectfully,

Nelson Cole,
Brig. Gen'l. U. S. V.

THOMAS S. RIDGE.

The subject of this sketch knows of no adequate reason why his biography should appear among those representing the important factors of Kansas City, unless it be that there are so few native-born Kansas Cityans left who are able to contribute the amount required by the publishers for the space.

Recognizing, however, that biographies are often an inspiration, and believing that there are characters among the citizens, past and present, who have made Kansas City famous, whose histories should be perpetuated, I am willing to aid in the good work.

My own career, however, has been so far short of famous, that there is no one qualified to chronicle the events thereof, *truthfully*; and for that reason, this is an autobiography with a recitation of some of the influences which shaped my life.

My father, Dr. T. M. Ridge, came to Kansas City, then Westport Landing in 1848, after having taken a medical course at Transylvania College; his acquirements at that time consisted of a saddle horse which his father had furnished him, a pair of saddle bags, a limited quantity of staple drugs and a technical medical education. In 1850 he married Eliza Ann Smart, my mother (than whom a better mother never lived), second daughter of Judge Thomas Smart, a pioneer farmer, merchant and jurist. During the winter of that same year, with the financial assistance of Judge Smart, he attended the Jefferson Medical College in St. Louis, while his young wife remained at her father's home, at the southwest corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets. Upon his return, Judge Smart told him to go out in the pasture and select a site for a house, horse-lot, garden and orchard. He did so, selecting in the northwest corner of the farm, about four acres, through which the Santa Fe trail led from the river to Westport. This was deeded to my father and mother jointly, at my mother's request.



THOMAS S. RIDGE.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

As was the custom in those days, the neighbors raised a log house of two rooms, in which my father and mother lived, and my father opened his office and apothecary shop. My mother acted as clerk, and filled all prescriptions. In this house were born my eldest sister, Sophia, who died when a child, and my brother, William E. Ridge. The house set at the southeast corner of Ninth and Main streets, and was afterward used as a blacksmith shop by a Mr. Miller.

Prosperity came to Kansas City with many settlers during the '50s, and in 1859 my father traded to Solomon and William Smith, the lots at the southwest corner of Ninth and Main streets, for the materials and labor necessary to build a story and a half brick cottage at 910 Walnut street. This at the time was one of the most pretentious residences in Kansas City. It was hardly completed at the time of my advent, November 26, 1859.

My earliest recollections are incidents of the Civil war. In 1864, I recall the great excitement occasioned by the rumor that Price was on the way from Jefferson City to Kansas City. In company with a small girl, Agnes Newell, whose father was serving in the army, I sought the gunsmith's shop of Mr. Messick, located then on Main street between Fifth street and Missouri avenue, to obtain a gun with which to shoot old Price. In recognition of this marked patriotism, my uncle, George W. Ridge, who had been a theological student at Bethany College, West Virginia, until hostilities had closed the school, after which he made his home with us, presented me with a soldier's uniform, drum and tin gun. I was thus equipped when a detail of German Infantry from Fort Leavenworth was sent to arrest my father, who had been reported as aiding the rebels. My patriotism was thus banished for paternalism, and observing four of the Hessians reclining on the grass in the shade of a large wild rose bush that grew near the south window of the sitting room, I recklessly sallied forth and shot the stick from my tin gun at the head of one of the soldiers. The attack was repulsed, but the animosity for hirelings serving in the robe of patriotism was fixed forever in my nature.

At the close of the war, in company with my cousin, now Mrs. Langston Bacon, I attended my first school, a private one taught by Miss Mollie Cravens, now Mrs. Leach, who is now teaching in the public schools of Kansas City, and whose memory is worthy of perpetuation. At this school I learned my A B C's and those renowned gems of poetic inspiration—"Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star," "Mary had a Little Lamb," etc.

In 1868 our family moved to what was known as the farm, a tract of eighty-four acres between Nineteenth and Twenty-second streets, Woodland and Prospect avenue, which my father had as trustee acquired for my mother and her children, with means provided by my mother from the earnings of her household darkies and loans from my grandfather. From this home I attended first a private school and afterward the public schools in Kansas City, until 1873, when, on account of the health of my mother, and the marriage of my brother, we again moved to the old home at No. 910 Walnut street. In 1874, having reached the age when boys begin to keep company with the girls, I requested of my father, a new suit of clothes and received from

him the reply that if I should undertake to earn my own clothing, or the means to buy my clothing, that I would not be quite so extravagant. This suggestion was all that was necessary and within one week from that time I had secured a position, distributing papers before school hours in the morning, with the result that in 1876 I had not only clothed myself for two years, but had accumulated in the savings bank about three hundred and sixty dollars, which I loaned to my father, to redeem the property which I understood had been sold for city taxes.

In 1878, my mother died, and in 1879 my sister and myself went to Columbia to the Christian College and State University, respectively, to complete our education. I having graduated at Kansas City high school, in June previous.

In September, 1879, my grandfather, Judge Thomas A. Smart, died, and from his estate my mother's children received several vacant lots in Kansas City and two thousand five hundred dollars each in money. My father collected the money coming to my sister and myself and began the improvement of four of the vacant lots which we had inherited.

In 1881, having reached my majority during the fall of the preceding year, my father prevailed upon my sister, brother and myself, to make a deed to him, for the eighty-four acres comprising the farm. As children we did not know but what this property belonged to him absolutely. Upon his promise that he would finish the buildings which he had begun, for us, and deed to us absolutely one-half of the farm, we were prevailed upon to make the transfer.

I completed the academic course in the State University in June, 1884, and in the fall of the same year was married to Miss Effie Searcy, the eldest daughter of Francis M. Searcy, of Columbia, Missouri. For four of the five years during which I attended the university I had been in the same classes with Miss Searcy and was thereby enabled to intelligently judge of her merits and qualifications to make me a suitable life mate.

After marrying, I embarked in the hardware and sheet metal business in Kansas City with Henry Weis under the firm name of Weis & Ridge. I built the building at No. 1116 Main street, in which we conducted our business until 1890. During the same time I enlarged the building occupied by the John Taylor Dry Goods Company and built a large five story building at the corner of Twelfth street and Baltimore avenue, besides the residence at No. 1006 Holmes street, in which I lived for seventeen years.

In 1890, at the solicitation of the stockholders of the Central Bank, I assumed the presidency of that institution, and in the fall of 1891, upon my recommendation, its affairs were liquidated. In 1889, I had also retired from the active management of the business of Weis & Ridge, and had begun to buy and sell real estate for customers on my own account.

In 1902, in connection with Mr. John A. Bryant, I bought an interest in the insurance business of Mr. Joseph Mariner, and for a time united it with my real estate business, conducting the same under the firm name of Ridge, Mariner & Bryant. In 1903 we bought Mr. Mariner's interest and united with Mr. D. P. Hunter, who had been for many years established

in the insurance business. The firm name then became Hunter, Ridge & Bryant, and so continued until the spring of 1907. During this connection I took the active management of the surety and casualty lines, and in 1907, when I separated from the firm, I individually continued these lines. What success I have attained in the commercial world is due to perseverance, energy and frugality.

I have three boys, the eldest, Francis I Ridge, is attending the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city; the other two, Thomas S., Jr., and William Searcy, being in the ward schools of Kansas City.

My political allegiance has always been with the democratic party. Twice I have been nominated for the office of city treasurer. My religious inclinations have been with the Christian church, or the Disciples of Christ. I have always taken great pleasure in this affiliation, and have been active in the work, both in the Bible school and the church. In 1889, in connection with my other work, at the solicitation of my church, I organized a mission work in Armourdale, Kansas, now a portion of Kansas City, Kansas, with the result that a congregation was established, and a church built in 1903.

I am also a member of secret and benevolent organizations, among which are the Masonic bodies and the Pythian order. The Commercial Club, Manufacturers Association and all other organizations whose motives are the advancement of our city's interests meet with my hearty support and co-operation. I have always found a niche in this young and growing community which I could occupy with credit and profit to myself and without injury to others. I attribute my position in the esteem of my fellow citizens to my feeble attempts to do what I believe Jesus Christ taught by word and precept.

JAMES D. COLE.

James D. Cole, conducting a wholesale business in coal and hay, was born in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, August 25, 1862, being one of the five children of Jedediah and Katherine (Dickens) Cole. The mother was a daughter of James Dickens, a cousin of Charles Dickens, the famous English novelist. Jedediah Cole was a civil engineer by profession and at the time of the Civil war put aside all business and personal considerations to serve his country, joining the Thirty-first Wisconsin Regiment, under George R. Peck. He served for three years and rose to the command of his company, being mustered out with the rank of captain. He returned to the north with a most creditable military record and after the close of the war removed to northern Ohio, where he is still living. The honor and esteem in which he is uniformly held there and the confidence reposed in him is indicated by the fact that he has continuously served as county surveyor of Portage county for thirty-six years. He is a republican in politics, inflexible in his support of the principles of the party, and as a member of the Masonic fraternity is equally loyal to the teachings of the craft.

James D. Cole was reared at home to the age of seventeen years and acquired a public-school education. In 1880 he removed westward to Chicago, arriving in that city with a capital of but four dollars. There he took passage on a boat the next day for Thunder Bay and thence made his way through to Winnipeg, Manitoba, and into the wheat fields of that country, where he engaged at shocking wheat for two dollars per day. Later he worked in a sawmill and subsequently made his way to Kansas, settling at Atchison, where he engaged in the wholesale and retail coal business. With this he was identified until 1895, when he came to Kansas City and continued the business here. In 1897 he organized the Arkansas Fuel Company and since his removal to Kansas City has confined his attention to the wholesale business. For the past ten years he also engaged in the wholesale hay trade and is sole proprietor of the two interests. He is now one of the well known business men of the city, alert and energetic, improving every opportunity with the result that he is today numbered among the men of affluence in this part of the state.

Mr. Cole was married to Miss Katherine Garside, of Atchison, a daughter of Joshua Garside, who was prominently identified with overland transportation in the early days. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cole was celebrated November 1, 1888, and has been blessed with two children: Francis G. and Katherine D. Mrs. Cole is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and, like her husband, is widely and favorably known in social circles. His political views accord with the principles of the republican party and he is a member of the Masonic lodge, loyal and faithful to the teachings of the craft. As the architect of his own fortunes, he has builded wisely and well and his life record illustrated the possibilities for successful accomplishment to those who have the will to dare and to do.

EDWARD T. GROVES.

Edward T. Groves, serving as alderman of Kansas City from the second ward, has in office and out of it done effective work for the promotion of important interests bearing upon the progress, development and improvement of Kansas City. Here he has made his home for twenty-eight years, coming from Davenport, Iowa, in 1880. He is, however, of English nativity, his birth having occurred in London in 1849. The first six years of his life were passed in that country and in 1855 he came to the new world with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter William Groves, who settled in Davenport, Iowa. The father was a hatter in London, engaged in the manufacture of silk hats at Strand and Regent streets. He had been a resident of Davenport for only a year when he was called to his final rest.

Edward T. Groves pursued his education in the public schools of Davenport, where he lived until about twenty-five years of age. He then came to Kansas City, where he engaged in the general contracting business until 1906. He met with excellent success in his undertakings and added year by year to his capital until his accumulations were sufficient to enable him to put aside

further business cares and live retired. He then turned his business over to his son, Walter B., who had been associated with him in its conduct since 1901. He erected the Jones building, also several store buildings, remodeled many others and likewise erected several houses in Kansas City.

Mr. Groves was married in Davenport in 1874 to Miss Mary B. Noonan, of the state of New York, and unto them were born six children: E. W., who is now in St. Joseph, Missouri; Eugene J., who is with the Western Traffic Association, of Kansas City; John A., traveling auditor for the Western Traffic Association; Maggie, the wife of Charles L. Hogan; Walter B., who is his father's successor in the general contracting business; and Marie, now a student in the Sister Loretta school.

In fraternal circles Mr. Groves is well known and popular. In Masonry he has attained the Knight Templar degree and he also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he has ever been an earnest republican. He was one of the juveniles who wore a uniform in 1860 when Abraham Lincoln was presidential candidate and took a most lively interest in that campaign. He has since been unfaltering in his allegiance to the party, for he believes its principles are most conducive to good government. In 1906 he was chosen to represent the second ward in the city council and is one of its prominent members. He is now chairman of the joint committee on the proposed new Union station, is serving on the gas committee, on the judiciary and rules committee, and is chairman of the streets, alleys and grades committee. He is likewise a member of the fire patrol committee and thus is actively associated with various interests having direct bearing upon municipal welfare. He is today numbered among the leading, influential and honored residents here and is regarded as a most acceptable incumbent in the office in which he is now serving.

JUDGE JULES E. GUINOTTE.

Jules Edgar Guinotte, judge of the probate court in Kansas City, was born August 20, 1855, in the old Guinotte homestead at Fourth and Troost streets, one of the most historic spots in the city. He is a son of Joseph and Aimee (Brichant) Guinotte, the latter a native of Belgium. In the paternal line he is a representative of one of the old Belgium families, closely connected with what is one of the most picturesque and interesting periods in the history of the city. His father, a civil engineer, was sent to Mexico by the Belgium government to supervise the construction of a railroad, but the war between Mexico and the United States caused the enterprise to be abandoned and, proceeding northward, he made his way up the Missouri river to Westport Landing. His prescience enabled him to realize that this was an excellent location for a large city and he purchased twelve thousand acres on the bluffs in the east bottoms, after which he brought over Belgium colonists and settled land.

On one of the highest bluffs was a large log house, which he purchased from Mrs. Frances Chouteau in 1850. It had been the Chouteau home for several years and became his homestead, remaining his place of residence until his death in 1867, when it was sold by Mrs. Guinotte, who intended to return to Brussels, but on the death of her parents she again purchased the old Chouteau homestead and there resided until 1889. In 1852 she came from Brussels to the United States to become the wife of Joseph Guinotte, who met her in New York city, where they were married, after which Mr. Guinotte brought his bride to the Kansas City homestead. Their home soon gained a reputation for bounteous and generous hospitality. There were entertained many notable visitors, including Father De Smet, Bishop L'Ami of Mexico, Bishop Miede and Bishop Salpointe of Arizona and Mexico, while among the traders were Captain Bridger, Vasquez, the Papins, Chouteaus, and others.

Reared amid the refining influences of a cultured home and educated in the private schools of Kansas City and in the St. Louis University, Judge Guinotte afterward spent several years in clerical work in various offices of Kansas City, his last position of that character being deputy clerk in the office of Hon. Wallace Laws, for many years circuit clerk of Jackson county. Determining to devote his life to the practice of law, he then became a student in the office of Tichenor & Warner, well known attorneys, with whom he continued his reading until his admission to the bar. He is recognized as a lawyer of wide knowledge and one who in the practice of the profession manifested unfaltering fidelity to the interests of his clients. No higher testimonial of his service on the bench could be given than the fact that he has continuously held the office of probate judge of Jackson county since 1886, when he was elected on the democratic ticket by a large majority, receiving the support of many of the best known republicans of his district. At each election since he has been again chosen for the office and thus the stamp of public approval is placed upon a service characterized by thorough understanding of probate law and by the utmost accuracy and fidelity in the discharge of his duties.

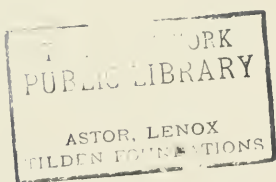
On the 24th of May, 1883, Mr. Guinotte was married to Miss Maud Stark, a daughter of Dr. John K. Stark, a pioneer dentist of Jackson county. The family are communicants of the Catholic church. The Guinotte home of the present day enjoys the same reputation for hospitality borne by the old parental homestead and in social circles Mr. and Mrs. Guinotte have many warm friends.

ALFRED TOLL.

Alfred Toll at the age of seventy-six years, is as active in business circles as many a man of half his age and the splendid success which he has attained is the direct outcome of his intense activity, intelligently applied. He has noted and utilized opportunities that others have passed by heedlessly and while the life record of others may have been more spectacular, his has been none the less essential or important, for he belongs to that class of rep-



ALFRED TOLL.



representative American men who in promoting individual success contribute also to the public good.

He was born in Schenectady, New York, January 6, 1832. His father, Phillip R. Toll, was also a native of New York and a direct descendant of Charles Hansen Toll, who sailed from Sweden, was arrested by Algerian pirates and held for bounty, and escaping, swam six miles to a British merchantman which carried him to South America. Thence he made his way to New York, where he arrived in 1748. He secured large grants of land around the present site of the city of Schenectady and became a very prominent figure in the early history of that section of the state, his name figuring conspicuously in its annals. Phillip R. Toll, the father, was married in early manhood to Miss Nancy DeGraaf, also a native of the Empire state and a representative of one of the oldest and wealthiest Holland Dutch families of New York. Her brother, John S. DeGraaf, furnished the United States government with all of the funds for the equipment of the naval fleet on the Great Lakes in the war of 1812, which enormous loan was never repaid until long after his death. He was also one of the organizers and a director of the first railroad built in America. In the year 1841 Phillip R. Toll, with his wife and family, left New York to become pioneer settlers of St. Joseph county, Michigan, where he spent his remaining days. His wife, who was born September 17, 1797, died March 27, 1898, at the remarkable old age of one hundred years, six months and ten days. Two sons of the family are still living, the younger being General I. D. Toll, of Petoskey, Michigan.

The elder, Alfred Toll, of Kansas City, acquired his education in St. Joseph county, Michigan, and in Fort Wayne, Indiana, returning from the latter place to the former and there engaging in business as a general merchant. He also conducted a sawmill and flourmill there and was a prominent and active factor in business life in that locality until May, 1866, when he removed to Hannibal, Missouri, where for twenty years he successfully conducted a lumber business. In 1873 he assisted in organizing the Badger State Lumber Company at Hannibal with mills in Wisconsin, and in 1886 organized the Badger Lumber Company to conduct the retail yards of the former and handle the products of its manufacture in the North, removing to Kansas City to make this the headquarters of the business. Through his untiring energies and skillful manipulation of business interests the enterprise has in the twenty-two years of its existence become one of the largest and best known lumber industries of this part of the country. Mr. Toll also organized the Fort Smith Lumber Company of Fort Smith, Arkansas, which operates four mills and owns ninety-four thousand acres of timber land. He likewise built the Central Railroad of Arkansas and at the present time is president of the Badger Lumber Company, the Fort Smith Lumber Company, the Central Railroad of Arkansas and the Choctaw Investment Company, beside being an officer and director in various other financial and commercial institutions. He is now in his seventy-seventh year but robust and strong and no man in his employ leads a more active or strenuous life.

On the 6th of January, 1863, Mr. Toll was married to Miss Mary Lee, a daughter of Warren and Eliza Lee, of Maryland. They have one son, Phillip

R., who was born November 22, 1863, and is now connected with the father in the lumber business.

Those who have personal acquaintance with Mr. Toll know him as a man of genial nature, warm hearted and sympathetic, holding friendship inviolable and manifesting unfaltering loyalty to every trust. Charitable and benevolent interests have received his generous support and in matters of citizenship his position is never an equivocal one. He stands always in support of progress and improvement and in municipal affairs, as in business life, looks beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future. He has never sought to figure in public life, however, but has given his time and attention to his home and his business. In the latter he has made a record which any man might be proud to possess. He has gradually worked his way upward and the attainment of success has been accompanied by the acquirement of an unsullied reputation built upon his fulfillment of every obligation and his straightforward dealings in every relation. It is seldom that a man of his years shows such activity and enterprise in business or keeps pace with the modern spirit as he has done and it is more seldom that a man controlling such extensive and important interests is spoken of in terms of such unqualified confidence and respect.

EDMUND E. MORRIS.

Edmund E. Morris, who stands high in the profession of law as one of the younger members of the Kansas City bar and who is popular with a large circle of friends, was born at Salina, Kansas, January 13, 1872. His father, William E. Morris, was a mechanic and a native of Missouri, whence he removed to Salina, Kansas, as a pioneer. He took up his abode upon a farm in Rice county in 1873 and in 1884 went to Larned, Kansas, while three years later he became a resident of Topeka, Kansas, and since 1892 has made his home in California. He married Anna E. Bonham, a native of Wisconsin, who is with him on the Pacific coast.

Edmund E. Morris, accompanying his parents on their various removals, pursued his education in the common and high schools of Larned and Topeka, Kansas, and when his father went to the coast in 1892 Mr. Morris came to Kansas City, where he has since made his home. For three years he was bookkeeper and cashier for the Interstate Rolling Mills and left that position to enter the Missouri National Bank, where he remained until the institution was closed in 1896. He next entered the office of the Hodge Electrical & Manufacturing Company as cashier and assistant manager and there remained until 1903. For several years he had been studying law in the evenings and his leisure hours and afterward pursued a course in the Kansas School of Law, from which he was graduated. In 1903 he was admitted to the bar and the following year he began practice. For one year he was associated with Henry P. Lowenstein and since that time has been alone. He conducts a general law practice but specializes in real estate and

corporation law. He has been unusually successful and at all times has manifested the strong purpose and diligence which are as necessary to success in the difficult and arduous profession of the law as in mechanical or commercial pursuits. He never neglects to give a thorough preparation and in the presentation of his cause before the court is concise and clear and cogent in his reasoning.

On the 1st of March, 1899, Mr. Morris was married to Miss Mattie J. Jones, a daughter of E. C. Jones, president of the State Savings Bank of Springfield, Missouri. He is prominent in Masonry, being past worshipful master of Temple lodge, F. & A. M.; past high priest of Orient Chapter, R. A. M.; past thrice illustrious master of Shekinah Council, R. & S. M.; present senior warden of Oriental Commandery, K. T.; and a member of Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was formerly president of the Knife and Fork Club and has been presiding officer in numerous other organizations of Kansas City. In politics he is an earnest and zealous Republican, having been active in the ranks of the party from the age of eighteen years, when he made campaign speeches in support of Governor Humphrey, of Kansas. He has since delivered many campaign addresses and never fails to impress his auditors through the clearness of his statements and the logic of his deductions. He was elected to the lower house of the city council April 3, 1906, and has been an ardent champion of temperance, being considered Mayor Beardsley's right hand man in the lower house. He is a warm admirer of the mayor and also an enthusiastic supporter of President Roosevelt. He belongs to the Independence Boulevard Christian church, in which he takes an active interest. Of strong intellectual and studious disposition, with high ideals, conscientious and honorable, he is a credit to the profession and in social circles is a favorite by reason of a genial, frank and social nature. He possesses in large degree that quality which for want of a better term has been termed personal magnetism and has the happy faculty not only of winning but of retaining friendships.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH C. MASON.

The name of Professor Joseph C. Mason is associated with the educational development of Kansas City. He became principal of the Central school of Wyandotte in 1888 and so continued until his death. He was born in Marlboro, New Hampshire, March 13, 1837, a son of Clark and Almira (Towne) Mason, both of whom were natives of the Old Granite state. There the father engaged in farming throughout his entire life and both he and his wife died at the old homestead. Their son, Professor Mason, was reared upon the farm and his early education was acquired in the public schools. In his youth he became imbued with the desire to become an attorney and took up the study of law at home, pursuing his reading privately for a time, while later he attended the university at Albany, New York, and afterward became a student in the law school at Petersboro, New Hampshire, where in

due course of time he acquainted himself with the branches that constituted the curriculum there and was admitted to the bar at Concord, New Hampshire.

Locating for practice at Greenville, New Hampshire, Mr. Mason continued as an active representative of the bar for a few years, after which he came to the west and settled in Boonville, Missouri. There he organized the public-school system and was superintendent of schools for five years. From that time forward his life was given to educational work. He was associated with the schools of different towns and also engaged in law practice throughout the remainder of his days, although his educational work claimed most of his time. From Boonville, Missouri, he removed to St. Louis and was there principal of the Washington school for three years. He next went to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where for two years he occupied the superintendency of the city schools, followed by a removal to Columbus, Mississippi, where he had charge of the Franklin Academy for two years. Subsequently, in Carthage, Missouri, he acted as city superintendent of schools for five years, after which he removed to Joplin, Missouri, where he remained for ten years. During that time he was city superintendent of the schools and also engaged in the practice of law. He came from Joplin to Kansas City in 1888 to accept the principalship of the Central school of Wyandotte and continued there in charge until his demise.

Professor Mason was married at Greenville, New Hampshire, to Miss Mattie J. Kingsbury, a native of Boston and a daughter of Lucius W. Kingsbury, who spent the greater part of his life at Waltham, Massachusetts, and was engaged in railroad work. For many years he was a conductor on the Boston & Maine Railroad, and he was also conductor on the first car that passed through the Hoosac tunnel. Both he and his wife died in Waltham. Unto Professor and Mrs. Mason were born three children: Hortense, who resides with her mother and is now a teacher in the Hyde Park school of Kansas City; and Ernest C. and Paul J., who constitute the firm of Mason Brothers, proprietors of a leading drug store which is situated at the southwest corner of Thirty-first and Holmes streets. The former married Della Knight, and resides at No. 3015 Holmes street, while the latter married Jean Aleshire, and resides at No. 3030 Oak street. For about a year prior to his demise, Professor Mason was in ill health and passed away April 25, 1892, at his home in Kansas City, Kansas, his remains being interred there. After coming here he had invested in property both in Kansas City, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri, his realty holdings being quite extensive, so that he was enabled to leave his family in very comfortable circumstances.

In politics Mr. Mason was a staunch republican, was active in the work of the party of Joplin, Missouri, and there served as alderman for several years. Just before his removal to the west he was state commissioner at Greenville, New Hampshire, for two years. Throughout his entire life he was connected with the Knights of Honor, a term typical of his career, for in every relation of life he was honorable, upright and sincere, always loyal to his professions as a member of the Presbyterian church, to which his wife also belongs. Since her husband's death Mrs. Mason has sold much of the prop-

erty, together with the home in Kansas City, Kansas, and has taken up her abode in Kansas City, Missouri, where she and her daughter now reside at No. 3030 Oak street.

GUSTAF PEARSON.

Gustaf Pearson, city comptroller, was born near Gottenburg, Sweden, March 17, 1859. His father, Hans Pearson, was a farmer and wedded Ellen Gabrielson. Upon the home farm Gustaf Pearson was reared and when he had obtained his more specifically literary education in the common and high schools he took up the study of civil engineering in a military school at Gottenburg. The reports which reached him concerning business opportunities in America led him to seek a home in the new world, where he arrived on the 5th of April, 1879, settling in Clearfield, Pennsylvania. He secured employment in the coal mines of Hotsdale with a view to becoming a mining engineer, and worked there for one year in various capacities, his last service being as weighmaster. Continuing his westward journey, he went to Leadville, Colorado, but as mining conditions were bad there he remained for only a short time and afterward sought employment in various mining camps of Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming and Idaho, working for a short time at each place.

On the 12th of October, 1880. Mr. Pearson arrived at Osage City, Kansas, where he located, and for ten years was employed at coal mining by various companies, becoming superintendent of a mine. When the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway was opened up through the coal districts of southern Iowa he went to Appanoose county, where he constructed, superintended and managed several mines, in which he is still interested. When he proceeded to that territory with a force of surveyors there was only one farm house on the site of the present city of Mystic with its population of five thousand. During later years, at Osage City and also at Mystic, he was dealing largely with Kansas City and vicinity and spent much of his time here, having conducted a coalyard and office here for a number of years. In 1897 he took up his abode here and has since made it his home. For some time his interests have been gradually drifting from the coal business to real estate as he made investments in Kansas City and in lands in both the states of Kansas and Missouri. During Mayor Reed's second administration he was a candidate for alderman of the upper house but with the entire republican ticket was defeated. In November, 1904, he was appointed city comptroller, which position he has since continued to fill, and in the discharge of his duties he has been faithful, reliable and efficient.

On the 29th of June, 1885, Mr. Pearson was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Anderson, a daughter of H. O. Anderson, of Osage City, Kansas, who was born in Bureau county, Illinois. They have two children, both natives of Osage City: Ellen Josephine, now the wife of Carl Kellner, who is engaged in the bond, insurance and real-estate business in Kansas City; and Adeline Christine, at home.

Mr. Pearson is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, to the Red Men, the Maccabees and the N. N. & E., a local Swedish organization for the instruction of Swedes in the English language and American citizenship. He is likewise a popular member of many clubs and an interested and helpful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His sterling qualities render him a congenial companion and in manner he is social yet modest and unassuming.* Since crossing the Atlantic he has been dependent upon his own resources for his advancement and through the utilization of his opportunities he has made a creditable name in business, political and social circles.

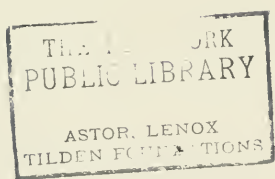
GEORGE HALLEY, M. D.

Dr. George Halley, who in his practice has specialized in surgery, is well known to the medical profession of the country through his writings and as an educator, while in Kansas City he has gained an extensive and important practice as a recognition on the part of the public of his superior skill and efficiency. He was born in Aurora, York county, Ontario, Canada, September 10, 1839, his parents being George and Jane Halley. He is a descendant of Sir Edmund Halley, a famous English astronomer, and in the maternal line of James Baird, a civil engineer of Scotland. From York county his father removed to Wellington county, Ontario, where in the midst of the forest he developed a farm and because of the situation of the family home upon the frontier in a most sparsely settled district, Dr. Halley had no school advantages until he attained the age of fifteen years. His parents gave him instruction to some extent and he had access to a small but good library and thus he laid the foundation for the breadth of knowledge which characterizes him at the present day. Between 1854 and 1858 he spent three winters as a pupil in the common schools, which had then been established, and later he entered the county grammar school, where he prepared for college. His studies were interrupted by the death of two of his brothers but he continued his school work alone in the evenings at home and thus qualified for entrance to the Victoria University at Toronto, wherein he matriculated in 1865 as a medical student. In 1867 he was appointed prosector to the chair in anatomy and in the following March went to New York city, where he pursued a spring course at Long Island College Hospital. The succeeding summer was passed in attending clinical instruction in various hospitals and dispensaries, and in the autumn he reentered the Victoria University, from which he was graduated in March, 1869, with the M.D. degree.

On account of his father's death, however, he had to return home and manage the farming interests until 1870, when he made his way to the west in search of a location. He decided upon Kansas City, and for thirty-eight years has been a representative of the medical fraternity here, making, however, a specialty of surgery in his practice. In this connection he has won more than local fame. In May, 1874, he performed the first operation in Kansas



DR. GEORGE HALLEY.



City for ovariectomy, in which he was successful. In 1870 he was appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the College of Physicians & Surgeons and has almost continuously since that time been connected with educational work along the line of the profession. In 1871 he was elected professor of anatomy to succeed Dr. A. D. Taylor, who had been called to the chair of surgery and on the death of Dr. Taylor in 1882 he again became his successor, occupying the chair of surgery in the College of Physicians & Surgeons until 1891. In 1892 he was made professor of surgery in the University Medical College and so continues to the present time. From 1888 until 1895 he conducted a private hospital, which brought him special advantages through its thorough equipment in the performance of surgical operation. In 1884, in connection with Dr. A. L. Fulton, he established the Kansas City Medical Record, the oldest local medical journal now in existence, and was associated therewith for several years. He has been a constant contributor to medical journals and has frequently prepared and delivered papers before medical societies upon the discussion of various points of interest to the profession. He has continuously been a student and his wide research and investigation have constantly broadened his knowledge, while his experience has continually promoted his efficiency.

In 1871 Dr. Halley was married to Miss Florence Chiles, who was a member of the Methodist church, and died in that faith in 1887, leaving one daughter, Georgia E., now the wife of Donald Lotshaw, associate editor of the Kansas City Star. In November, 1889, Dr. Halley was again married, his second union being with Miss Jessie, daughter of Dr. J. Q. Egelston, of Olathe, Kansas. Their two children are George E. and Eleanor J.

JAMES W. L. SLAVENS.

The salient features in the life record of James W. L. Slavens, deceased, were those which connected him with the bar of Kansas City as a prominent attorney and identified him with the pioneer development of the city. He stood for progress and advancement in municipal lines and for one term was honored with the mayoralty. His life record began in Putnam county, Indiana, August 3, 1838. His great-grandfather, John Slavens, was a Scotch-Irish Protestant, who settled in Virginia in early life and there reared a large family, his youngest son being Isaiah Slavens, who served for five years in the Revolutionary war, valiantly defending the interests of the colonists. After the war he married a Miss Stewart of Maryland and removed to Kentucky, where he engaged in farming for some time. Three of his sons enlisted for service in the war of 1812 and Isaiah Slavens afterward joined them, immediately volunteering and serving out the term of his enlistment. His last days were spent in Putnam county, Indiana, where he died at the venerable age of eighty-six years.

His son, Hiram B. Slavens, the father of our subject, was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, in 1802, and acquired a good education for

those days. For several years in early manhood he taught school in his native county and in 1827 he removed to Putnam county, Indiana, where he entered land from the government and engaged in farming, making his home upon his place which he there developed throughout his remaining days. He was widely known as a loyal and enterprising citizen and a earnest, effective friend of the cause of education. He gave active aid in founding Asbury University of Indiana and in many other ways showed his deep interest in the intellectual progress of the state. In 1830 he married Sarah Holland, a daughter of William and Susanna (Grant) Holland, of Bath county, Kentucky. Her ancestors came from England and Scotland in colonial days and settled in Virginia.

James W. L. Slavens was reared upon his father's farm and assisted in its development until he was old enough to attend school, when he entered the Asbury University of Indiana, pursuing a classical course, which he completed with high honors in 1859. Following his graduation he removed to Douglas county, Illinois, where he was married to Miss Mattie McNutt, a daughter of Collin and Mary McNutt, both natives of Douglas county, Illinois, where Mr. McNutt was engaged in general farming until about 1870. He then removed westward, settling in Kansas City, where he lived retired until his death, while his wife also passed away here.

Prior to his marriage Mr. Slavens had purchased a tract of land in Douglas county, Illinois, and after that important event in his life he settled upon his farm to improve and develop it. He fenced the land and there carried on general agricultural pursuits for a year, after which he placed a tenant upon the property. In the meantime he gave considerable attention to the study of law, which he prosecuted exclusively the ensuing year and in the spring of 1861 he entered upon the practice of the profession in Tuscola, Illinois, with William McKenzie. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted for service in the Seventy-third Illinois Volunteer Regiment and was commissioned quartermaster. Soon after going to the front, however, he was detailed for duty in the subsistence department, where he continued until the close of the war, serving the last year on the staff of Major General George H. Thomas. He was mustered out in July, 1865.

In the fall of that year Mr. Slavens came to Jackson county and after living for a short time in Independence, took up his abode in Kansas City in the spring of 1866. He began the practice of law with his brother, Luther C. Slavens, who is a prominent attorney here and an ex-circuit judge. For seven years he continued in active practice of his profession and then turned his attention to the packing business, becoming one of the first beef and pork packers of Kansas City, thus being a pioneer in the enterprise which is today an important source of income of Kansas City and this portion of the west. In 1867 he was elected city treasurer and served for one year, while in the spring of 1868 he formed a partnership with E. W. Pattison and William Epperson for the purpose of engaging in the beef and pork packing business. They built a large stone house which is still standing in West Kansas City and in the fall of that year they packed forty-five hun-

dred head of cattle, which was the beginning of the large beef packing business for which Kansas City has become celebrated. The following year Mr. Slavens became associated in the packing business in Kansas City, Missouri, With J. C. Ferguson and other well known men of Indianapolis and built a large brick packing-house, carrying on the business for ten years, during which time they annually packed thirteen thousand beef cattle and forty thousand hogs, sending their output to all parts of the world. He devoted his attention to the business until his retirement, the industry constantly growing in volume and importance and yielding a large annual revenue to the proprietors. For a few years prior to his death he lived retired, having suffered a stroke of paralysis. He was also interested in real estate and owned considerable city property.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Slavens were born eight children, of whom seven are yet living, namely: James M., who is a traveling salesman for the Moore Chemical & Manufacturing Company of Kansas City, making his home at No. 3737 Genesee street; Hiram C., who resides in New York city; Luther C., who makes his home in Los Angeles, California; Leander P., of Boston, Massachusetts; and a daughter who makes her home in Kansas City; Carl C., who at one time was engaged in the drug business in Kansas City but now makes his home in South Dakota; and Mrs. Clifford Jenkins, whose husband is one of the most prominent merchants of Kansas City.

The death of the husband and father occurred February 10, 1905. Kansas City had come to know and honor him because of his activity and enterprise in business, his unquestioned loyalty to the public good and the sterling traits which he manifested in his social relations. In politics he was an earnest republican, taking an active interest in the party and its work. He was not only called to the office of city treasurer during the early years of his residence here, but in 1877 was elected mayor of Kansas City and for one year served as mayor of Westport, which is now a part of the city. He was opposed to anything like misrule in municipal affairs and stood for progress and improvement, regarding a public office as a public trust. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons and with the Good Templars, the latter association indicating his attitude on the temperance question. Both he and his wife were pioneer members of the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which they took an active part.

Mr. Slavens was a lay delegate to the general conference of the church held in Baltimore in 1876. His position was never an equivocal one and his influence was always found on the side of right, justice, truth and advancement. In his public service he looked beyond the needs and interests of the moment to the exigencies and possibilities of the future and labored not for the day alone but for the succeeding years as well. His early training as a lawyer proved an element in his later success in other ways, for the analytical, intuitive trend of mind which he had cultivated enabled him to readily understand a situation and place a correct value upon his opportunities. His business career was marked by steady progress and by the achievement of most honorable success. He had a very wide and extensive acquaintance among the prominent pioneer families and his memory is yet enshrined

in the hearts of all who knew him. Mrs. Slavens has until a recent date resided at the old home at No. 3016 Oak street, which she still owns, together with other property which she rents. She is now residing at No. 4423 Jefferson street. She came to Kansas City with her husband in the early years of their married life and has since made her home here, having a large circle of friends in the city.

LEMUEL CROSBY.

Lemuel Crosby, engaged in the contracting business in Kansas City for the past quarter of a century or more, was born in Nova Scotia, May 10, 1846. He resided in Canada for ten years and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Minneapolis, where the succeeding seven years of his life were passed. In 1862, when a youth of but sixteen years, he offered his services to his country in defense of the Union and was assigned to duty with Company G, Tenth Minnesota Infantry, with which he served for three years, being mustered out in August, 1865. He had all of the experiences of camp life, participating in some hotly contested battles, taking part in long, hard marches and again doing duty on the lonely picket line. He was in the campaigns against General Price and also in the engagements against Hood at Nashville. He likewise assisted in the capture of Spanish Fort at Mobile Harbor, and in his military service traveled thousands of miles throughout the South.

When the war was over Mr. Crosby returned to the North and afterward engaged in railroad contracting until 1876, when he turned his attention to general carpentering. In 1879 he went to Kansas where, securing land, he began farming, following that pursuit for several years. He settled on a claim, for Kansas was at that time a frontier district and much of the land was unclaimed and uncultivated. With characteristic energy he began the development of a farm but was compelled to leave the state on account of the drouth which caused a failure of crops.

Removing from Phillips county, Kansas, to Kansas City in August, 1880, Mr. Crosby here followed carpentering for a time and then began contracting, with which line of business he has been connected for more than twenty-five years. To his credit stand several of the prominent business blocks and residences of the city, including the Arlington block, a large warehouse for the Townley Metal Company, the Townley residence on Gladstone boulevard, the home of Major Beahm on Thirtieth and Troost, the home of David Benjamin on Thirty-sixth and McGee, and many others equally fine. His son, J. E. Crosby, is associated with him in business, the partnership having existed for the past ten years. The firm have a large business outside of Kansas City, many of their patrons being in Kansas and Oklahoma.

On the 28th of October, 1871, Mr. Crosby was married to Miss May T. Goll, of Keokuk, Iowa, who was there born in 1855. She was educated

in the public schools of Marion, Iowa, and her father was Malcolm Goll, a pilot on the Mississippi river in early days. Both he and his wife, however, are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Crosby reside at No. 4241 Harrison street, where he owns a beautiful residence, which he erected. Their children are James Edgar and Jessie May. The son was born at Marion, Iowa, March 14, 1873, and was educated in the public schools of Kansas City, being graduated with the class of 1892. He afterward pursued a post graduate course, in the high school of Kansas City, in 1893, and during the two succeeding years attended the Kansas State University at Lawrence. For ten years he has been associated with his father in business and the firm of Crosby & Son is a prominent one in building circles. On the 12th of September, 1898, he married Alice M. Boswell, at Sweet Springs, Missouri, who was born there, October 16, 1875. Her father, F. M. Boswell, is a carpenter now living in Kansas City. Unto this marriage have been born two sons: James Edgar, whose birth occurred at Sweet Springs, September 25, 1899; and Harry Lemuel, born in Kansas City, October 5, 1901. The family home is a beautiful dwelling at 4616 Virginia avenue, which was built by J. E. Crosby. The daughter, Jessie May Crosby, born in Kansas City, August 2, 1891, was a pupil in the public schools here and afterward attended Central College at Lexington, Missouri. She is now at home with her parents.

Mr. Crosby has made a creditable record as a business man who, though he has faced obstacles and difficulties has overcome these by determined purpose and unfaltering industry and is today one of the substantial residents of the community. In citizenship he is public-spirited, manifesting the same loyalty to his country which he displayed on southern battlefields.

SEBASTIAN GARDNER.

In a record of the business development of Kansas City the name of Sebastian Gardner figures prominently, as he was the first hardware merchant here. Dating his arrival from 1866, he was throughout the remainder of his life a factor in the commercial progress of the city, contributing through his enterprise and progressiveness to the general development as well as to individual success. His birth occurred in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 17, 1841. His parents there resided during the greater part of their lives, the father being connected with the iron industry, and both he and his wife passed away in Cincinnati.

Sebastian Gardner in his boyhood days was a pupil in the public schools and also attended private Catholic schools of Cincinnati. When a youth of fifteen he started out in life on his own account as a clerk in a hardware store owned by Tyler Davidson, one of the pioneer merchants in that line in Cincinnati. That he proved himself willing, capable and energetic is indicated by the fact that he remained in that employ for seven or eight years. About the close of the Civil war he left Ohio and went to the south, settling in

Natchez, Mississippi, where he established a hardware business on his own account, conducting the store for two years.

In May, 1866, Mr. Gardner came to Kansas City and opened the first retail hardware establishment here, constantly increasing his stock in order to meet the demands of a growing population. From the beginning the new enterprise prospered. For several years he was associated in business with Mr. Mullett, who finally sold out to John Calvin Boyd, who is still a resident of the city, making his home on Armour boulevard, and is engaged in the real estate business. The partnership continued for five years, after which Mr. Gardner purchased Mr. Boyd's interest and successfully conducted business here for over forty years, his store being located at No. 542 Main street. He always carried a large and well selected line of goods, anticipating the wants of the public and gaining a liberal patronage by straightforward methods and indefatigable energy.

Mr. Gardner was married in Kansas City to Miss Louise M. Alms, also a native of Cincinnati and a representative of one of the pioneer families here, her parents being Herman F. and Margaret (Dahme) Alms, who were born in Germany but came to the United States in early life, settling in Cincinnati, where Mr. Alms engaged in the hotel business until 1866. He then removed to Kansas City, where he established a general mercantile enterprise at the corner of Fourteenth street and Grand avenue, continuing in business there until his death in 1871. Mrs. Alms afterward made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Gardner until her demise in 1896.

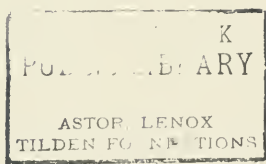
The death of Mr. Gardner occurred February 11, 1901, after he had suffered from ill health for several years. In politics he was independent, always supporting the men whom he regarded as best qualified for office. He had no desire for political preferment, as his time and energies were concentrated upon the development of his business affairs, which reached extensive proportions as the years passed by. The house ever sustained an unassailable reputation for commercial integrity and year by year Mr. Gardner added to his financial resources until he became a man of affluence. For five years following his death Mrs. Gardner carried on the business as sole owner and then in 1906 sold out. She is well known here, having many friends, and is the owner of a large and beautiful home at No. 702 East Fourteenth street, at the corner of Holmes street, which was purchased by Mr. Gardner more than twenty years ago.

JOHN A. ROBINSON.

John A. Robinson, who became a resident of Kansas City in 1883, was engaged in the grain trade here from 1885 until his death in 1902, and the qualities which he manifested as a representative of commercial interests entitle him to mention with the representative men of this city. He was born in New York city, July 20, 1847. His father was a paper-box manufacturer there and became a very well-to-do man, but died when his



JOHN A. ROBINSON.



son was a young man, while the mother passed away when he was six years of age.

John A. Robinson attended some of the best schools of New York city and at the age of sixteen was qualified for entrance to Columbia College but decided not to pursue his studies further but instead to enter business life with his father. He became his father's assistant in the office, where he remained for a few years and after his father's death made his way to the west and south, living at different times in various cities, where he was engaged in business. He finally took up his abode in Chicago, where he conducted business interests for a few years, after which he returned to New York city, where he resided until 1883. On account of his health he again came to the middle west, making his way direct to Kansas City.

Wishing to thoroughly acquaint himself with the grain trade that he might profitably engage in that line of business, he here accepted a position as bookkeeper for a Mr. Merritt, a grain merchant. After being with him for a short time Mr. Robinson later served as bookkeeper for other houses until 1885, when he felt his knowledge of the business justified his active connection with the trade as a grain merchant. He then formed a partnership with H. F. Hall and others, under the firm style of A. J. Poor & Company, and they engaged in the grain business until July, 1886, when Mr. Robinson and Mr. Hall purchased the interest of the other members of the firm and continued the business alone until the death of Mr. Robinson. From the beginning the enterprise proved successful and they annually handled large quantities of grain, making extensive shipments and profitable sales. They had offices in the board of trade building and the business has since the death of Mr. Robinson been continued, the firm being now known as the Hall-Baker Grain Company.

Mr. Robinson was married in the east, in 1885, to Miss Hannah E. Hogan, a native of New York city, and a daughter of Roderick Hogan, a manufacturer of New York city during the greater part of his life. He was very successful and following his retirement he spent his remaining days at his home in Mount Vernon, New York. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were born four children: Graham, now twenty-one years of age, and a graduate of the Yale University, makes his home with his mother but at the present writing, in 1908, is in Texas, learning the lumber business with the purpose of devoting his time and energies to that department of trade. Arabella is a student in Wellesley College. John H. and Elizabeth are attending school in Kansas City. The mother is giving to her children excellent educational advantages, realizing the value of this as a preparation for life.

The death of the husband and father occurred November 23, 1902. In the previous year his health failed and he traveled quite extensively, hoping to be benefited thereby, but without avail. He gave his political support to the republican party at the polls but was not an active worker in its ranks and never an office seeker. In the east he belonged to a number of leading clubs and societies in New York city and in Kansas City held membership in the Country Club. Both he and his wife are consistent members and generous supporters of the First Presbyterian church here. In 1899 Mr. Robinson pur-

chased a handsome residence at No. 600 East Thirty-sixth street, where his widow now resides. He was recognized as one of the prominent and prosperous business men here and gained many friends who recognize and appreciate his many sterling traits of character. Successful in business, his path was never strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes but was carved out in harmony with the most honorable principles.

CLARENCE JAMES FLETCHER.

Clarence James Fletcher, late vice president and secretary of the C. J. Fletcher Grocery Company of Kansas City, was born in Toronto, Canada, April 9, 1863. His father, Thomas A. Fletcher, was a descendant of the famous English poet of that name. He came from England to America before the day of steamboat navigation and located in Toronto. In 1870 he became a resident of St. Joseph, Missouri, where he was engaged in the coal business until his death. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Caroline Brown and was a native of Ohio, is also now deceased.

Accompanying his parents on their removal to St. Joseph when but seven years of age, Clarence James Fletcher was educated in the public schools of that city and when only thirteen years of age put aside his text-books to enter business life, becoming an employe of the Townsend-Wyatt Dry Goods Company of St. Joseph. Mr. Townsend was also interested in the Sommer-Richardson Cracker Company of St. Joseph, now a branch of the National Biscuit Company. After seven years' service with the dry-goods company Mr. Fletcher was transferred to the other company to look after Mr. Townsend's interests there and so continued until 1886. He was thus for ten years in the employ of one man, his capability and trustworthiness winning him recognition in successive promotions until in 1886, when he resigned with the intention of establishing an independent business. In that year he went to Wichita, Kansas, where he established a grocery business, conducting two stores until 1898. On the 31st of August of the latter year he arrived in Kansas City and established the Fletcher Candy Company, now the Fletcher Confectionery Company. He was active in its successful management until January, 1905, when he disposed of his holdings in that company and purchased an interest in the R. H. Williams Grocery Company, of which he became vice president and secretary. The name was then changed to the C. J. Fletcher Grocery Company and from that time until his death Mr. Fletcher gave undivided attention to the management of this business, which is today one of the largest retail grocery enterprises of the city, doing business at Nos. 1114-16 Grand avenue. He also established six branch stores and thus conducted a very extensive business but disposed of two of these shortly prior to his demise. Mr. Fletcher was very prominent in business circles and was highly esteemed as a man of unsullied reputation based upon his integrity and marked ability. He attained a success unusual for a man of his years, for he was yet in the

prime of life when he passed away on the 15th of September, 1907, at the age of forty-four, his death resulting after a week's illness of peritonitis.

Mr. Fletcher had been married on the 8th of October, 1884, to Miss Carrie Hastings, who was then a student in the University of Kansas at Lawrence, in which city the wedding ceremony was performed. Mrs. Fletcher is a daughter of Samuel Hastings, a prominent grain merchant of Fairfield, Iowa, and an early settler of that place, having removed there from Ohio when a young man. Mr. Fletcher was a member of the First Church of Christ, to which Mrs. Fletcher still belongs. He was survived by his widow and also two brothers, Fred and Arthur Fletcher, who are residents of Chicago.

Such in brief was the life record of Clarence James Fletcher but those who knew him recognized him as more than a successful business man—a man who thoroughly enjoyed home life and took great pleasure in the society of his family and friends. He was always courteous, kindly and affable and those who knew him personally had for him warm regard. Possessed of much natural ability, his success in business from the beginning of his residence in Kansas City was uniform and rapid. Starting out for himself at an early age, he quickly developed self-reliance and an independence of character which were strong factors in his later prosperity. His death therefore was the occasion of deep and widespread regret: among his contemporaries in business life because of the respect which they entertained for his ability and integrity; in the city because he was loyal to the interests promoted for public welfare; and in social life because he possessed those traits of character which awaken strong friendship and kindly esteem.

SMITH D. WOODS.

Among those who by reason of the possession of some particular traits of character, or the accomplishment of certain tasks, have advanced beyond their fellowmen into that class who are termed the prominent citizens of a community, was numbered Smith D. Woods, who figured in Kansas City as a capitalist and successful merchant. He was also mayor of the city and his influence upon the public life was always along lines of improvement and advancement. Born upon a farm in Indiana not far from the Ohio state line, December 2, 1830, he was a son of Samuel and Mary (Carroll) Woods, the latter a representative of a prominent old Carroll family of Maryland. The father was a farmer throughout his entire life, carrying on agricultural pursuits in Indiana to the time of his death, which occurred when his son, Smith, was but ten years of age.

The boy was then reared in the state of his nativity by his elder brother, who also bore the name of Samuel Woods, and who was a West Point graduate, serving in the Mexican war as aide-de-camp to General Winfield Scott. He acquired a good, practical English education in the public schools and remained with his brother until 1858, when he came to the west, becoming one of the early residents of Leavenworth, Kansas, where as a pioneer merchant he

formed a partnership with William Abernathy and opened a furniture store, where they successfully conducted business until 1870, when Mr. Woods disposed of his interest there and removed to Kansas City. Here he formed a partnership in the furniture business with Colonel J. L. Abernathy and carried on commercial pursuits in that line for eight years. He then sold his interest to his partner and the Abernathy Furniture Company, which was then organized, is today in control of one of the best furniture stores of the city. Mr. Woods retired from that field of activity with the intention of putting aside business cares altogether, but indolence and idleness were utterly foreign to his nature and he found pleasure in the supervision of his investments. He was interested in mining stock in Kansas and was also the owner of much valuable real estate in Kansas City. He was, however, no longer bound down by the ties of commercial life, but found leisure for those pursuits which contributed to his welfare and happiness.

In 1857 Mr. Woods was married in Richmond, Indiana, to Miss Frances Landon, who was born near Burlington, Vermont, was of English lineage and a daughter of L. E. Landon, a member of a very prominent family of the New England states. Her father always made his home in Vermont and Massachusetts and through the careful conduct of his business interests became very wealthy, so that he lived retired in his later years. He died in Massachusetts when Mrs. Woods was but fourteen years of age. The year following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Woods removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, and her sister, Miss Louise Landon, went there to live with them, but soon afterward she made the acquaintance of David J. Brewer, then a young attorney but now a justice of the supreme court of the United States, and to him she gave her hand in marriage. The warmest attachment always existed between the Brewer and the Woods families and in their frequent visits to Washington Mr. and Mrs. Woods formed the acquaintance of many of the distinguished statesmen of the country, including President Benjamin Harrison, who was a classmate of Mr. Woods. He was also a personal friend of George W. Julian and Ex-Governor L. P. Morton.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Woods were born two children, but Ella died in Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1865. The other daughter, Mary L., is now the only surviving member of the family. The father's death occurred December 28, 1888, while Mrs. Woods made her home in Kansas City until her own demise on the 2d of December, 1907. She was a woman of charming personality and many social characteristics, who was widely and favorably known in Kansas City. She became a pioneer member of Grace Episcopal church and was very devoted to the church throughout her remaining days.

Mr. Woods figured prominently and actively in political circles in Kansas City as a leader of the democratic party and in 1874 was elected mayor, which position he filled for two years. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and attained the Knights Templar degree. He was the friend of every pioneer and prominent business man of Kansas City and was well known throughout the state. His business affairs were so capably managed that he attained wealth and his methods were so honorable that the most envious could not grudge him his success. He left the impress of his individuality upon public

life, upon the welfare of the city, upon its commercial development and also upon those with whom he came in contact. He was a man of strong and forceful character, who placed a correct valuation upon life and its opportunities and his personal worth was indicated by the fact that many distinguished men were glad to call him friend. Miss Mary L. Woods occupies the old family residence, which is a beautiful home at No. 1720 Penn street. When her parents came to Kansas City this district was known as Cook's pasture, but it is now in the center of a residence portion adorned with many palatial homes.

JUDGE WILLARD PREBLE HALL.

Judge Willard Preble Hall, widely recognized as one of the most distinguished lawyers of Missouri and one of the active forces in democratic politics, has exerted an influence that has been as beneficial as it is far-reaching. He is accounted the peer of the best thinking men of the age and may well be classed with Kansas City's most distinguished citizens.

He was born September 19, 1851, at St. Joseph, Missouri, his father being Governor Willard P. Hall, of Missouri. The ancestral history can be traced back to the year 1634, when a widow and several sons settled at Medford, Massachusetts. From one son, who married Majorie Davis, a niece of Simon Willard, Judge Hall is descended. The name Willard has been given to many other descendants in different generations. The great-grandfather, Stephen Hall, who was a tutor at Harvard, wedded Mary Holt, a widow and a daughter of Deacon Cotton, of Portland, Maine, where they lived subsequent to their marriage. His son, John Hall, was a mechanic and inventor and for many years was superintendent of the government armory at Harper's Ferry. Being a government employe, the government would issue him no patents, although he brought forth a number of valuable inventions, one of which, Hall's carbine, was the first breech-loading gun placed upon the market. John Hall was united in marriage to Statira Preble, of Portland, Maine, a daughter of Isaiah Preble and a sister of William Pitt Preble.

Willard Preble Hall, son of John Hall and father of Judge Hall, was a graduate of Yale University of the class of 1839 and in 1840 became a resident of Missouri, settling in Randolph county. He became one of the most distinguished and prominent men of the state and became war governor of the state in 1864 upon the death of Governor Gamball. He wedded Anne Richardson, a daughter of Major W. P. Richardson, who came from Kentucky late in the thirties and was a noted whig politician, at one time serving as Indian agent at a post in Kansas. Unto Governor and Mrs. Hall were born four children, three sons and one daughter.

Entering the public schools of his native city, Willard P. Hall, Jr., passed through successive grades until he had completed the high school course and later he spent three years in Yale University. His law studies were pursued in the office and under the direction of his distinguished

father and in 1872 he was admitted to the bar. His first partnership was with Judge O. M. Spencer and later the admission of H. K. White to the firm led to the adoption of the firm style of White, Spencer & Hall. Having located for practice in St. Joseph, he was elected city attorney there in 1876 and in 1878 was chosen by popular suffrage to the office of prosecuting attorney of Buchanan county. From 1885 until 1889 he was judge of the Kansas City court of appeals, and in the latter year the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him by Yale University in recognition of the excellent work which he had done in the field of his chosen profession. Judge Hall has argued many cases and lost but few. No one better knows the necessity for thorough preparation and no one more industriously prepares his cases than he. His course in the courtroom is characterized by a calmness and dignity that indicate reserve strength. His handling of his case is always full, comprehensive and accurate; his analysis of the facts is clear and exhaustive; he sees without effort the relation and dependence of the facts, and so groups them as to enable him to throw their combined force upon the point they tend to prove. His opinions while on the bench showed great research, industry and care and challenged the approval of, and commended themselves to the bench and the bar.

On the 22d of June, 1876, Judge Hall was married in Philadelphia to Miss Isabel Fry Alrich, a daughter of William T. Alrich, of Delaware, whose family came from Holland to America while this country was still one of the colonial possessions of Great Britain. They had three children, of whom two are living, Anne Richardson and Preble Hall.

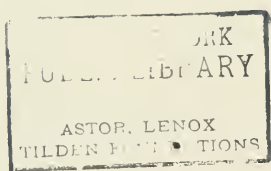
GEORGE H. KAHMANN.

George H. Kahmann, senior member of the firm of Kahmann & McMurry, prominent contractors of Kansas City, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, September 18, 1854. His father, Christopher H. Kahmann, removed soon afterward to Franklin county, Missouri, with his family, and there engaged in the pork-packing business for twenty-five years. His memory is yet cherished as that of one of Washington's leading citizens, whose business enterprise and devotion to the public good were the chief elements in the city's growth and progress. He wedded Mary Mense Uhlenbrock, who was born on a sailing vessel en route to America from Hanover, Germany, in 1835. Her father, whose family name was Mense, married the heir to the estate of Uhlenbrock, an old German domain, and according to the law of that country, assumed the name of the estate as his surname.

George H. Kahmann was the eldest in a family of eight children, six of whom reached adult years, while five of the number are still living. Guy F. Kahmann, the eldest, is secretary and treasurer of the H. Tibbe & Son Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of the Missouri meerschaum corn cob pipes at Washington, Missouri. Joseph F. Kahmann is special agent and adjuster for the Home Insurance Company at Kansas City. Mrs. Charles



GEORGE H. KAHMANN.



I. Wynne, formerly of St. Louis, and Mrs. John B. Busch, are both residing at the old home in Washington, Missouri.

George H. Kahmann was educated in the parish schools of Washington, Missouri, and spent two years at Notre Dame University, after which he entered the Washington Savings Bank as assistant cashier, which position he held for three years. He then went to St. Louis and accepted a clerical position in a wholesale mercantile house, but upon the death of his mother, in 1874, he returned to Washington to look after his father's interests, while his father made a trip to Europe. In 1879 Mr. Kahmann purchased a controlling interest in the business of the firm of H. Tibbe & Son, who had just taken out a patent for the manufacture of corn cob pipes, after which he devoted his attention entirely to the establishment of the business. He thus laid the foundation of an enterprise that has since grown to vast proportions and has in the past thirty years paid its stockholders a quarter of a million dollars in dividends.

On the 12th of May, 1881, Mr. Kahmann was married to Miss Mary S. Hopkins, a daughter of H. S. Hopkins, president of the H. S. Hopkins Bridge Company, a well known bridge contracting firm of St. Louis. A year later Mr. Kahmann became a member of that firm, thus extending the scope of his activity.

In 1885 he placed his brother, Guy F. Kahmann, in charge of the corn cob pipe business at Washington, and became actively engaged in bridge work, taking charge of the construction of the substructure of a bridge on the Louisville Southern Railroad at Tyrone, Kentucky, near Lawrenceburg. The Hopkins Bridge Company having secured the contract for the Winner bridge over the Missouri river at Kansas City, Mr. Kahmann came here in 1889 to take charge of its construction, and, bringing his family with him, has since made this city his home. Since his arrival he has been continually engaged in general railroad and bridge contracting, making a specialty of pneumatic work and deep and difficult foundations, for which construction the company is equipped with one of the largest plants in the west. They have to their credit the substructure of important bridges on nearly every railway system in the west and south, among which are all the bridges on the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, including the bridge at Little Rock, Arkansas; the first bridge constructed over the Red river on the Rock Island Railroad; the bridge over the Alabama river near Montgomery on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad; the Maple Leaf bridge at Kansas City; and the substructure of the Sixth street viaduct over the Kaw river at Kansas City. They are now engaged in building a bridge over the Atchafalaya river near Melville, Louisiana, on the New Orleans branch of the Frisco system.

Mr. Kahmann has been very successful in all his enterprises, and his name is widely and favorably known in the business world in which he has been engaged, and is highly respected in social circles. He has large real-estate holdings in Kansas City, and takes a lively interest in the welfare and advancement of the city. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Columbus and socially with the Elm Ridge Club. In politics he is a democrat, but not active, and he is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Kahmann has a family of four children: Nathalie M., at home; C. Henry, who is with the Rudd-McQueeny Insurance Company; George H., who is with the Central National Bank; and Karl G., at school. Mr. Kahmann is a man of genial, social nature, but modest and retiring in manner. He is, however, recognized as a public-spirited citizen, charitable in thought and action. His personality is one which inspires respect and confidence. He is a man of fine appearance, face and figure being indicative of his active, well spent life, whereby he has advanced from a comparatively humble place in the business world to one of distinction and affluence. He has made steady progress, not by reason of any favoring circumstances or peculiarly fortunate conditions that have surrounded him, but because he has been watchful of the opportunities pointing to success, has utilized the chances that have come to him, and has gained public confidence by unfaltering reliability as well as most excellent workmanship. The firm of which he is now at the head is today one of the most important in contracting circles in Kansas City and the west.

JOHN C. MERINE.

John C. Merine, who was one of America's most prominent portrait artists, became a resident of Kansas City in 1869 and here remained to the time of his demise. A native of Richmond, Indiana, he was born on the 28th of September, 1821, his parents being Charles and Abbie Merine, who were natives of Maryland. They removed to Richmond, Indiana, during an early period in its development and in that locality the father followed agricultural pursuits and passed away there at the comparatively early age of forty-five years. His widow, long surviving him, reached the age of eighty-seven years.

While spending his boyhood days in his parents' home, John C. Merine attended the public schools of Richmond and early gave indication of the artistic talent which in later years brought him fame and fortune. For the development of his native powers he entered the Cincinnati Art School when eighteen years of age and studied for several years in that city, being for a time under the instruction of Insclo Williams, whose panorama of the Bible placed him among the celebrated painters of the world. He was a classmate of Winans, Beard and Johnson, all of whom became renowned as artists, conducting studios in New York city.

On leaving Cincinnati Mr. Merine went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he opened a studio and entered upon his life work as an artist. In his professional capacity he visited all of the towns of the state and made paintings of many of Kentucky's most famous men. He, however, maintained his headquarters at Louisville, where he conducted his studio for twelve years and during that time painted portraits of Henry Clay; Rev. Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Christian church; Attorney General Harlan, father of Justice Harlan of the supreme court; and George D. Prentice, the

distinguished editor of the Louisville Journal. The character of his work is indicated by a statement made concerning his portrait of Clay: "It is certainly the finest painting of this great man. One is forced to imagine that the man and not the shadow stands before him."

Mr. Merine removed from Louisville to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he purchased four acres of land, his purpose being to raise fruit thereon that he might use it as a study from which to paint. Year by year his fame increased until his patronage was drawn from all the territory between New York and San Francisco, while some of his works are also seen in Europe. While at Jacksonville he painted portraits of Governors Yates and Oglesby of Illinois and had commissions from many other prominent people of the country.

It was while living in Jacksonville that Mr. Merine was married to Miss Mary A. Clampit, who was a belle of that city. She was born in Jacksonville and there acquired her education, being graduated from the Women's College of that city when twenty-one years of age. Her mother died in Jacksonville and her father, Rev. Moses Clampit, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, engaged in preaching there until 1849, when he gave up the active work of the ministry and joined the American Argonauts, who in 1849 went in search of the golden fleece to California. He invested in property in the western states and through his speculations became quite wealthy, but later lost considerable property. In 1857 he settled in Portland, Oregon, where he lived retired until his death. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Merine were born two daughters, Minnie E. and Monona. The younger daughter, who died in 1890 at the age of nineteen years, was a very talented young lady and a great favorite with her father and a beautiful painting which he made of her now adorns the mother's home. Minnie E., residing with her mother, is a fine pianist and also plays the pipe organ. She was graduated on the completion of a course in music at the New England Conservatory, and is very prominent in the musical as well as the social circles of Kansas City.

In 1867 Mr. Merine spent eight months in Madison, Wisconsin, and there his brush and palette were constantly employed. Several of his portraiture of the leading men of that state are now to be seen in the Wisconsin capitol, among the most prominent being those of the judges of the supreme court, Chief Justice Whitan, General George B. Smith and W. S. Penney, a noted attorney. When Mr. Merine contemplated a change of residence in 1869, many of his friends and admirers urged him to locate either in Chicago or New York, believing that the large cities would prove a better artistic field, but, attracted toward the rapidly developing metropolis of western Missouri, he came to Kansas City in that year. Here not only his previous success attended him but his patronage grew until he became one of the best known portrait artists of the west. Forming a partnership with his nephew, Mr. Williams, they opened a studio. Later Mr. Merine removed his studio to Main street near Eighth street and his last studio was in the Sheidley building. His patrons included not only many of the distinguished residents of the city but also prominent men throughout the west. He painted altogether twenty-five hundred portraits and among those which

adorned his studio at the time of his demise was a noteworthy one of Mrs. Merine at the time the artist first met her. It portrays her in an old-fashioned pink gown trimmed with lace and the coloring is particularly good. In his paintings he was specially skillful in producing effects through shadow. He was fond of half-tones and subdued coloring. High lights are rare in his works and he cared far more for quiet scenes than for anything of a broader and more resplendent style of painting. Every detail, however, was given attention and he succeeded in portraying some remarkable likenesses in his portrait work. He always read a spiritual meaning in the clouds, which he was fond of painting. He claimed in his portrait painting that the features, faithfully brought out on canvas, should mirror the spiritual characteristics of the man.

Mr. Merine, however, did not paint portraits alone. He made some especially noteworthy studies of fruit and some beautiful landscapes and marines are the work of his brush. One of his best landscapes is *The Return From the Hunt*, the hunters plodding wearily home through the snow, bending under the load of game on their backs, the dogs laboring at their sides. The setting sun, bursting through the clouds, glints on the snowy trail. The sky is streaked with red. A dark background of firs rises on the horizon. The tints are mostly somber and a sense of weariness pervades the whole scene. Mr. Merine was able to put on canvas the feelings of sadness that come with the twilight in a way which appeals to the most careless observer.

It is not a usual thing for high artistic taste and talent to be combined with keen business sagacity but Mr. Merine possessed both. He displayed prescience in his investments in property in Kansas City. Soon after his arrival he purchased eight acres of timber land on what is now Troost avenue in the most fashionable district of the city and built a fine residence at No. 2305 Troost avenue, which he occupied for fifteen years, though residing in that vicinity for twenty years. He afterward removed to Hyde Park and subsequently to a temporary home on Long Meadow avenue, where his last days were spent. In politics he was a stalwart republican and in early life affiliated with the Ma-sonic fraternity. Death came to him on the 23d of August, 1896, after an illness of five weeks. He was then seventy-five years of age. In disposition he was rather retiring but fond of society at his own home and to his friends was most devoted. Like all who walk through life, however, on a higher plane, his circle of acquaintances was select rather than large. Kansas City rejoiced in his honors and his success, was proud of his achievements in the realm of art and to the man they paid the highest tribute of respect. He was a believer in the Swedenborgian faith and always a most faithful follower of high principles and ideals.

Mrs. Merine and her daughter still reside in Kansas City. The latter is a member of the Christian Science church and both are very prominent in cultured society circles. They have recently removed to a beautiful home at No. 2913 East Twenty-ninth street, the walls of which are adorned by many of Mr. Merine's finest canvases. Mrs. Merine has been very active in club life in the city and president of various organizations of this character. She and her daughter now hold membership in the New Century Club, of

which Mrs. Merine has been president for fourteen years. Several times she has been a delegate to the general federation of women's clubs. Interested in all that pertains to literary and esthetic culture she is a patron of the arts and her influence and labors have done much toward development in these lines in Kansas City.

COLONEL J. L. ABERNATHY.

Colonel J. L. Abernathy, who in the furniture trade won a measure of success that gained him rank among the capitalists of Kansas City, where he took up his abode in 1870, was a native of Warren county, Ohio, born March 20, 1833. His parents always resided in Ohio and in Indiana, the father following farming for many years in the latter state. The son was a student in the public schools of Knightstown, Indiana, where he acquired a good education and then began in business for himself, establishing a dry goods store in Rushville, Indiana, where he conducted his enterprise successfully until 1855. Feeling that he would have still better opportunities in the new but rapidly growing west, he removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, where in partnership with S. D. Woods he established a furniture store in which he engaged until after the outbreak of the Civil war.

In 1862 he enlisted in a thirty-day company, while afterward he became captain of the Eighth Kansas Infantry, raising a company for service with that regiment. Still later he was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment and continued in command until 1863, when in the battle of Chickamauga he became very ill and because of the condition of his health resigned and returned to his home in Leavenworth. He then again became an active factor in the furniture trade, in which he continued until about 1870, when he removed to Kansas City. His early identification with the business interests of this city was as a wholesale furniture dealer, while later he formed a partnership with Mr. Keith, and they engaged in the retail furniture business for a short time. Mr. Keith eventually sold his interest to Mr. North, who was associated with Colonel Abernathy in the retail furniture business for a few years. Later the firm became Duff & Abernathy, an association that was maintained for several years, when Colonel Abernathy disposed of his interest to Mr. Repp and the Duff & Repp Furniture Company is still operating at Nos. 1216-22 Main street. Throughout his commercial career Colonel Abernathy maintained a reputation for undoubted integrity and for energy and perseverance that constituted the basis of his gratifying prosperity.

In 1859 occurred the marriage of J. L. Abernathy and Miss Elizabeth Martin, of Leavenworth, Kansas. She was born in Butler county, Ohio, not far from the birthplace of her husband, her parents being Thomas and Elizabeth (Marshall) Martin, both of whom were natives of Ohio but at an early day they took up their abode in the vicinity of Lafayette, Indiana, where Mr. Martin engaged in the saddlery business throughout his remaining days. Both he and his wife died there. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Abernathy were born

six children: William Martin, who died recently leaving a widow who resides in Kansas City and who in her maidenhood was Fannie McClelland; Walter L., who is engaged in the furniture business in Kansas City and is mentioned elsewhere in this volume; Frank, who died in early life; Harry T., who is one of the prominent business men of Kansas City, being cashier of the First National Bank; Omar, engaged in the furniture business in Leavenworth, Kansas; and Cora, the wife of Dr. A. G. Hull, a prominent physician of Kansas City.

Colonel Abernathy continued in the furniture business until his death, which occurred on the 16th of December, 1902. Aside from his interest in the furniture business he was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Kansas City and was made one of its stockholders from the beginning. He also had financial interests in other business enterprises of Kansas City and Leavenworth, being a director of the Leavenworth National Bank. He was mayor of Leavenworth, Kansas, for two terms and also took an active interest in politics as a stalwart supporter of the republican party. He belonged to the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic and maintained pleasant relations with his old army comrades in this way. He always took great interest in church work, both he and his wife being members of the Presbyterian church, while Colonel Abernathy served as elder in the Second Presbyterian church of this city. In Leavenworth he was elder in the First Presbyterian church and was superintendent of the Sunday school in both places for twenty-three years. Since the demise of her husband, Mrs. Abernathy has become a member of the Central Presbyterian church. She makes her home in Leavenworth, where she owns much valuable property, but spends much time with her children in Kansas City and is now with her daughter, Mrs. Hull, at No. 3610 McGee street.

COLONEL THOMAS H. SWOPE

If the historian were to attempt without extensive preliminary mention to characterize in a single sentence the achievements of Colonel Thomas H. Swope, it could perhaps be best done in the words, "The splendid success of an honest man in whose life marked business ability and humanitarianism are well balanced forces." It is these qualities which have made him one of the most respected and valued residents of Kansas City.

Born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, on the 21st of October, 1827, he was reared in that locality, where his ancestors had lived from a date prior to the signing of the Declaration of Independence. They were closely associated with the development of the state and in its public schools Thomas H. Swope acquired his early education, which was supplemented by study in Central University, then Central College, at Danville. He was graduated there with the class of 1848 and afterward completed a course at Yale University by graduation. In the spring of 1857, then a young man of thirty years, he came to Kansas City and has since been a factor in the



THOS. H. SWOPE.

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business activity which has led to the substantial growth, material improvement and present commercial standing of Missouri's western metropolis. Following his arrival here he began making investments in property and his real-estate dealings soon placed him on the high road to success. While his operations have been extensive, his path has never been strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes. There is no man who questions the honesty of his methods, for throughout the entire period of his residence here he has maintained a reputation for unassailable business integrity. He would sacrifice his financial interests rather than make a misstatement or misrepresent a fact in a business deal, and his word has ever been regarded as good as any bond solemnized by signature or seal.

Thus as the years advanced Thomas Swope acquired a handsome fortune, and as his financial resources increased he availed himself of the opportunity to use his means in the aid of his fellowmen. On the occasion of his gift of Swope Park to the city, Senator George Graham Vest said of him, "I am not much of a hero worshiper, but I will take off my hat to such a man, and in this case I am the more gratified because we were classmates at college. We graduated together at Central College, Kentucky, in 1848. He was a slender, delicate boy, devoted to study and exceedingly popular. I remember his fainting in the recitation room when reading an essay, and the loving solicitude of professors and students as we gathered about him. He had a great respect for the Christian religion. It has gone with him through life, although he has never connected himself with any church. I know of many generous acts by him to good people, and one of his first donations was the gift of one thousand dollars to repair the old Presbyterian church at Danville, where we listened to orthodox sermons when college students."

In later years Mr. Swope made a donation of twenty-five thousand dollars to the same school as a gift for a library building. His private benefactions are many, and yet his acts have been so quietly and unostentatiously performed that many of his fellow citizens are not aware of this side of his nature. Interested always in the welfare of Kansas City, and more especially in that portion of its population to whom fate seems unkind in its bestowal of favors, he gave to the city a block of land in Lydia avenue between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, on which has been erected a commodious hospital for the benefit of orphan children.

More recently he gave to the city the most beautiful tract of over fourteen hundred acres, called Swope Park. At the time it was worth one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; today it has greatly increased in value and is not only the second largest park in the entire country, but is also one of the most beautiful. In 1906 an ordinance was passed by the city council appointing observance of a Thomas H. Swope day as a holiday in all city departments, and since that time the first Friday in May has been so celebrated. It has been a matter of intense gratification to Mr. Swope that he could give to the city, and especially to its poorer residents, this beautiful park where an outing amid nature's attractions can be enjoyed. In this connection Senator Vest said, "In these days of greed and selfishness, when

the whole world is permeated with the feverish pursuit of money, it is refreshing to find a millionaire who is thinking of humanity and not of wealth. Tom Swope has made his own fortune and has been compelled to fight many unscrupulous and designing men, but he has risen above the sordid love of gain, and has shown himself possessed of the best and highest motives. Intellectually he has few superiors. The public has never known his literary taste, his culture, and the love of the good and beautiful. The world assumes that no man can accumulate wealth without being hard and selfish, and it is too often the case, but not so with Mr. Swope. In these princely gifts he repays himself with the consciousness of a great unselfish act."

Mr. Swope has now passed the eighty-first milestone on life's journey. He maintains his residence in Independence, where amid the honor and esteem of his fellow citizens he is passing the evening of life. Without that quality which leads the individual to greet every one as a valued friend and thus gain a certain popularity, Mr. Swope nevertheless has the keenest desire for the welfare and happiness of others and, putting forth practical effort for good where assistance is most needed, he has been a factor in ameliorating hard conditions for the unfortunate and supplanting want with comfort.

E. M. WALTON.

It has been said that no man has lived in vain who has given to the world something that is of use to his fellowmen—that under such circumstances his life may well be termed a success. E. M. Walton therefore justly deserves to be called a successful man, for as an inventor and manufacturer he is doing an important work, which is proving not only a source of gratifying revenue to himself but also of substantial benefit to the community. He is the inventor of the Walton stone machine and is now carrying on business in the manufacture of concrete stone under the name of the Walton Granolithic Stone Company.

Born in Meadville, Pennsylvania, on the 21st of March, 1859, he pursued his education in the public schools there and afterward secured employment in the lumber camps of Michigan, where he remained until the time of the great Chicago fire in October, 1871, when he went to that city, where he was busily engaged in connection with its reconstruction for a period. On his removal from Chicago to Rockford, Illinois, he became foreman of construction work for Emerson, Talcott & Company, with whom he continued for four years. On the expiration of that period he engaged with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad as bridge foreman, in which capacity he served for five years and later built the concrete piers for the Illinois Central Railroad across the Rock river. That contract completed, he went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he built the plant of the O. L. Lush Manufacturing Company, the largest screen door factory in the United States. Four years were there passed.

after which he tore down the plant and removed it to Leeds, Missouri, where he operated it for three years.

In 1887 Mr. Walton arrived in Kansas City and became actively connected with concrete work. In 1895 he organized the Walton Cement Company and conducted business at his own home at No. 2606 Chestnut street, in the manufacture of stone window sills, door sills and steps, cement walks and porches. The new enterprise proved successful and the growth of his business justified his removal to the corner of Eighteenth and Olive streets, where he continued until about 1903, when he erected an office at No. 2500 East Eighteenth street and also a factory. He has since been located there and is now carrying on business under the name of the Walton Granolithic Stone Company, which was incorporated in 1904. They do everything in the concrete stone building line, both in manufacture and contract building work. Mr. Walton erected a flat for C. L. Bliss at Tenth and Brooklyn streets, apartments for Judge McDougall at 2437 Troost avenue, the stone building for the lumber firm of Lee & Lyman, together with much residence work for C. L. Bliss, E. W. Hays, W. S. Pontius, and many others. All of the building is done with concrete stone and ever since he came here he has been manufacturing a special design of steps which is unequaled for entrance steps to any kind of a building. He is now also engaged in the manufacture of the cement burial vault, built after an invention of his own. He has constructed miles of cement sidewalk in Kansas City, and while he has done an important work as a manufacturer and contractor, perhaps the greatest work of his life has been the invention of the Walton stone machine for the manufacture of cement blocks.

Mr. Walton advocates the principle that the cementitious properties of Portland cement are vastly superior in the matter of endurance to that element in nature which holds the atoms together in natural stone, which accounts for the wonderful durability of the manufactured product. The same element that binds the atoms together and defies the disintegrating influences of the atmosphere also protects it against the ravages of fire; five hundred to six hundred degrees heat will disintegrate granite and marble, eight hundred to twelve hundred will dissolve or separate the particles of all limestones and sandstones, while it requires twenty-two hundred degrees Fahrenheit to fuse concrete. Mr. Walton commenced experimenting with cement in 1884 and later made stone that today is better than when first exposed to the elements. Concrete being the only infallible building material and well nigh indestructible, its economy, permanency and practicability stamp it at once as the coming and practically exclusive material for all classes of construction. Studying the processes of cement stone making, Mr. Walton gradually evolved the idea which resulted in the invention of the Walton granolithic stone machine.

He sought to eliminate the objectionable features of the hollow block and to produce a machine that embodied the valuable features required, and as the most essential feature of this kind of construction, the same as in brick or stone, is the making of a waterproof wall, and having clearly demonstrated that hollow spaces in a block do not prevent but merely diminish the penetration of water, and that a continuous web, or a continuous horizontal or vertical

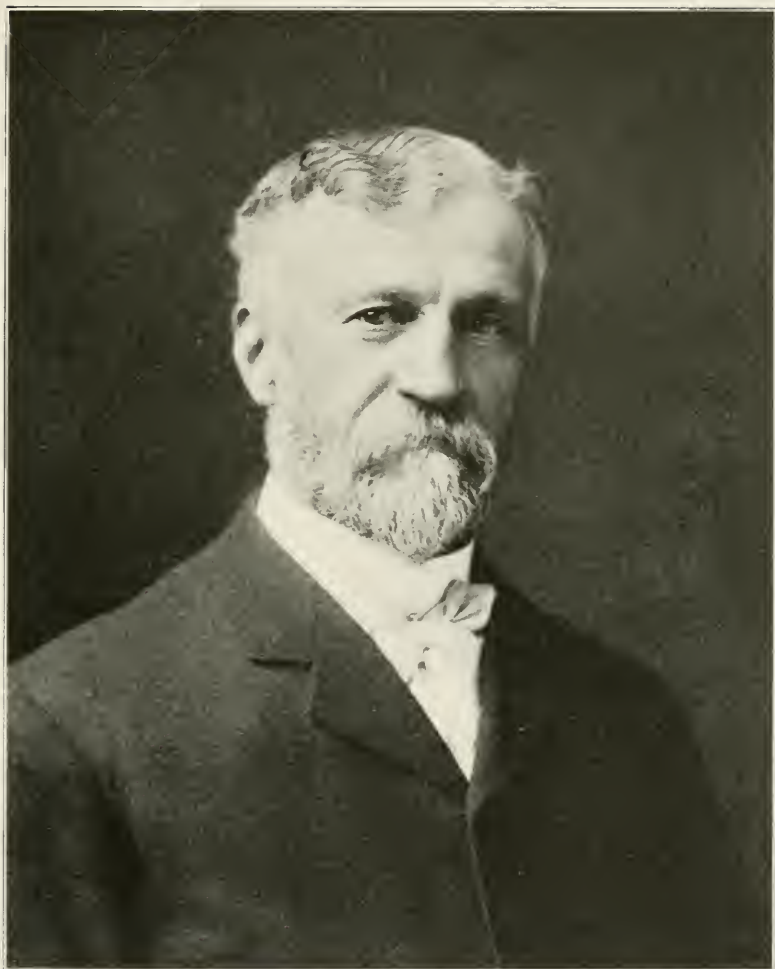
joint conducts moisture from the outer to the inner surface, and that a greater amount of air space is required to overcome dampness in a wall than is generally supposed, he gave to it his first attention, and the result is a two-piece wall constructed with L-shaped blocks, the L lapping and forming a natural tie, bonded together with cement mortar (which is impervious to moisture) and with air space on both sides and ends, which separates the outer and inner block, and overcomes the penetration of water through capillary action. His next experiments were directed along lines of producing a block of greatest carrying strength, and this he found to be a tamped block molded so as to carry its load with its tamped side up.

Tamping, he found, produces a block of greater density than by pressure, as under the tamp the particles of sand are driven into the voids and the block is made more uniformly solid from top to bottom. Under pressure, bridging takes place, and the direct pressure does not allow for the shifting of the sand so as to fill in the voids as perfectly. This with the fact that pressure is always greatest at the top of the block and becomes less in proportion to the increased thickness, causes the block to be more porous and of unequal solidity and of uncertain strength. The next feature of importance was sufficient length, and width blocks for building purposes, as most of the present make of blocks necessitated the cutting of the blocks, which defaced the stone and gave cause for dissatisfaction. The Walton machine can be easily and quickly adjusted to make blocks of four, eight, twelve, sixteen, twenty, twenty-four and thirty-two inch lengths, three, four and one-half, six and nine inch heights, ten, twelve and fourteen feet circles, thirty and forty-five degree angles. Mr. Walton is now conducting a successful and growing business and well merits the prosperity that he is now enjoying.

In 1881, at Rockford, Illinois, occurred the marriage of E. M. Walton and Miss Ida Radford. They have one child, Mrs. Edyth Bennett, of Rocky Ford, Colorado. When twenty-one years of age Mr. Walton joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Rockford, Illinois, and has since been loyal to its teachings. He is also connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias and Hijaz Temple, No. 19, of the Knights of Khorasan, in which he holds the first chair.

LOWELL A. GOODMAN.

Lowell A. Goodman, who is acknowledged an authority concerning the cultivation of fruit, and so widely acknowledged that he was honored with the presidency of the American Pomological Society, with headquarters at Kansas City, was born in Michigan in 1845. His father, Alonzo A. Goodman, a native of Massachusetts, became a resident of Michigan in 1840 and there turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits and milling, remaining a resident of the Wolverine state until 1865. He then removed to Kansas City, where he operated in real estate, purchasing and selling



L. A. GOODMAN.

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property until his death, which occurred in 1893, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-one years. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Hannah Reeves, was a native of Ohio.

Reared in Michigan, Lowell A. Goodman pursued a course of civil engineering in the State University at Ann Arbor, completing his studies there by graduation in 1867. The same year he came to Kansas City as civil engineer for the Kansas City & Fort Scott Railroad Company, and helped lay out and survey the grade for the construction of the line. He then purchased sixty acres of land at Fortieth street and Warwick boulevard, in the midst of which he erected a pleasant residence, while he set out the land to all kinds of fruit. For twenty years he was engaged in horticultural pursuits there until the land became very valuable, as the city was built up in that direction and the property therefore increased greatly in price. He then laid out his farm in what was known as Grand Avenue Highlands, selling it for building purposes, and it is now adorned with many beautiful homes.

Mr. Goodman has never ceased to feel the keenest interest in fruit culture, nor has he ever ceased to be a student of the science of fruit production. In fact, he has so continually broadened his knowledge along this line that he is now regarded as authority upon the subject by many. He planted a large orchard at Olden, Missouri, and organized the Olden Fruit Company, of Howell county, Missouri, with Judge J. K. Cravens as president, J. E. Evans as vice president and L. A. Goodman as secretary and manager. This company set out twelve hundred trees, and after continuing the enterprise for twelve years, sold out. Mr. Goodman then organized the Ozark Orchard Company, at Kansas City, Missouri, and has an orchard in the Ozarks containing twenty-two hundred acres, to the supervision of which he gives his personal attention. Of this company J. A. Prescott is president, E. C. Wright secretary, and Mr. Goodman vice president and manager. This is one of the most extensive, important and successful fruit-growing enterprises in the section of the country in which it is located, and is proving a profitable investment, for fruits of the finest varieties are there raised and command the highest market prices.

All through the years, Mr. Goodman has studied the needs and requirements of different kinds of fruit as to the soil, temperature, moisture and plant food and the various influences which are detrimental or beneficial to the trees. His knowledge is most comprehensive and accurate and his prominence as a fruit-raiser has led to his selection for prominent official positions in this connection. He is now and has been secretary of the Missouri State Horticultural Society for twenty-five years, and he arranged for, and had charge of, the fruit exhibits of Missouri at the expositions held in Chicago in 1893 and in St. Louis in 1904. He is likewise president of the American Pomological Society, represented by many of the most prominent fruit-growers of the entire country. This organization is one which has proved of marked value in disseminating knowledge among fruit-growers and promoting the horticultural interests of the country. Mr. Goodman has done much to stimulate the ambition and activities of horticulturists and orchardists of this state, his labors constituting an important element in Missouri's progress in this connection.

In 1868 Mr. Goodman was married to Miss Emegene Parker, who was born in Michigan. They now have three children: Marie, at home; Mrs. Fanny Simonds; and Mrs. Josephine Croysdale. Mr. Goodman is a Presbyterian, holding membership with the Westport Avenue Presbyterian church, in the work of which he is deeply and helpfully interested in the various departments of its activity. For thirty years he has been a superintendent of the Sunday school, and has done much toward systematizing and promoting the work of giving to the young religious instruction as a basis for character building. His life is honorable, his actions manly and sincere, while his own high moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation.

WILLIAM H. CAFFERY.

The success which William H. Caffery has achieved in the establishment and conduct of Portland cement factories has been so great as to seem almost magical and yet there is not a single esoteric phase in his career. On the contrary, his position as a leader in this line of business in the west is attributable directly to his recognition of opportunities that lay before all to develop a new industry. The secret of his advancement lies in the spirit of the initiative which he displayed in his broad, enlightened and liberal-minded views and in his recognition of the vast potentialities for development along the specific lines in which he has operated. His has indeed been an active career, in which he has accomplished important and far-reaching results, contributing in no small degree to the expansion and material growth of business interests in the west and from which he himself has also derived substantial benefits.

Mr. Caffery was born in Detroit, Michigan, June 29, 1855. His boyhood days were spent upon a farm and he acquired his preliminary education in the country schools, later attending the State University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He made his initial step in the business world as a retail hardware dealer at Pinckney, Michigan, when eighteen years of age, conducting a store there for three years, after which he sold out and removed to East Saginaw, Michigan, where, with a brother, John A. Caffery, he established the Caffery Brothers Wholesale Hardware Company, which has developed into one of the largest institutions of its kind in the state. For five years W. H. Caffery remained as its president and manager and then came to Kansas City in 1886.

For two years after his arrival here Mr. Caffery engaged in the real-estate business and on the expiration of that period became a wholesale dealer in coal, operating two mines until three years ago, when he organized the Kansas City Portland Cement Company. The introduction of the use of Portland cement as a constructive element has been a revolutionizing force in building operations and the Portland cement industries of the west are today rivaling in extent and importance the mammoth steel producing interests of the East. Kansas and Missouri are particularly fortunate in having at their command the products necessary for the production of the cement, possessing very superior quality of material in the limestone and rock of this district, which

requires little or no stripping and when blasted fractures along horizontal lines. Then, too, fuel is one of the principal items of expense in the manufacture of concrete and Kansas and Missouri seem to have unlimited supplies of natural gas, which can be obtained at a practically nominal cost. This renders the field a specially favorable one for the manufacture of Portland cement and in addition there has also rapidly developed a large market for the product, its use coming into almost immediate favor.

The Southern Industrial and Lumber Review, in speaking of Mr. Caffery's connection with this great important industry, said: "His first efforts, as exerted in the promotion of the Kansas City Portland Cement Company, were attended with extreme difficulties and stern obstacles on every hand, but he continued undaunted in his purpose. The west knew little or nothing about concrete manufacture; cared less. The Kansas investor had money for mining investment, but not even encouragement for anything quite so unknown and speculative as cement. Stock, bonds, real estate, etc., were securities highly esteemed by the man from Missouri, but this cement problem was one of many ramifications, while the fact that it offered seven, eight, ten and even twenty per cent immediately outlawed it as a legitimate investment in the bankers' eyes. So that credit was extended the new cement company very reluctantly indeed, and wise investors were cautioned by financial sages against taking on any considerable amount of cement stock. In spite of these misgivings and prejudices, the unflinching determination of Mr. Caffery succeeded in doing the impossible, however, and the new cement plant became a reality and an object of pride to every loyal Missourian.

"Meanwhile, Mr. Caffery was not content to rest on his laurels, but began, instead, the inception of a new proposition on a much more ambitious scale. As a result, the Bonner Portland Cement Company, of Bonner Springs, Kansas, was launched with a capitalization of two million dollars. This transpired on the ninth day of March of 1907. Forty days thereafter the prospectus and literature of the new concern was off the press and the first offering of stock was made." The story of the success of the Bonner Company is best told in the words of the Kansas City Post of July 20th, 1907: "Within ninety days, this company (referring to the Bonner Company) has completed its organization, practically closed out all of its stock, bought, contracted and paid for its entire immense equipment of machinery and vigorously entered upon the construction of its plant. In four months intervening between this writing and the publication of the excerpt above referred to, the bulk of construction work on the new Bonner plant has been completed. Aside from the actual building of the handsome all concrete office building, together with the completion of several of the more important buildings, considerable machinery has already been installed, while more is arriving daily. Mr. Caffery confidently expects to have the plant in operation not later than January 31st next, and hopes to be filling orders for 'Bonner Brand' cement during the first week of February. If these expectations are realized Mr. Caffery will have achieved a world's record in the act of organizing, financing and building one of the finest modern cement properties in existence within less than one year's time." Since the above was written the Bonner Portland Cement Company has placed

its plant in successful operation and has thus added another immense factory to those which are furnishing the west with Portland cement.

That Mr. Caffery is a man of marked executive ability, resourceful and enterprising beyond the average, is not only indicated by his success with Portland cement, but also by his official connection with various other corporate interests. He is president of the Plomo Mining Company, the general manager of the Missouri Coal & Mining Company, a director of the Bonner Springs Oil & Gas Company, a director of the Farmers' State Bank, of Bonner Springs, and a stockholder in the Kansas City Portland Cement Company and the Federal Mines & Milling Company of Michigan.

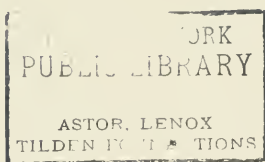
Mr. Caffery was married in September, 1883, to Miss Nellie Minnis, and they have one son, Louis R., nineteen years of age. Mr. Caffery is pre-eminently a business man, who has wrought along constantly broadening lines of usefulness and activity and stands today as one of the most forceful factors in industrial circles in the middle west.

J. S. MARTIN.

J. S. Martin, who at the time of his demise on the 16th of October, 1905, was one of the oldest members of the Old Men's Association of Kansas City, attained the age of eighty-seven years. For a long period he was identified with the interests of western Missouri and because of a wide and favorable acquaintance his life record cannot fail to prove of interest to many of the readers of this volume. He was a son of Colonel Amos Martin of the city of New York, and was born in Owego, Tioga county, New York, September 14, 1818. Good educational privileges were provided him in youth and these he improved with the result that he was well qualified to take up the practical duties of life on attaining his majority. When a young man he began clerking in a store and developed good business ability, which as the years passed gained him place with men of recognized prominence and wealth in commercial and industrial circles. He was at the age of forty-five years connected with the reaper and mower factory in Auburn, New York. He traveled extensively for this firm, into all sections of the country and came to Kansas City on business in 1868. He was so well pleased with the growing western city and its prospects that upon his return to New York he disposed of his interests in the business there and returned to Kansas City to make his home. He purchased a lot in what was then a cornfield and erected a residence that stands at what is now designated as No. 1509 Oak street. There he made his home for thirty-seven years, or until his demise. He became a factor in business circles here as a local agent for farm implements, in which connection he appointed subagents and was also traveling collector and adjuster for different firms. As the years passed he built up a good business in these lines and was everywhere known for his thorough reliability in commercial transactions. A few years prior



J. S. MARTIN.



to his demise, however, he retired from active connection with business. His life was a long, useful and honorable one and the many with whom he came in contact in his commercial career entertained for him high respect for his integrity as well as energy.

Mr. Martin was married twice. In the state of New York he wedded Margaret Maning, now deceased, and unto them were born two children: Lewis, a resident of Los Angeles, California; and Elizabeth, who has passed away. In 1881 Mr. Martin was married to Miss Adaline C. Chambers, who came to Kansas City from Ohio in 1868 with her parents, James and Jane Chambers, both of whom were natives of the Buckeye state. Their removal to this city was influenced by the fact that they had two sons in business here and wished to be near them.

Socially Mr. Martin was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. For thirty years he was a devoted and faithful member of the Presbyterian church and served as treasurer for eight years, while in the various departments of church work he took an active and helpful interest. He assisted in building three different churches here and did everything in his power to promote the moral development and progress of the community. He was a typical American in that he was never too busy to be cordial and never too cordial to be busy. When not occupied with commercial interests his time was given to affairs connected with municipal progress. He never regretted his removal to Kansas City from either a social or financial standpoint, for he found success in business here and gained many friends whose high regard he cherished. He was a man of very large acquaintance and was loved and honored by all who knew him. He regarded his own self-respect and the good will of his fellow citizens as infinitely more valuable than wealth, fame or position, and the sterling qualities which he displayed made his example one well worthy of emulation. Full of years and honors he passed away—his life span having covered eighty-seven years.

FRED C. ADAMS.

Fred C. Adams, a popular republican, well known in political circles, has since 1901 filled the office of county collector. He was born in Hartford county, Connecticut, in 1862, and for about a quarter of a century has lived in Kansas City. Here he entered the employ of the wholesale dry goods firm of Tootle, Hanna & Company, and when the Kansas City State Bank was organized in 1888 he became teller. Three years later he was promoted to the position of assistant cashier and acted in that capacity until his election to the present office, yet performing the duties of cashier nearly all of the time during which he was assistant. He still retained stock in the bank when he severed his connection therewith on the 2d of March, 1901, to enter upon the duties of county collector, to which office he had been elected and in which he

has continually served to the present, covering a period of seven years. He is recognized as one of the leading members of the republican party in Kansas City, laboring effectively and earnestly for the welfare of the party and doing much to shape its policy. To the discharge of his duties he has brought the same accuracy, fidelity and ability that characterized his service in banking circles.

GEORGE FREDERICK BLUE.

George Frederick Blue, living retired in Kansas City, was born in the little village of Pruntytown, in Taylor county, West Virginia, November 5, 1845. The district in which his birth occurred was then a part of Virginia, and he belonged to one of the well known families of the Old Dominion. He is connected through ties of blood with Governor Johnson and the Burdette family, to which John S. Burdette, secretary of state, belonged. He is an own cousin of Robert Burdette, the celebrated humorist and author; of Alonzo Johnson, who was a leading lawyer and judge in Virginia, and Mortimer Johnson, a Confederate colonel. His parents, Stephen and Ann (Burdette) Blue, were natives of Culpepper Courthouse. The father owned a number of slaves and a large plantation of eleven hundred acres. His land was rich in timber and he turned his attention to the lumber business, cutting the timber and placing it on the market, after which he devoted his farm to the production of cattle on an extensive scale.

George Frederick Blue pursued his early education in one of the old-time subscription schools of the early day, the school being conducted by his uncle, Stephen Burdette, in a log house. The teacher was more than six feet tall and capable of inspiring all of his pupils. He made the quill pens which the pupils used in writing their exercises, while the juice of the pokeberry served for ink. The little "temple of learning" was built of hewed logs, and on one side, a log being taken out, the space was filled with glass and served as a window. Under this was the writing desk, a long board laid upon pins driven into the wall. The benches were made from poplar trees and were built around a square, the teacher sitting in the center. The younger children learned the alphabet, which the teacher wrote on a paddle made from a board. In his boyhood days Mr. Blue of this review drove cattle two hundred and seventy miles across the mountains to Baltimore, following the national pike through Gettysburg. He would put a rope around the lead steer and walk the entire distance. He left the district school about the time the war broke out. He saw John Brown on his way to Harper's Ferry and was a witness of various momentous events which formed the history of that period.

His people were stalwart supporters of the Confederacy, and his brother, John Tyler, was a soldier in Early's army. For the first two years of the war Mr. Blue was largely engaged in driving cattle over the mountains to Baltimore, but on the 10th of June, 1863, he enlisted for six months' service in Company C, Fourth West Virginia Cavalry, under Captain James Ar-

buckle and Colonel John S. Lathrop. He participated in the battle of Bulltown, West Virginia, with General Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, and also in a number of smaller engagements. At the end of the time he was mustered out but soon reenlisted in Battery H, First West Virginia Artillery, under Captain J. H. Holmes, of Wheeling, thus serving until the close of the war. During this enlistment he took part in the engagements at Cumberland, St. John's Run, Fisher's Hill, Winchester, Rocky Gap, Petersburg and New Creek. At the last named he was captured with Colonel Mulligan's battery, which was widely known as the battery of brass guns. He was then incarcerated in Libby prison until General Grant took Richmond, and during that time he suffered intensely, starvation, vermin and exposure constituting some of the hardships of southern prison life. He was ever a brave and loyal soldier, faithfully defending the cause which he espoused and never faltering in his allegiance to the old flag.

When the war was over Mr. Blue again spent two years in school. In the meantime a public-school system had been inaugurated and good teachers secured, Mr. Blue receiving the benefit of instruction from Professor Shoemaker, formerly a Hiram College student. He thus qualified for teaching and for two years followed that profession in Barbour county, West Virginia. He next entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad as brakeman and later was promoted to freight conductor, eventually becoming passenger conductor. He was retained in the freight and passenger service for thirty-two years on the Baltimore & Ohio between Grafton, Piedmont and Parkersburg, and was with the Lexington & Louisville Short Line for three years, running between Louisville and Cincinnati.

On the 15th of September, 1876, Mr. Blue arrived in Kansas City, having previously in that year visited the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, where the attractive display of the western states influenced him to come to the west. He paid a visit to his cousin, Richard Blue, of Pleasanton, Kansas, afterward congressman, and on choosing Kansas City as a place of residence afterward entered the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad Company as passenger conductor, continuing in that service as a most trusted representative in the operative department for seventeen years. He afterward spent four years in the employ of the Kansas City Southern Railroad, on the expiration of which period he located at Coffeyville, Kansas, where he purchased the Mecca Hotel, which he conducted for two years. He then sold the property, and, returning to Kansas City, erected the Burdette flats at No. 3720 Main street. Since that time he has lived retired, deriving his income from his invested interests. His success is well merited, for he has worked his own way upward from an humble position in the business world. Prompted by laudable ambition, he has put forth earnest effort and his career has been marked by orderly progression, bringing him to his present enviable financial position.

Mr. Blue has been married twice. In Las Vegas, Mexico, in 1883, he wedded Miss Mattie E. Smith, a native of Michigan, who died at Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1890, leaving one son, Burdette, who, after attending the public schools of Kansas City, entered the Kansas University at Lawrence, Kansas, and was graduated from the law school in June, 1905. He was then admitted

to the bar and spent one year in the law office of Botsford, Delridge & Young. He was then admitted to the bar at Bartlesville, Indian Territory, where he is now practicing law as a partner of Judge Dummel, under the firm style of Dummel & Blue. In 1891 George F. Blue was again married, at Wabash, Indiana, his second union being with Miss Inez M. Carpenter, a daughter of the Rev. L. L. Carpenter, a pastor of the Christian church and active in the ministry.

Mr. and Mrs. Blue are members of the First Christian church of Kansas City, and he is also identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Masonic fraternity. He is likewise a valued member of Thomas Post, G. A. R., and thus maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades who fought for the defense of the Union. In politics he has been a life-long republican, ever loyally advocating the interests of the organization which has been the party of reform and progress and which was the defense of the nation during the dark days of the Civil war. Mr. Blue is widely recognized as a man ever loyal to his honest convictions and fearless in defense of what he believes to be right. This was manifest by his military service with the Federal troops when the great majority of his kinsmen were advocates of the Confederacy. None have ever doubted the honesty of his intention, and his integrity, combined with his diligence and faithfulness, has constituted the basis of the success which he has enjoyed.

JUDGE WILLIAM BERNARD TEASDALE.

Perhaps no more fitting encomium of the life of Judge William Bernard Teasdale could be written than the words of the poet Pope:

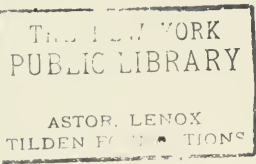
“Statesman, yet a friend to truth; of soul sincere,
In action faithful and in honor clear;
Who broke no promise, served no private end,
Who gained no title and who lost no friend.”

These lines indicate the salient characteristics of a life that was at all times honorable and upright and actuated by the utmost fidelity to duty, while his talents and mental qualifications made him the peer of many of the most distinguished representatives of the Missouri bar.

A native of this state, he was born April 12, 1856, in Potosi, and at the usual age entered the public schools, mastering the branches of learning taught in consecutive grades until he qualified for entrance into the St. Louis University. There, in due course of time he was graduated, and he supplemented his more specifically literary education for a course in law preparatory to entering upon the active practice of the profession. He began to study and obtained a degree from the St. Louis Law School in 1877. For two years following his admission to the bar he practiced in Potosi but in 1879 sought a broader and more fruitful field of labor, removing to Kan-



W. B. TEASDALE.



sas City, where he opened an office and began practice. Shortly after this he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney by William H. Wallace and although a stalwart democrat, the good record which he made in that office led to his election to the position of justice of the peace in a district that was strongly republican. While serving in that capacity he displayed the strong traits of his character which marked his later career. Aside from being an interpreter of the law, Judge Teasdale at one period of his life was associated with the law makers of Missouri, having been elected a member of the state senate in 1888, while during his term of service he was a member of the judiciary committee and the author of the gerrymander bill, which cut Lafayette county out of the fifth congressional district and made a separate district of Jackson county.

Continuing in the practice of the law, Judge Teasdale soon secured a large clientage. He had in an eminent degree that rare ability of saying in a convincing way the right thing at the right time. His mind was naturally inductive and logical and, with keen powers of analysis, he readily understood what were the factors that made the complex fabric of his case. The work of the office was done with the most thorough preparation and care and thus he was enabled to present his cause in the courts with clearness and force. His preparation always compassed every contingency and provided for defense as well as for attack. From 1889 to 1899 he was a member of the law firm of Teasdale, Ingraham & Cowherd. In March, 1901, a fifth division of the circuit court was created in Jackson county and, having received the endorsement of the Bar Association, Mr. Teasdale was appointed judge by Governor Dockery. The following year he was elected to the circuit bench on the democratic ticket and continued to serve in that capacity until his life's labors were ended in death.

A local paper, in commenting upon his last days, said: "For nearly a year he sat in the circuit court suffering from an affection of the throat and the attorneys of the bar knew nothing of it. Many times he bore intense pain. There was nothing in his manner to indicate it. He suffered in silence. His physicians often urged him to take something to ease the pain, but he refused, saying that a drug would tend to cloud his brain and render him incapable of properly hearing a case. At length he found he could not stand the ordeal and sought the aid of the best physicians of New York city but without relief.

"Judge Teasdale's temperament made him successful on the bench. He was even tempered and seldom showed any excitement. When he was first appointed judge of the circuit court he said to an associate judge who is well known for his judicial temperament: 'If I can emulate your example I shall be all right. If I can hold my tongue, not talk too much and keep from losing my head, I shall succeed as a judge.' Judge Teasdale was strict with the attorneys at his bar, but always fair and impartial. He admitted an error quickly and corrected it immediately."

His decisions indicated strong mentality, careful analysis, a thorough knowledge of the law and an unbiased judgment. The capable jurist must possess broad mindedness which not only comprehends the details of a sit-

uation quickly but which insures a complete self-control under even the most exasperating conditions. He, moreover, must possess a well rounded character, finely balanced mind, and splendid intellectual attainments if he makes a success in the discharge of his multitudinous delicate duties. That Judge Teasdale was regarded as such a jurist is an uniformly accepted fact.

In 1883 Judge Teasdale married Miss Lydia Guinotte, a daughter of Joseph and Aimée Guinotte, who were among the pioneers of our growing city.

In an editorial comment following his death, which occurred February 13th, 1907, one of the Kansas City papers said: "He was notably handsome and of noble presence. He was good to look upon because of his fine, ruddy strength and his wholesome composure. To sickening pain, to exhausting fatigue and to all the enervation which wasting invalidism can bring, he set into opposition patience, the power of heroic endurance, the assertion of high and noble courage and a trust in a power above and beyond himself which knew no wavering. Thus passed from life unto death Judge William B. Teasdale—or would it not be more in accord with the teachings of that faith which saves and sweetens the world to say that he passed from death unto life."

JOHN W. JACKSON, M. D.

Dr. John W. Jackson, a man who counted his friends by the thousands and had no enemies, gained a national reputation as a physician and surgeon, practicing largely in Kansas City, although demands made upon his professional skill called him also to other places. His birth occurred on the 6th of November, 1834, in Clark county, Maryland, and after acquiring a common-school education he continued his studies in Charleston University of West Virginia, where he pursued a regular course. He was a young man of twenty-five years when, in 1859, he made his way westward to Franklin county, Missouri, and in the same year took up the study of medicine under the direction of Doctors George Johnson and J. L. Matthews. Later he continued his preparation for the profession by becoming a student in the St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1863.

Dr. Jackson located for practice in Labadie, Missouri, where he remained until the spring of 1864, when, feeling that his first duty was to his country, he joined the United States army as surgeon of the Forty-eighth Missouri Volunteers, continuing at the front until the close of the war. During the last year of his service he was post surgeon at Columbia, Tennessee.

When the country no longer needed his aid Dr. Jackson opened an office in St. Louis, where he remained until his return to Labadie, where he again engaged in practice. As the years passed his knowledge and efficiency were constantly increased by wide reading, study and experience, yet ambitious to attain a higher degree of efficiency, in 1873 he continued his studies

in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which he was graduated with honor in the following year. Missouri has always been the scene of his professional labor, save for the period spent in the south during the war. On again locating in this state in 1874 he was appointed chief surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He built up the first railway hospital system ever established east of the Rocky mountains, and, in fact, was the founder and promoter of the railway hospital service of the United States. In 1879 he built the first hospital on the Missouri Pacific Railway at Washington, Missouri, conducting it successfully until 1881, when his jurisdiction was enlarged so as to embrace the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and the hospital was removed from Washington to Sedalia. In the spring of 1883 his jurisdiction was again extended, taking in the entire Gould system except the Iron Mountain division, and in 1884 the entire Wabash system. In February, 1885, he resigned his position with the Missouri Pacific and assumed entire charge of the Wabash system. All this time he enjoyed an extensive private practice and was coming more and more to be recognized as one of the ablest surgeons of the entire country.

In 1880 Dr. Jackson was chosen to the chair of surgery in the Kansas City Medical College, but did not remove to Kansas City until 1884. Five years later he was elected as the first president of the National Railway Surgeons' Association. He was also honored with the first vice presidency of the American Medical Society and was president of the Missouri State Medical Society. At the time of his death he was president of the University Medical College of Kansas City. To him belongs the honor of building the splendid Wabash system of railway hospitals, those at Springfield and Danville, Illinois; Peru, Indiana, and Kansas City being established chiefly through his instrumentality. He also built the Missouri Pacific Hospital at Fort Worth, Texas, the finest in the west.

Dr. Jackson was married in Labadie, Franklin county, Missouri, to Miss Jennie C. North, a native of that county and a daughter of Febius J. and Frances (Goode) North, both natives of Virginia. Mr. North removed with his parents to Franklin county, Missouri, when he was only six years of age. He was reared on a farm there and resided in that locality throughout his remaining days, devoting his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits, both he and his wife passing away there. The farm has always been in the family name and is known as the old North homestead. It is now occupied by a sister of Mrs. Jackson. Two children were born unto Dr. and Mrs. Jackson, both of whom are physicians and reside with their mother at 2629 Forest avenue. The elder, Dr. Jabez N. Jackson, is one of the leading surgeons of Kansas City, with offices at No. 425 Argyle building. He married Miss Virlea Wayland, of Salisbury, Missouri, and has two children, Virginia and Margaret. Dr. Walter E. Jackson has offices with his brother in the Argyle building and both have an extensive practice.

Mrs. Jackson, after her husband's death, remained at her fine home at the corner of Fifteenth and Broadway until about four years ago, when she removed to 2629 Forest avenue, where she and her sons now reside. She still owns the old homestead, which is one of the finest in that part of the city.

The death of Dr. Jackson occurred March 13, 1890, and was occasioned by blood poisoning which resulted from an operation that he performed. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he had attained high rank, and was also a member of the Order of Elks. His life, however, was given to his profession and he attained a preeminent position in the ranks of the medical and surgical fraternity. His ability was such as to gain him recognition, not only in Kansas City and Missouri, but throughout the country, and he was honored by all for his prominence and for his personal worth. He was a man of the most kindly spirit as well as high intellectuality, and he gained the warm and lasting friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

GEORGE PEAKE.

George Peake, public auditor and expert accountant, as senior partner of the firm of George Peake & Sons, is not only well known professionally in Kansas City, but to a large extent throughout the west. He was born in Richmond, Virginia, February 17, 1847. His father was George R. Peake, whose birth occurred near Fredericksburg, Virginia, September 9, 1807. In the Old Dominion he followed merchandising until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he retired and engaged in farming. In 1871 he came to Kansas City, after which he lived retired from business life. His death occurred at Baxter Springs, Kansas, in 1890. In early manhood he gave his political allegiance to the whig party, but upon its dissolution became a democrat and was a staunch supporter of the principles of that platform during much of his life. He married Jane Knox Barclay, who was born in Richmond, Virginia, January 14, 1817, and died at Kansas City in April, 1874.

George Peake was a pupil in the classical school of Roger Martin, Richmond, Virginia, in his boyhood days, or until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he responded to the call of the Confederacy for aid, enlisting as a volunteer in Sturdivant's Battery at Richmond in October, 1862, at the age of fifteen and one-half years. He served thirty months and spent considerable time in the trenches at Petersburg, Virginia. There he was wounded by a Union sharpshooter, the bullet striking him in the right ear. It passed through a portion of the back part of his skull and was cut out of the back of his neck. The sharpshooter fired at him three times, but only the last bullet took effect. Mr. Peake fought in many important battles of the war and discharged his duties with the unflinching loyalty and valor of a true soldier.

Following the close of hostilities George Peake engaged in farming with his father for two years. He then came to Kansas City in 1867, borrowing money with which to pay his transportation. After he had remained here for a time he became dissatisfied and would have returned home could he have secured financial aid sufficient to pay his railroad fare. Forced to remain, however, he began to like the city, and now there is no place quite so dear to him except his birthplace—Richmond, Virginia. His first position

here was with J. & P. Shannon, then the leading dry goods house of the city, remaining in their employ one year. He then accepted the position of bookkeeper with Askew, Dubois & Company, wholesale dealers in leather, saddlery hardware and hides, and he remained with them until 1875, when he went to St. Joseph, Missouri. There he served as bookkeeper for the wholesale firm of Nave, McCord & Company for two years. He then returned to Kansas City, where he remained until 1880, when he went to Hannibal, Missouri. He was in charge of the business of the Standard Oil Company at that place, which was a distributing point for the entire western business of the company.

Mr. Peake remained there until January, 1886, when he once more came to Kansas City to assume the duties of auditor for the Standard Oil Company's branch establishments throughout the west. He thus continued to serve until 1890, when he resigned to engage in his present business—that of public auditor and expert accountant. His two sons, George L. and Neil S. Peake, together with W. A. Abell, William F. Shelley and others, are associated with him, but the firm style is George Peake & Sons. This well known firm has a nicely furnished suite of rooms in the First National Bank building. They are recognized among the leaders in their line of business in the west and have a clientage extending over a considerable portion of the western country, besides doing a large amount of business in Kansas City. For several years Mr. Peake has been and is still filling the responsible position of secretary of the Benefit Building & Loan Association of Kansas City.

Mr. Peake was married on the 16th of April, 1872, to Miss Ella F. Lester, eldest daughter of Dr. Thomas B. Lester, of this city. Dr. Lester came to Kansas City from Illinois in 1855 and was a Virginian by birth. His daughter, Mrs. Peake, was born at Salem, Illinois, May 4, 1851, but acquired a part of her education at Kansas City and completed her studies at the Elizabeth Aull Seminary at Lexington, Missouri, in 1871. She is a member of the Central Presbyterian church, affiliated with its different societies and has been a devout Christian from early life, doing earnest and effective work in behalf of the church and the extension of its influence. Mr. Peake is also a member of the church, with which he has been identified since 1868, and his membership relations extend to the Woodmen of the World. In politics he is a stanch democrat but has never aspired to political honors, preferring to devote all his energies and time to business affairs. He is a man highly respected by all who know him and one whose word is considered as good as his bond.

The family residence is at 2326 Troost avenue. Ten children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Peake, of whom the following are living: George L. Peake, the eldest, born in Kansas City January 6, 1873, and educated in the public schools, was employed in his early business career by his uncle, William Peake, a manufacturer of overalls, with whom he remained for eighteen months, beginning in 1892. He then accepted a position with Burnham, Hanna, Munger dry goods company, with whom he continued for a year, and on the expiration of that period he joined his father in business. He married Miss Anna Kupke, of this city, a native of Germany, whose father

died while she was yet in her infancy. Her mother remarried and now resides in Chicago. Two children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. George L. Peake: Thomas Bryan, born January 21, 1889; and Eleanor Marie, October 6, 1904. The home of the family is at No. 3025 Park avenue. Mr. Peake is a member of the Woodmen of the World, of Ivanhoe Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and also of the Central Presbyterian church.

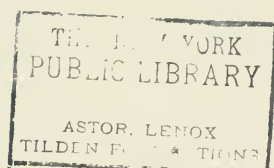
Neil S. Peake, the younger son, was born in Hannibal, Missouri, August 31, 1873, and was educated in the public schools of Kansas City, of which he is a graduate. He has been associated with his father in business since 1904 and still makes his home with his parents. He, too, is a member of the Central Presbyterian church and is a valued member of Kansas City Lodge, No. 26, B. P. O. E., and the Kansas City Athletic Club. The father and sons are recognized as leading business men of marked ability in their profession, and the family is one whose genuine personal worth has gained for them the highest regard.

GEORGE SCHAEFER.

The history of Jackson county could not be termed complete were the life record of George Schaefer omitted, since he became a resident of Kansas City in the days of its villagehood and was a factor in its growth and progress for many years. He maintained an unassailable reputation in business circles by reason of the straightforward methods which he followed, and in social life he manifested those sterling qualities in manhood which awaken the most kindly and lasting regard. In his business career he advanced from a humble position to one of prominence and from a place of limited financial circumstances to affluence, and his death, which occurred on the 14th of May, 1897, was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. His life record began in Germany, February 17, 1844, his parents being Conrad and Sophie (Wilke) Schaefer, who were likewise natives of Germany. In 1846 they crossed the Atlantic to America, and for a year resided in New Orleans, after which they were residents of St. Louis until 1855, when Kansas City attracted them. It was a frontier town of small proportions, but was advantageously situated, and the father believed that it would offer good opportunities. He accordingly engaged in blacksmithing here until 1866 and during that period enjoyed a volume of trade that brought him capital sufficient to enable him to spend his remaining days in honorable retirement from labor, and yet was sufficient to provide him with all of the comforts and some of the luxuries of life. On coming to this city in 1857 he made his home at the corner of Main and Twelfth streets, where the Bernheimer block now stands, and there remained until his death, which occurred January 4, 1884. His wife was twice married, her first husband being Mr. Hale, by whom she had three children: Catherine, the wife of Charles Long, of Kansas City, and now the mother of seven children; Wilhelmina, who became the wife of Peter Schwitzgebel and died in 1870, leaving six children;



GEORGE SCHAEFER.



and Henry, who was killed by Indians near Fort Laramie in 1864. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Schaefer there were born two sons: George, of this review; and John, who died in 1884. The mother had passed away in March, 1883. Both parents were members of St. Peter & Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church. The father was very active in the church work. He also served as a member of the Paw Paw militia during 1864-5.

George Schaefer was brought to Kansas City when a youth of about eleven years and in 1856 he became a pupil in a parochial school at the corner of Fifteenth and Central streets conducted by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, who also dedicated Union cemetery. Mr. Schaefer remained under the parental roof until he had reached adult age, save that from 1863 until 1865 he was a resident of New Mexico and Arizona. He learned the blacksmith's trade under the direction of his father, and continued to follow it until 1869, when he became connected with the mercantile interests of the city as proprietor of a feed store at the site of the old family home on Main and Twelfth streets. He afterward conducted a meat market there until 1884, when he removed his store to a building on the opposite corner, while he erected on the old site the fine Bernheimer building, a four-story brick structure, sixty-two by one hundred and twelve and a half feet. In 1890 he also erected the Household Fair building, and these two constituted important business blocks of the city and returned to him an excellent rental. He was a man of keen sagacity, of unfaltering enterprise and of clear discrimination, and was seldom, if ever, at fault in matters of business judgment. He recognized and improved his opportunities, and in all of his business connections was found thoroughly reliable as well as energetic.

In 1870 occurred the marriage of Mr. Schaefer and Miss Margaret Gleim, a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, and a daughter of George Gleim. Mrs. Schaefer was brought to Kansas City at the age of seventeen years, and by her marriage became the mother of seven children: Anna, now the wife of W. C. Howe, Jr., by whom she has one child, Florence Margaret; Lottie, who is the wife of Fred Wolf, of Ellinwood, Kansas, and the mother of two children, John Frederick and Robert George; Daisy, the wife of Dr. S. S. Landon, of Kansas City, by whom she has two children, Margaret Eugenie and Katherine Amy; Walter George, a son not yet of age; Norton, who died in September, 1896, at the age of nine years; and Robert James and George, also deceased. The family residence is one of the beautiful homes of Kansas City. It is built in most attractive style of architecture, is commodious and comfortable and stands in the midst of a four-acre lawn which displays many evidences of the art of the landscape gardener. The family attend St. Peter & Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, to the support of which Mr. Schaefer contributed liberally. He was also a Knight Templar Mason and filled offices in both the lodge and commandery. In politics he was a republican, but he never sought nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. The steps of orderly progression in his life are easily discernible. He watched for favoring opportunities and was not afraid to advance when the chance came. He learned to correctly value life's contacts and experiences, and whatever he undertook

he carried forward to successful completion. His business methods, too, were such as would bear careful scrutiny and investigation. He was widely known for many good qualities as manifest in his business and social life, and while eleven years have passed since he was called to his final home, his memory is yet cherished by many who knew him. Mrs. Schaefer, still surviving her husband, assumed full charge of his large business interests upon his demise, and in their conduct has been remarkably successful, displaying excellent ability, clear insight and determination. In addition to superintending the extensive property interests which he left she has built here many homes, and has thus contributed to the improvement of the city, while from her interests she has derived substantial benefits.

JOSEPH MACAULEY LOWE.

Joseph Macauley Lowe, well descended and well bred, is fortunate in having back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished, while his own lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith. A lawyer by profession, who has attained success and prominence at the bar, he is now largely devoting his attention to private interests, but is preeminently a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence.

His natal day was December 13, 1844, and the place of his nativity Pendleton county, Kentucky. His parents were Moses and Nancy Watson (Porter) Lowe, also natives of Kentucky, and the family is of Anglo-German descent. Sir Hudson Lowe, a British general, was in command of St. Helena while Napoleon was an exile there from 1815 until 1821. Robert Lowe, viscount of Sherbrooke, was a noted English politician and filled many important official positions, including that of chancellor of the exchequer and home secretary. He did much toward establishing the political policy of his country during the nineteenth century and died in 1892. Germans of the name have been celebrated for high class musical compositions and as operatic singers. Wilhelm Lowe was called the Lion-Ox, on account of his bravery and patience, and was a noted German liberal politician in pre-imperial times. The Porters were also conspicuous in literature and in war. Anna Marie Porter was the author of several novels, while Thaddens of Warsaw and other productions, the work of Jane Porter, have been perhaps more widely read than any productions from a woman's pen. Both the Lowe and Porter families were represented in the colonial army during the American revolution. William Thomas Lowe removed from Virginia to Kentucky in pioneer times and purchased the present site of the city of Lexington. Governor Lowe, of Maryland, was also a member of this family. The eastern branch of the family, which struck the final E from the name, has a prominent representative in Seth Low, the president of Columbia University of New York city. Seth Low's father married a Nancy Porter.

Moses Lowe, father of J. M. Lowe, of this review, devoted his life to farming in Kentucky, and for several years was justice of the peace. Upon

the old homestead farm there his son Joseph M. was reared, and from an early age was familiar with the work of the fields, while in the winter months he attended the country schools to the age of sixteen years. He then enlisted in the Confederate army and served for three months, after which he taught a district school at Greenfield, Indiana, at the same time pursuing the study of law in the office of James L. Mason during his leisure hours. In 1864 he was appointed clerk in the Indiana state senate, serving for two years, and in 1865 he successfully passed an examination which secured him admission to the bar at Greenfield, Indiana.

Mr. Lowe has been a representative of the Missouri bar since 1868, when he located for practice at Plattsburg, this state, where he remained until 1883. There he won cordial advancement by reason of his marked devotion to his clients' interests, his thorough preparation of his cases and his able handling of his cause in the courts. From 1872 until 1880 he served as prosecuting attorney of Clinton county, being chosen by popular suffrage at four successive elections. The first time he was nominated by the democrats, the "people" then placed his name on the people's ticket, and afterward the republicans did the same, thus giving him three nominations for the same office.

In 1883 Mr. Lowe arrived in Kansas City, since which time he has devoted much of his attention to personal affairs, although he is also well known as an able member of the bar. In 1889 he was appointed receiver of the National Exchange Bank and so managed its affairs that he paid the depositors in full and the stockholders a good dividend. He has ever kept abreast with the best thinking men of the age, has read broadly and considers deeply the vital questions affecting state and national interests in any of its phases. He is an eloquent speaker, possessing superior oratorical power, and has been called upon to address many gatherings upon important questions. His address before the Kansas City Commercial Club in 1896 on Agriculture and Commerce, Twin Sisters in the Country's Development, was a most entertaining one and full of historic facts. For his learned and able address before the South and West Commercial Congress at Charleston in 1893 he received a vote of thanks. He was also called upon to address the Trans-Mississippi Congress at Houston, Texas. He possesses a statesman's grasp of affairs and his political interest has ever been that of a public-spirited citizen who desires general good rather than personal aggrandizement and places the welfare of the country before partisanship. He was, however, a candidate for lieutenant governor in 1900, and his political views may be termed those of a conservative democrat.

In 1876 Mr. Lowe was married to Miss Mary E. McWilliams, a daughter of Dr. John Q. A. McWilliams, of Madison county, Kentucky, and a descendant of the McWilliams and Hockaday families, who were among the pioneers of Virginia and Kentucky. Her grandfather, Captain John Cleveland McWilliams served in the war of 1812, and through the Cleveland branch of the family Mrs. Lowe is related to Grover Cleveland. By her marriage she has become the mother of a son and daughter, John Roger and Florence Marian.

The family attend the Baptist church, of which Mr. Lowe is a member, He stands for all that is best in the individual, in citizenship and in business life. The strong qualities which have made him useful in one locality would have insured his eminence anywhere. Though never a seeker for political honors he has exerted through his wide acquaintance with the leaders of political and business life an influence exceeding that of many whose names are familiar in public affairs. Governor Folk appointed him chairman of the board of election commissioners in 1895, and during the existence of this board, it has been universally conceded that the elections have been fair, honest and orderly.

MRS. JENNIE M. PHILLIPS.

Mrs. Jennie M. Phillips, well known in Kansas City, where she has resided since 1900, makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Thomas L. Mulinix, at No. 3005 East Twenty-fifth street. She bore the maiden name of Jennie M. Hall and is a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, her birth having there occurred November 12, 1829. She can trace her ancestry back to the Mayflower and several generations of the family were represented in New England and the east. Her parents were Elijah and Anna Hall, both natives of New Jersey, born near the town of Columbus. Mr. Hall, who devoted his life to mechanical pursuits, removed to Trumbull county, Ohio after his marriage and there worked at his trade for many years, after which he took up his abode in Ashtabula county, Ohio. At the latter place he also followed his trade for a few years, but on account of advanced age eventually gave up hard work and retired from active life. Later he and his wife made their home with their married children in different parts of the country; both are now deceased, however.

Their daughter Jennie was reared and educated in the county of her nativity and in early womanhood gave her hand in marriage to Henry Thomas, of Connecticut. His parents were natives of that state but spent the greater part of their lives in Ohio and there eventually passed away. Henry Thomas was a jeweler by trade and following his marriage engaged in that line of business in Gustavus, Ohio, for a few years, after which he removed to Fremont, Ohio, where he worked at his trade during his remaining days, his death there occurring in 1889. There were two children by that marriage, the elder being Eva B., now the wife of Thomas L. Mulinix, who is engaged in the wholesale jewelry business in Kansas City. He is a native of Lancaster, Ohio, and a son of James W. Mulinix, who owned a large flour mill in Lancaster, Ohio, but afterward removed to Toledo, that state, where he engaged in merchandising until his business was destroyed by fire. He then became a resident of Chicago, where he resided until his death. His son, Thomas L. Mulinix, is a prominent wholesale jewelry dealer of Kansas City, with offices at No. 318 Century building, but spends most of his time in traveling and selling his goods, leaving his son in charge of the in-

terests in Kansas City. There was but one child born unto Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mulinix—Thomas Wilbur W., who now acts as manager of his father's wholesale jewelry business in the Century building. He married Bessie Steward and they reside at No. 3316 East Twenty-first street. Mr. Mulinix has a sister, Miss Minnie E. Mulinix, who is a leading musician of Chicago. Mary Elizabeth, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, is now the wife of Charles Waldorf, a resident of Wichita, Kansas.

Following the death of her first husband, Mrs. Thomas became the wife of Henry Phillips, who now resides ten miles south of Hillsdale, Michigan. After her second marriage Mrs. Phillips remained in Michigan for a few years and since that time has made her home with her daughters, remaining with Mrs. Mulinix in Kansas City since 1900. She is now seventy-eight years of age but is a remarkably well preserved woman. Her daughter, Mrs. Mulinix, spends considerable time in traveling with her husband, but since the establishment of the wholesale jewelry business here they have purchased a nice home at No. 3005 East Twenty-fifth street, where they and her mother reside. Mrs. Phillips is the owner of some valuable property near Hillsdale, Michigan, and is quite well to do. She has made some warm friends during her residence in Kansas City and Mr. and Mrs. Mulinix are also prominent in social circles here.

WILLIAM H. McCrum.

William H. McCrum, organizer and vice president of the Orthwein-McCrum Investment Company of Kansas City, was here born on the 9th of September, 1877. His father, John S. McCrum, was superintendent of motive power for the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Missouri Railroad for more than thirty years and died in 1899. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah H. Hammond.

In the common schools William H. McCrum began his education and, passing through consecutive grades, became a high-school student. At the age of seventeen he entered the office of the auditing department of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Missouri Railroad, where he remained for six years in various capacities, receiving many promotions. As there was nothing further for him to expect there in the way of advancement and desirous of getting into some commercial line with greater possibilities, he resigned to accept a position with H. P. Wright & Company, stock and bond brokers, with whom he continued until 1905. He then withdrew and engaged in the same line of business on his own account. In March, 1907, he joined Charles Orthwein and J. D. White in organizing the Orthwein-McCrum Investment Company, of which Mr. Orthwein is president; Mr. McCrum, vice president; and J. D. White, secretary and treasurer. They do a large business in local securities and also have private wires to the Chicago grain market and the New York stock markets. They have a large suite of offices, centrally located at No. 1010 Baltimore avenue on the ground floor of the Dwight building.

Mr. McCrum is a member of the Kansas City Club and the Kansas City Athletic Club. He is an intelligent young man of business ability, whose usefulness and success will undoubtedly increase as the years pass. By nature he is social, yet modest and unassuming in manner, his friends, however, finding him a congenial companion.

STEPHEN NORTHROP DWIGHT.

Stephen Northrop Dwight, who spent his last days in Kansas City, was prominently identified with the development of the west as a representative of financial, banking and mining interests. His superior business ability, enterprise and ready grasp of a situation, enabled him to become closely associated with the establishment and successful conduct of enterprises which proved important factors in the growth and progress of this section of the country.

The Dwight family were originally from England. The founder of the family in America was one John Dwight, who settled at Dedham, Massachusetts. Stephen N. Dwight was born in Belchertown, Massachusetts, on the 10th day of June, 1853, in the same house in which his father and grandfather were born. His mother was Sarah Elizabeth Northrop, of Connecticut. His father, Corydon G. Dwight, was engaged in the manufacture of firearms for the government during the period of the Civil war, at New Haven, Connecticut.

Stephen N. Dwight spent his boyhood and received his education in New Haven. His father moved to Michigan, and he began his business career in Kalamazoo, Michigan, but study of the business situation of the country in various sections, led him to believe that the west offered splendid opportunities, and accordingly, he made his way in 1874 to Kansas. His first location was at Independence, that state, where he engaged in the banking business. He continued in that business until about ten years before his death. He was connected with several banks in Kansas, also organized and was cashier of the American National Bank at Fort Smith, Arkansas, but not liking the climate, sold his interest and went to Leadville, Colorado, where he organized the American National Bank and was its president. After selling his banking interests, he engaged in mining for a time, then went to California, where he stayed more than a year, but it seemed too far away from all friends and relatives, so he returned to Kansas and became identified with the development of the mining resources at Galena, also bought the water works, which he enlarged and improved in every way. He closed out his minor interests before moving to Kansas City, but owned and operated the water works up to the time of his death, after which they were sold by his widow. One of the elements of his exceedingly successful career was the quickness with which he noted an opportunity that others passed heedlessly by, when he saw a chance for profitable investment or for the establishment of an enterprise that promised success. Forming



S. N. DWIGHT.

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his plans readily he was determined in their execution and carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. In his mental review of the west, he noted the bright outlook before Kansas City, and showed his faith in its future by the purchase of considerable property. Time demonstrated his wisdom in this regard and increased the value of his realty holdings. The erection of the handsome office structure, known as the Dwight building, at the corner of Tenth and Baltimore avenue, is an evidence of his foresight and faith in Kansas City's future greatness. This magnificent building was the pioneer of its kind and added an important step to Kansas City's realty growth that can only be estimated by a review of the improved property conditions of that immediate locality. The success of this undertaking added a stimulus to Kansas City real-estate interests, at a time when most needed, and stands as a monument to his enterprise and judgment. The property is now owned by Mrs. Dwight. Mr. Dwight also purchased other realty here and felt that it was a thoroughly safe investment and one which would bring good returns..

Mr. Dwight was married in Independence, Kansas, to Miss Rodella G. Arter, daughter of Dr. Anthony H. Arter, who went to Kansas in 1869 from Rock Island, Illinois. He was a skillful physician, but gave up the practice of medicine some years ago and turned his attention to mining and speculation. He retired a few years ago and is now living in Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Dwight was a man of domestic tastes, finding his greatest happiness at his own fireside, and a most congenial companionship existed between himself and wife.

His political allegiance was given to the republican party, and fraternally, he was connected with the Masons and Knights of Pythias. He died in 1904 and thus was terminated a life of great activity and usefulness. He belonged to that class of representative American men who, while promoting individual prosperity, also contributed to the general welfare. His face indicated that character, balance, harmony and sound judgment were among his natural traits. Any one seeing him would know that he was a dependable man in any relation and any emergency. Quietude of deportment, easy dignity, and a frankness and cordiality of address were among his noticeable characteristics. He was ever ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what was best in the exercise of human activities.

BRUNO L. SULZBACHER, M. D.

There is no profession in which distinction and success depend more largely upon individual merit and ability than in the practice of medicine and surgery. In many business interests real skill and worth must be proven by the test of time but the physician is judged by what he accomplishes day by day and the consensus of public opinion is formed as the result of his

daily labor. Dr. Sulzbacher, judged by this standard, which is applied to every follower of the calling, is accorded prominence and honor as a representative of the medical fraternity and yet he is still comparatively a young man.

His father, the Hon. Louis Sulzbacher, is judge of the United States federal court in the Indian Territory. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to America when eighteen years of age, working his way by degrees across the country until he reached Kansas City. The Santa Fe Railroad had not been built at that time and he started with an ox-team of provisions, following the Santa Fe trail, which was the one important highway leading into that section of the country. He proceeded to Santa Fe and afterward to Las Vegas, where he decided to establish a law office and engage in practice as an attorney. But the business in that new and then largely undeveloped district did not prove sufficiently remunerative and he was obliged to resort to hunting and trapping as a source of support. With the advent of the railroad, however, the country became settled and business increased and it was not long before he was appointed attorney for the Santa Fe Railroad. A man of sterling qualities, he has been recognized by three presidents: first in the appointment of President U. S. Grant, who named him United States commissioner; next by the late President William McKinley, who appointed him to the post of justice of the supreme court of Porto Rico; and later by President Roosevelt to his present position. It was the desire of President Roosevelt that Judge Sulzbacher should continue in the office in Porto Rico but his longing for his home compelled the president to accede to his request to relieve him from office there and he was transferred by the department of justice and appointed to his present position.

Dr. Sulzbacher is a native of Las Vegas, New Mexico. His preliminary education was acquired in a Presbyterian mission school there and later he obtained a thorough educational training in the Jesuit College. In 1887 he became a student in Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania and a year later he entered Rugby Academy in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in due course of time. In the meanwhile, his parents having removed to Kansas City, he returned to the west and pursued a preparatory medical course in the state university of Lawrence, Kansas. He further continued his preparation in the University Medical College of Kansas City, from which institution he was graduated in 1895, receiving the second prize in his class. For a year he practiced in Kansas City and by appointment filled the position of assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the college.

Desiring to attain further proficiency, knowledge and experience, Dr. Sulzbacher resolved to go abroad for further study and in 1896 made his way to Germany. He pursued regular and post-graduate work in the universities of Berlin, Göttingen and Vienna and thus with greatly enlarged powers, owing to his investigation and researches, he returned to Kansas City, resuming his practice. During the years 1898-99 he occupied the chair of demonstrator of pathology in the University Medical College and the following year was professor of histology. In 1903 he received the appoint-

ment of chief of staff of the German hospital and in 1905 was local surgeon for the Frisco Railroad. During the latter part of that year he again went abroad, where he remained for a year for further study and while there was appointed assistant to Professor Landau in his private hospital for diseases of women in Berlin. In the more direct line of his profession he is a member of the Western Surgical & Gynecological Association, the Aesculapian Society, the Medical Association of New Mexico and the Mississippi Valley Medical Association.

Dr. Sulzbacher has been assistant surgeon of Battery B of the National Guard of Kansas City and is a thirty-second degree Mason and a noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also an Elk and became one of the charter members of the Kansas City Athletic Club. He also belongs to the Elm Ridge Club, to the Knife and Fork Club and the Music and Art Club, now the art institute. He appreciates all that is being done for intellectual and esthetic culture and broadened his own knowledge of music, painting and sculpture in the art centers of the old world. While a man of broad scientific attainments in professional lines, he is yet alive to the interests of the world and its development and progress along other lines.

GEORGE S. BATTELL.

In the business circles of Kansas City the name of George S. Battell was honored as one whose enterprise and commendable success entitled him to recognition. He was a partner in the Zahner & Battell Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of metal specialties and stoves. They also conducted a retail hardware business and the various departments were sources of gratifying revenue. Mr. Battell dated his residence in Kansas City from 1872. His birth occurred in Mendon, Adams county, Illinois, October 15, 1856, his parents being Richard and Hannah (Schieffelin) Battell, both of whom were natives of New York city. Removing westward in 1845, they settled in Mendon, Illinois, and about that time Richard Battell became interested in the plow manufacturing business in Quincy, Illinois, but made his home in Mendon. He was thus identified with industrial interests throughout his remaining days and his death occurred in Mendon in 1876. His widow continued to reside at the old home there until she, too, passed away, in 1907, at the age of eighty-seven years.

When a little lad of six summers, George S. Battell became a pupil in the public schools of his native town and gradually mastered the branches of learning that constitute the public school curriculum. When a young man he began work in a metal shop of Mendon and was thus engaged until 1872, becoming familiar with the business in principle and detail. When he came to Kansas City he was only about seventeen years of age and he afterward attended a college here, thus completing his education. Subsequently he accepted a position in the metal shop of Wise & Zahner, remaining in that employ for a year. This was his equipment but he soon passed on to positions

of executive control, subsequently bending his energies largely to organization, to constructive efforts and administrative direction. He had been with the firm for a year when Mr. Wise withdrew and Mr. Battell succeeded him as partner of Mr. Zahner. He brought all of his energies to bear upon the development of the business, which was organized under the name of the Zahner & Battell Manufacturing Company and which is still carried on under the name of the Zahner Manufacturing Company. The plant was located on the Southwest boulevard and the partners through their united efforts developed one of the largest enterprises of the city in the manufacture of stoves and metal work of all kinds. The excellence of their products insured a ready sale and the business enjoyed substantial growth annually. Mr. Battell was also interested in the retail hardware store conducted by the firm at No. 940 Main street, where a large business was carried on. He, however, concentrated his energies more specifically upon the control of the office interests at the factory on Southwest boulevard.

In 1889 Mr. Battell was married in Kansas City to Miss Mary L. Meily, who was here born and is a daughter of John E. and Rebecca Meily, both natives of Freeport, Illinois, and pioneer residents of Kansas City, arriving here in 1858. The father purchased property at the northeast corner of Sixteenth and Washington streets, where he built several houses. He was a carpenter by trade and for the last twenty-six years of his life was employed by the Fort Scott & Gulf Railway Company at Kansas City in the line of his chosen pursuit. In 1906 he sustained an injury which caused his death in July of that year. Mrs. Meily still owns the family homestead at No. 442 West Sixteenth street but now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Battell. Coming to Kansas City at an early day, the Meily family were prominent among the pioneer residents here and the members of the family are well known. Mrs. Meily has another daughter, Mrs. James C. Rieger, the wife of a prominent attorney of Kansas City.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Battell was born one son, Schieffelin Meily Battell, who is now attending the manual high school and resides with his mother. The husband and father died March 1, 1902. He was a devoted member of the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, to which Mrs. Battell also belongs, while Mrs. Meily is a member of the Summit Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Battell likewise held membership with the Retail Merchants' Association and was interested in all that pertained to the city's development and commercial upbuilding. Socially he was a charter member of Modern Woodmen Camp, No. 2002. His political allegiance was given the republican party. Interested in old family relics, he had had in his possession a book for many years—an old volume of poetry and paintings that was written up and painted by his uncle and is at least a hundred years old. It is now in the possession of Mrs. Battell.

Mr. Battell never sought to figure in public life but in his various associations he was a just and considerate employer, a faithful friend and a devoted husband and father. It is not from the few conspicuous deeds of life that the blessings chiefly come which make the world sweeter, better and happier, but from the countless lonely ministrations of the everydays, the little

faithfulnesses that fill long years. It was these things that endeared Mr. Battell to his family and his friends. A year prior to his death he built a nice residence at No. 1315 Prospect avenue, where Mrs. Battell and her son and her mother now reside. Two years after her husband's demise she sold her interest in the business to Mr. Zahner and has her capital well invested. Her entire life has been passed in Kansas City and she is thus largely familiar with the history of its development and upbuilding.

AUGUSTUS L. CHOUTEAU.

Augustus L. Chouteau is well remembered by many residents of Kansas City although he was never actively engaged in business here. He had acquired a goodly fortune ere he took up his abode here and his last days were spent in the enjoyment of well earned ease. He belonged to a prominent old French family which was established in America at an early day. His birth occurred in St. Louis in 1814. Both his father and mother were of French ancestry and became residents of St. Louis in pioneer times, remaining there until called to the home beyond.

Augustus L. Chouteau acquired an excellent education in the Jesuit College of St. Louis and while a young man he entered the employ of his uncle, Pierre Chouteau, who was engaged in the fur business in St. Louis under the name of the Missouri Fur Company and who sent his nephew west to buy furs. Augustus Chouteau therefore spent nine years in the Rocky mountains buying and trading in furs among the Indians and becoming familiar with the various phases of frontier life, gaining as well an intimate knowledge of the methods employed by the red men in their business transactions. At length he returned to St. Louis and began business on his own account, dealing in fancy groceries for a few years. He then removed to Alton, Illinois, which was then a small town, and began buying and improving property. At one time he owned nearly all of that city. He would purchase lots and transform unsightly vacancies into fine residence districts, becoming well known as a speculative builder. His excellent judgment in matters of real-estate investment brought him splendid success and he continued in the general real-estate business of Alton for over thirty years, realizing most gratifying profit upon his purchases and sales of property. As time passed he advanced from affluence to wealth and as a capitalist removed to Chicago, where he resided for two years, coming thence to Kansas City in 1878. He embarked in no active business enterprise here, deriving his income from his valuable investments and enjoying during his remaining days a well earned retirement from business cares.

Mr. Chouteau was married in Alton, Illinois, to Miss Elizabeth H. Bruner, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Dodge) Bruner. The mother was a native of Salem, Massachusetts. The father was born in Kentucky and the town of Brunersville was named in honor of his father. Jacob Bruner removed from the Blue Grass state to Edwardsville, Illinois, where for sev-

eral years he engaged in the hat manufacturing business and then took up his abode in Alton among its early settlers, for the town had but recently been established. He was made the first postmaster at Alton and was otherwise identified with its early development and upbuilding. He was afterward appointed warden of the state penitentiary at Alton and filled that position for four years. On his retirement he engaged in the dry goods business and continued in that line throughout his remaining days. Both he and his wife passed away in Alton.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Chouteau were born eleven children, seven of whom are yet living, namely: Amidee B., who now resides in San Francisco, California; Mrs. Julia M. Legg, of Kansas City, Kansas; Augustus L., who is now engaged in the cigar business at No. 118 West Eighth street in Kansas City; Clara C., the wife of Dr. Thomas J. Beattie, one of the most prominent physicians of Kansas City; Mrs. Louise Breeder, of Kansas City; Blanche E., who resides with her mother; and Lillian C., the wife of Fred C. Merry, of the Merry Optical Company, of Kansas City. Those deceased are Mrs. Mary Platt, Mrs. Lilly Shoemaker, William B. and Eva. The last two died in childhood.

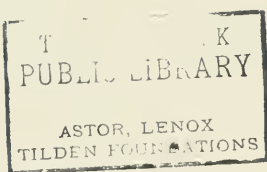
The death of the husband and father occurred December 1, 1887, after which his remains were taken to Alton, Illinois, for interment. He was a communicant of the Catholic church, to which Mrs. Chouteau yet belongs. His business career was notably exceptional in its success. He possessed remarkable sagacity and enterprise and was seldom, if ever, at error in matters of business judgment, especially concerning real-estate investment. He won splendid success and was thus enabled to leave his family in very comfortable financial circumstances. Since losing her husband Mrs. Chouteau has made her home with her children in Kansas City and is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Beattie, at No. 1201 Linwood boulevard.

THEODOR C. PELTZER.

Theodor C. Peltzer, for fourteen years a representative of the real-estate and loan business in Kansas City, arrived here in company with his father, Theodor Peltzer, Sr., from Atchison, Kansas. The father engaged in brick manufacturing at the corner of Third and Wyandotte streets, where the Grand Central depot is now located, a few years later the McClelland, Stumpf & Peltzer Brick Manufacturing Company was organized with Theodor Peltzer as president and they successfully carried on the enterprise for about twenty years. The rapid growth of the city provided an excellent market for the manufactured product and as the years passed the company developed one of the most extensive productive industries of this character in Kansas City. This firm manufactured building and other kinds of brick and the extent of its business made Mr. Peltzer, in the course of years, one of the men of affluence here. About ten years ago he retired from active business, spending his remaining days in the enjoyment of a well earned and richly merited



THEODORE PELTZER, SR.



rest. The only business interests which claimed his attention were in the line of real-estate investment and loans. He passed away November 27, 1900, and thus Kansas City lost a citizen whose value and worth had long been recognized and who in business circles enjoyed the full confidence of his colleagues and the admiration of his contemporaries. He was a native of Germany, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Gertrude Merwick, was born in Holland. Their family numbered four children: William P., Herman J., Mrs. Mary Kurt and Theodor C., all residents of Kansas City.

Theodor C. Peltzer, whose name introduces this review, is a native of Winthrop, Missouri, born November 28, 1875. The removal of his family to Kansas City during his early childhood enabled him to pursue his education in the Linwood school here, while later he attended St. Benedict's College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1894. Immediately afterward he entered the field of real-estate operation in Kansas City and has since carried on a successful real-estate and loan business. For a few years he was also interested in doing some building but of late years has confined his attention more largely to the loan and fire insurance business and to his real-estate operations. He purchased the real-estate business of E. H. Phelps & Company, W. G. Leggett and the E. P. Sexton Realty Company and is now widely recognized as one of the prominent representatives of this field of activity in Kansas City. He is also the owner of the old family home at the northwest corner of Linwood and Paseo, which he purchased soon after his mother's death and which he now occupies.

Mr. Peltzer was married on the 28th of June, 1904, to Miss Mattie Couch, who was born in Olathe, Kansas, but has spent the greater part of her life in Kansas City. Mr. Peltzer is a member of the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Automobile Club and of the Knights of Columbus, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Catholic church. He is now a prosperous man, owing to his unwearied industry. There is about him an atmosphere of push and determination and of energy well controlled. He has placed a correct valuation upon life's contacts and experiences, has learned to make the best use of every opportunity and not a little of his success is due to the fact of his correct reading of men and character.

FRANK B. LEWIS.

Kansas City in recent years has taken rank with the metropolitan trade centers of the country, its commercial and industrial interests bringing it into close connection with the outside world and promoting its prosperity and development. Among the enterprises which are factors therein is included the wholesale business of Frank B. Lewis, a dealer in leather findings and shoe store supplies. He was born in Savannah, Georgia, on the 14th of March, 1853, his parents being Robert A. and Catherine A. (Cook) Lewis. He traces his ancestry in the maternal line back to Lieutenant Colonel Barrington, who was a cousin of General Oglethorpe, the founder of the colony

of Georgia, receiving the territory within its borders as a grant from King George III, of England, together with a large sum of money which was used in opening the prison doors of England and thus freeing the Huguenots, who were brought to this country to settle the new colony. The state was named by the Colonel in honor of King George. Lieutenant Colonel Barrington was the great grandfather of Frank B. Lewis and his daughter became the wife of William Cook, an English barrister, who settled in Georgia, but later both Mr. Cook and the Lieutenant Colonel Barrington returned to England, where their last days were passed.

Robert A. Lewis was a native of Georgia, his grandfather having come into that country with the French Huguenots. In the state which was the home of his ancestors Frank B. Lewis was born but was largely reared and acquired his education in New York city, where his parents removed when he was but a year old. At the age of eighteen years he secured a position in a leather findings house and there became thoroughly acquainted with the business in principle and detail. In 1880 he embarked in business on his own account, laying the foundation for the present successful mercantile enterprise which he is now conducting and which is the largest of the kind in this city. He deals extensively in leather findings and shoe store supplies and has built up an excellent patronage which brings to him a large volume of trade annually.

In 1894 Mr. Lewis was united in marriage to Miss Ardena Whitsett, of Kansas City. They have two children: Margaret B. and Frances A. In politics Mr. Lewis is a democrat, but without aspiration for office. He gives undivided attention to his business affairs, which, capably conducted, are bringing to him signal success.

AUGUST R. MEYER.

America, ably termed the land of opportunity, gave to August R. Meyer his chance of success. The difference between a prosperous man and he who meets only failure, however, is that one sees and utilizes the advantages and the other passes them by heedlessly. One of the world's workers, developing his native powers by broad study and experience, August R. Meyer gained a position of distinctive prominence as a representative of the great mining industries of the west. He was notable, moreover, in that few men who attain the financial prominence that came to him enjoy in so large a degree the confidence, honor and respect of those with whom they are associated. Too often the acquirement of wealth leaves the marks and scars of the battle, but throughout an intensely active life Mr. Meyer also cultivated those graces of character which are manifest in an acknowledgment of the rights of others for kindly consideration for one's fellow travelers on life's journey and an appreciation of all that promotes intellectual, esthetic and moral culture. Thus the people who knew him in his lifetime rejoiced in the honors and

successes to which he attained and ever cherished his memory since he has been called from the scene of earthly activities.

Mr. Meyer was one of Missouri's native sons, born in St. Louis in 1851. His father, Heinrich Peter Meyer, was a native of Hamburg, and the mother, who bore the maiden name of Margaretha Krafts, was also of German nativity. When a young man the father, crossing the Atlantic to America to enjoy its more extended business privileges, settled in St. Louis, where he became the head of an extensive business conducted under the name of the St. Louis Woodenware Company, an enterprise that is still in existence. He was very successful, the business securing a volume of trade which enabled him to advance to a position in the ranks of the wealthy manufacturers of St. Louis.

In the schools of his native city August R. Meyer pursued his early education and at the age of fourteen was sent to Europe to complete his studies. He was for some time a student in the Collge of Canton Zurich, Switzerland, and having made choice of mining engineering as a profession he completed his scientific education in the school of mines at Freiberg, Saxony, from which he was graduated in 1872. Subsequently he spent several terms as a student in the University of Berlin and later traveled through the leading mining countries of Europe, studying the practical work carried on in the field. Thus equipped with the best training that the old world could afford, Mr. Meyer returned to St. Louis and for a period was engaged in examining coal lands in Illinois. He soon passed on to positions of executive control, subsequently bending his energies largely to organization, to constructive efforts and administrative direction. Possessing broad, enlightened and liberal-minded views, faith in himself and in the vast potentialities inherent in his country's wide domain, the specific needs along the distinctive lines chosen for his life work, his was an active career, in which he acomplished important and far-reaching results. In the spring of 1874 he went to Colorado and soon after was appointed government assayer for the district of Fairplay, the appointment coming to him in recognition of a scientific paper which he had written soon after his return to America and which attracted widespread attention and endorsement.

Mr. Meyer continued in that position until 1875 and then became senior partner of the firm of A. R. Meyer & Company, which opened an ore-crushing mill at Alma, Colorado, and conducted business at that point until 1881. His work in the development of the mining resources of the state forms an integral and important chapter in Colorado's history. He was one of the three founders of Leadville, visiting the site of that city in the fall of 1877, when the locality was known as California Gulch. He made a critical examination of the mineral deposits, and being satisfied that the district contained vast hidden wealth he purchased thirty acres and began the development of the property. In February, 1878, with Alvinus B. Wood, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and George L. Henderson of Ohio, he laid out the town, secured a postoffice and gave to the place the name of Leadville. He was also the pioneer here in its industrial interests, building its first sampling and smelting works. In 1879, associated with Governor Taber and others, he

laid out the addition, including Harrison avenue, which is now the most important thoroughfare of the city. He was also at the head of the Meyer Mining Company of Leadville and there resided until 1881.

Each forward step in his career had brought Mr. Meyer a broader outlook and wider scope for his activities, and his business life was notable by reason of his sound judgment and wonderfully keen discernment. He made a general study of Kansas City, its commercial prospects and its railroad advantages, with the result that he determined to make it the place of his business headquarters and his permanent residence. Following his removal here he joined N. Witherall and T. Burdell in purchasing the small smelting plant at Argentine. Mr. Meyer then reorganized the company, remodeled and enlarged the works and began operations. From the beginning the new enterprise proved a profitable venture and the growth of the business resulted in the capitalization of the company for two million dollars, while the annual business transacted reached fifteen million dollars. Constantly watchful of opportunities, in 1899 the fertile brain of Mr. Meyer conceived the idea of developing a subsidiary interest in connection with the smelter property. This resulted in the organization of the Southwest Chemical Company, while later the plant was enlarged and the business reincorporated under the style of the United Zinc & Chemical Company, with Mr. Meyer as president and one of the heavy stockholders, his leading associates in the enterprise being B. D. Rowe, of Kansas City, and John Greenough, of New York. It was Mr. Meyer's knowledge of chemistry and his comprehensive understanding of the mining industry in all of its different phases that suggested the establishment and proved a strong feature in its success.

The company was organized with a capital of three and a half million dollars and has two plants, one in Argentine and the other at Iola, Kansas, employment being furnished by the company to one thousand men. Mr. Meyer devoted his energies largely during the last six years of his life to the development of the business. In his capacity as a mining engineer and a controlling spirit in enterprises that resulted from his knowledge along that line, he contributed in no small degree to the expansion and material growth of the west, and himself derived therefrom substantial benefits. He owned valuable mining properties in Colorado and other sections of the country and also invested quite largely in real estate, having considerable property in Kansas City, including his residence at the corner of Forty-fourth street and Warwick boulevard, which, by the consensus of public opinion, is acknowledged the most beautiful home in Kansas City.

Mr. Meyer was married in Denver, Colorado, in 1878, to Miss Emma J. Hixon, a daughter of John B. Hixon, of that state. They became the parents of seven children, of whom five are living: Ruth, the wife of William Allen Smith, of Iola, Kansas; Alfred, Agnes, Henry and Phillip, the youngest now eight years of age. The death of the husband and father occurred December 1, 1905, and while his loss was most deeply regretted in the city and in business circles, it came with the greatest force to his family, for he was a devoted husband and father. After becoming a resident of Kansas City he was most actively and helpfully associated with much that pertained to municipal

progress and improvement. He was a leading spirit in the movement "to make Kansas City beautiful," and was chosen president of the park board, serving in that capacity when the system of parks and boulevards was planned. One thoroughly familiar with the history of the city said of Mr. Meyer: "He spent much time and money to advance the park plans; he did this out of no other motive than the upbuilding and progress of the city which he had chosen as his permanent home. Mr. Meyer was always interested in parks and his extensive travels gave him opportunities of seeing all of the famous parks in the United States and many abroad.

A beautiful piece of boulevard in the southern part of the city has been named Meyer road in his honor. His cooperation was never sought in vain when the purpose was public improvement and he looked upon the exigencies of the moment and the possibilities of the future and labored for later as well as present generations. He was president of the Commercial Club in 1895 and 1896 and for several years served on its directorate. At different times he was treasurer of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association; was president of the Provident Association; was a member of the board of trustees of the Children's Free Hospital; and a member of the board of trustees of the First Congregational church. As few men have done, he realized the responsibilities of wealth and acknowledged his individual obligation. What he did arose from a sincere interest in his fellowmen. The accumulation of wealth was never allowed to warp his kindly, generous nature, but on the contrary his humanitarianism developed with the progress of his success and his esthetic culture. Few men have enjoyed in so large measure the respect, popularity and the honor that was accorded August R. Meyer, and perhaps no better testimonial of his position can be given than the fact that soon after his death the Commercial Club instituted a movement for a memorial statue to be erected to his memory. A large fund was subscribed and collected and a commission given to Daniel Chester French, the eminent American sculptor, to execute a portrait study of heroic size, which was placed in one of the public parks in the year 1908. Thus until the stone shall crumble long ages hence Kansas City will know of one who was her benefactor and who contributed so largely to her improvement and adornment.

JOHN CUTTER GAGE.

No history of the legal profession in Kansas City would be complete without mention of John Cutter Gage, now one of the oldest practitioners at the bar of Jackson county. Moreover, he was the first president of the Kansas City Bar Association and also the Law Library Association and at one time was president of the State Bar Association. His life record began at Pelham, New Hampshire, April 20, 1835. The ancestry of the family is traced back to John Gage, who came from England in 1630 and settled in Boston. His father, Frye Gage, was a New England farmer and married

Kesiah Cutter. The boyhood days of John Cutter Gage were spent on the homestead farm, his time divided between the duties of the fields and the work of the schoolroom until he had mastered the elementary branches of English learning, when he entered Phillips Academy, where he prepared for college, matriculating at Dartmouth in 1852. After completing the work of the freshman and sophomore years in that institution he entered Harvard College in 1855 and was graduated therefrom in 1856. Having determined to make the practice of law his life work, he became a student in the office of S. A. Brown, then a leading attorney of Lowell, Massachusetts, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1858.

In the following March Mr. Gage arrived in Kansas City, where he has now continuously practiced for forty-nine years, being one of the oldest as well as ablest representatives of the legal fraternity here. In 1860 he became a partner of William C. Woodson and in 1866 entered into partnership relations with William Doug, which continued until 1869. In 1870 he was joined by Sanford D. Ladd in the practice of law and the admission of Charles E. Small to the firm in 1878 led to the adoption of the firm name of Gage, Ladd & Small. This is one of the strongest law firms of the city, having had a continuous existence of thirty years while his association with Mr. Ladd covers thirty-eight years. In his practice Mr. Gage has won a large percentage of the cases that have been entrusted to him. He convinces by his concise statements of law and facts rather than by word painting and so high is the respect for his legal ability and integrity that his assertions in court are seldom questioned seriously. Judges and clients also respect him for his careful counsel. He is a man of most courteous manner and yet firm and unyielding in all that he believes to be right. Whatever he does is for the best interests of his clients and for the honor of his profession and no man gives to either a more unqualified allegiance or riper ability. His standing in the profession is indicated by the fact that he was honored with the presidency of the Kansas City Bar Association upon its formation and also of the Law Library Association, while his position in the profession in the state was attested by his selection for the presidency of the State Bar Association in 1884. No man is more familiar with the personnel nor the history of judicial proceedings of the state than Mr. Gage, who has written many historical articles upon the bench and bar of Missouri.

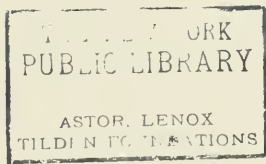
On the 26th of April, 1886, Mr. Gage was married to Miss Ida Bailey, a daughter of Dr. Elijah Bailey, of Monroe county, Missouri, and they have two children, John Bailey and Marion Manseur.

PHILIP KRAUS.

When a man has traveled far on life's journey it is a source of satisfaction to his friends that in the evening of his days he can enjoy rest without further recourse to labor. Nature seems to have intended that this should be the case, for in youth one is full of the energy and hope of early life, and in



PHILIP KRAUS.



later years these qualities are directed by the sound judgment which results from practical experience, and if one's labors be persistent and intelligently directed there results a measure of success which makes it possible for the individual to put aside business cares in his later years. Such has been the course of Mr. Kraus, whose life of intense activity is now crowned with an age of ease. He was born in Baden, Germany, in April 26, 1831, and came to America in the spring of 1850. He was then a young man of nineteen years, ambitious to make his way in the world and realizing also that "there is no excellence without labor." He had about twenty-five dollars when he landed in America. He began selling oil cloths for tables—traveled through the country on foot, and was thus engaged for four years, making money in that venture. In 1854 he went to Madison, Wisconsin, where he and his brother ran a hotel, there remaining until 1857, when Philip Kraus left that place by boat and went down the river to St. Louis. From that point he proceeded up the Missouri river to Kansas City, arriving here in May, 1857, when the town was small and of little industrial or commercial importance. In the early days of his residence here he knew every man engaged in business in Kansas City. This seemed almost the last point of civilization before one ventured upon the plains, where the Indians were numerous and often manifested open hostility toward the white race. Mr. Kraus, however, made it his business to engage in trading with the red men, selling goods to the Shawnee and Delaware Indians for three years, going out among them with wagons in which he carried such goods as he knew they desired. He afterward established a store at Shawnee, which he conducted until it was destroyed by fire in 1863. In that year he went to Fort Scott, Kansas, and also at Fort Smith, and while in the state was forced into the service of the army, cutting trees, etc. In 1865 he returned to Kansas City and in the year 1866 became a resident of Holland, Clay county, Missouri, becoming closely identified with the upbuilding of that place in pioneer times. He conducted a general store there, assisted in establishing the postoffice and was postmaster at that point for twenty-one years. Again he came to Kansas City in 1871 and bought a corner lot at Tracy and West Ninth street. Around this he built a wall and upon the ground erected a small house, but in 1888 he began the erection of flats there and added to the original number, until he now has twenty-three apartments, ranging from three to six rooms each. Of the rental and care of this property he and his son now have charge, but the latter is largely relieving the father of the business management, and Mr. Kraus is thus enabled to enjoy well earned rest. From time to time he made judicious and well placed investment in property, owning considerable land in Clay county, including two hundred acres near Birmingham. Through his purchase and sale of real estate he made considerable money and thus, with a gratifying competence to supply all his needs, is now enjoying life and the rest which should ever crown earnest effort and long continued toil.

Mr. Kraus was married in Clay county to Miss Catherine Klamn in 1872, and unto them were born two children, but the daughter died in early life. The son, John P., was born in Harlem, Clay county, in 1873, and was educated in the Woodland public school of Kansas City and in the German

schools. He is now associated with his father in the management of business interests, which are carefully conducted, and are bringing a gratifying financial return annually. A well spent and honorable life has gained for Mr. Kraus the respect and esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact, and he is well known in this part of the state as one whose efforts in the upbuilding of the west have been effective and far-reaching.

ROBERT ALEXANDER LONG.

When ambition is satisfied and every ultimate aim accomplished, satiety follows, effort languishes and industry becomes futile. It is the man who is not satisfied with present conditions who delights in the doing, who finds pleasure in exerting his powers and in solving intricate problems that becomes a forceful factor in the world's development. From early youth Robert Alexander Long has been one of the world's workers and his success, so great as to seem almost magical, is attributable directly to his own labors.

The rapid development of all material resources during the closing years of the nineteenth century and the opening years of the twentieth has brought business enterprises up from the day of small things to gigantic proportions, where millions of dollars take the place of hundreds and where men are required to handle thousands as carefully and as successfully as their grandfathers handled hundreds. All the history of the world shows that to grapple with new conditions, to fill breaches in all great crises men have been developed and have stood ready to assume new and great responsibilities and have discharged them well and profitably. Many youths now taking their first lessons in practical business will work up gradually from one responsibility to one higher and then to still higher ones, as R. A. Long has done, for what he has accomplished others may do. True his have been "massive deeds and great" in one sense and yet his entire accomplishment but represents the fit utilization of the innate talents which were his.

His life record began in Shelby county, Kentucky, in December, 1850. His father was an intensely practical, methodical and ambitious man, who believed in doing not dreaming. There was, however, an imaginative spirit in Robert A. Long that led him at times out of his farm life environment into great future possibilities. He formed plans and looked forward to the day when his lines of life would not hold him to the plow but when he would become a forceful factor in great business undertakings. However, in his boyhood and youth he was held down to the work of the fields and to the acquirement of an education in the public schools, which he attended until his seventeenth year, when necessity forced him to give his undivided attention to business, his services being needed on the old home farm. There he continued to the age of twenty-two years, when his life broadened perceptibly in its possibilities and outlook.

He came to Kansas City to visit his uncle, C. J. White, then cashier of the Kansas City Savings Bank. Mr. White had a son, Robert, and Dr. J. B.

Bell, president of the bank, had a son, Victor B. Bell. The three young men were about of an age and in that summer they joined in a business enterprise which constituted the nucleus of the Long and Bell fortunes. R. A. Long had saved a hundred or two dollars, the others had less but they had credit at the Kansas City Savings Bank. Going to Columbus, Kansas, they there established a lumber business, taking with them a carload of lumber. Although Mr. Long had to some extent hitherto been regarded as somewhat visionary, the practical side of his nature here developed with remarkable rapidity. He had found a business that was congenial and one which offered unlimited possibilities. The broad prairies of Kansas had no timber supply and the young men realized that it would be a wise thing to establish lumberyards elsewhere in the newly developing state. After two years Mr. White died but the firm of Long & Bell continued, constantly extending their business until when Mr. Bell died two or three years ago their interests included nearly one hundred lumberyards through the west and southwest, together with enormous mill properties, nearly four hundred thousand acres of timber land in Louisiana and Texas, railroad properties, a steamship line, coal mines, general mercantile establishments and land agencies. The name of Long is inseparably connected with the development of the lumber trade in the west and southwest. One of the secrets of his success was the fact that he thoroughly acquainted himself with the business in every detail during his early connection therewith. He continually sought out new lines for the development of the trade and he took into his business several axioms or rules and has lived up to them consistently. These include honesty and sincerity of purpose; a firm belief that a man should make himself felt in his community and that he should acknowledge always that he owes much to that community.

Each year saw an increase in the business of the firm—a new yard opened, a new mill built, a new store established—until the volume of trade annually reaches into the millions. One of the most recent undertakings of the firm is the erection of what is known as the R. A. Long building at Tenth street and Grand avenue. In its construction one of the air castles of his earlier life has taken substantial form and it is a notable fact that most of the plans and hopes and dreams of his earlier years have found fulfillment in his business life. The Long building was erected at a cost of more than a million dollars and is one of the fine office buildings of the country. It is absolutely complete and thoroughly equipped, being supplied with every modern convenience. This building is characteristic of Mr. Long in two important particulars: permanency and organization. He wanted a building in which future improvements should be anticipated and he sent his agent all over the country to study office buildings and everything that could be used in one. Nothing but the best material went into it and none but the best plans was utilized. In speaking of his success Mr. Long attributes much of it to permanency, which he declares “is the strength of any organization and without it there can be no loyalty.” He has desired and won the loyalty of all employes, a fact which is indicated by the use of the words “we” and “ours” that are always heard from the representatives of the company. More-

over it has been a plan of Mr. Long's to have some one always ready to fill another's place if needed. He wished his employes to feel a personal interest in the business, to know that his success meant theirs, and to this end he began to distribute stock among his trusted employes. Sometimes they had enough money to pay for it; very often they bought it on long time and in several notable instances the stock returned such profits that it paid for itself and so really was a gift to the owners.

Among the stockholders who have thus become interested in the business through this plan of Mr. Long's are: C. B. Sweet, vice president of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, who has been with the company for twenty-one years; F. J. Bannister, secretary and confidential man, fourteen years; J. H. Foresman, retail department, sixteen years; M. B. Nelson, wholesale, nine years; and numerous mill managers, whose terms of service range from six to fifteen years. All own stock in the company, or its allied concerns. The scope of his activity and of his interests is indicated somewhat by the fact that he is president of the Long-Bell Lumber Company of Kansas City; the Rapids Lumber Company, Limited, of Woodworth, Louisiana; the Ryder-King Lumber Company of Bonami, Louisiana; the Hudson Lumber Company of De Ridder, Louisiana; the Globe Lumber Company, Limited, of Yellow Pine, Louisiana; the Minnetonka Lumber Company, the Fidelity Land & Improvement Company, the Fidelity Fuel Company and the Long-Bell Railway System. He is also a large stockholder in the Weed Lumber Company of Weed, California, and is interested in the coal trade in the west.

Mr. Long is an excellent orator and debater and in his discussion of any subject shows a thorough mastery of the point under consideration. While preeminently a practical business man, he has never narrowed his life down to commercialism. He is a thinker and a student of the signs of the times and of the great questions bearing upon the economic, sociological and political history of the country. He is frequently heard in public discussion of some important question, not only in Kansas City but in other parts of the country. He says: "Every big business man should write a paper or make a speech at least twice a year, on some live subject, not necessarily connected with his business, that would require investigation. Investigation means more knowledge and knowledge is an asset." This idea has been carried out by Mr. Long's employes in Kansas City. Recently they organized a Good Fellowship association, in which Mr. Long immediately applied for membership and in which he takes great interest. The purpose is to promote acquaintance and good fellowship among the employes and at each weekly meeting topics of interest outside the business are discussed. As few men have done, he seems to realize the responsibility of riches, nor does he believe that helping his fellowmen consists in moneyed gifts. He gives of himself, his time, his talents and his learning. As he expressed it to a friend, "No man will get much out of life who lives wholly for himself. The man who shuts himself away from the world and thinks that he and his family circle are all that matters will find he's in a mighty narrow circle."

His aid is freely given when sought in behalf of public movements and his contributions to charity have been most generously but unostentatiously

made. He was among the first to subscribe a large sum for the erection of the Young Men's Christian Association building and also contributed liberally toward the Independence Boulevard Christian church. In fact he has been connected with every public enterprise for the city's advancement since he came to Kansas City sixteen years ago. He is in vital sympathy with young men and women and with the cause of their education. His life is a benefit and stimulus to them and a lesson to all. He finds his recreation in horse-back riding and is the owner of some of the finest horses in the country. In an analyzation of the life work of Mr. Long with its splendid accomplishments it will be noticed that one of his rules for self-government has been that concerning punctuality. He never fails to keep an engagement and keep it at the appointed time. A man of indefatigable enterprise and fertility of resource, he has carved his name deeply on the record of the commercial and industrial history of the west, which owes much of its advancement to his efforts. The world needs more toilers, town builders and philanthropists like Robert Alexander Long. He is a man among men in his eminent success, his broad views and his upright life.

ALBERT G. SMITH.

Albert G. Smith, deceased, who figured in business circles in Kansas City as a successful merchant, was a member of one of the pioneer families here, identified with the interests of the locality from 1856. His life record began in Buffalo, New York, October 13, 1843, his parents being Emery and Louise Smith, who were also natives of Buffalo, where the father engaged in business as a merchant tailor until 1856, when he came to the west, settling in Kansas City. Here he invested his money in real estate and practically lived retired, but his residence here was of comparatively short duration, being terminated by death. The mother afterward made her home with her children until her demise, which occurred at the home of her son Charles in Kansas City in 1896. Her son Sylvester T. Smith became one of the most prominent railroad men in the west, being general superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad here for many years. A few years ago he retired from active business life and is now a resident of Chicago.

In the schools of his native city Albert G. Smith acquired his education and when thirteen years of age accompanied his parents on their westward removal to Kansas City, where, in a short time, he began work in the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company with his brother. He was soon promoted to general freight agent here and continued in that position for several years, when the company transferred him to Minneapolis, Kansas, and there made him general agent, in which capacity he was retained until 1888, when he resigned and came again to Kansas City. Here he turned his attention to the real-estate business, in which he continued for a few years, when he entered the field of merchandising, establishing a grocery store at the corner of Fifteenth and Jackson, where he owned two large store rooms, one being

stocked with groceries, while in the other he conducted a coal and feed business, continuing in both lines throughout his remaining days and meeting with very desirable success.

While in Minneapolis, Kansas, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Kittie Markley, a native of that place and a daughter of Israel and Mary Markley, who were pioneers of Minneapolis, where they settled in 1856. There Mr. Markley has since engaged in the stock business and he and his wife have been well known and prominent residents there for more than a half century. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith was born a daughter, Alberta Markley Smith, who makes her home with her mother. The husband and father died March 29, 1895, his death being deeply regretted by all who knew him, for he had proved himself a valuable addition to commercial circles here and in all his dealings showed the strictest fidelity to principles of justice and integrity. In politics he was a staunch democrat but never an office seeker. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, was an exemplary member of the order and enjoyed the full confidence of his brethren of the craft. At the time of his death, which came as a severe blow to wife and daughter—for he was ever devoted to their welfare and happiness—the family were residing on Myrtle street. In 1902 Mrs. Smith purchased a nice residence at No. 3031 Park avenue, where she and her daughter now reside, their home being a favorite resort for their many friends.

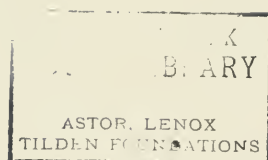
THOMAS BLACKWELL TOMB.

Thomas Blackwell Tomb, living in Kansas City, with large cattle and landed interests throughout the west, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1840. His parents were Benjamin and Ann (Leonard) Tomb, also natives of the Keystone state, and the latter was a member of an old Quaker family. The father served in the war of 1812, and after the cessation of hostilities was for twenty-five years a pilot on the Susquehanna river. Subsequently he successfully conducted a lumber business on the same river until 1842, when he removed to Seneca county, Ohio, and became connected with large financial enterprises. For thirty years he was president and manager of leading financial institutions and his name figured prominently in moneyed circles, while his opinion was received as conclusive upon any disputed question relating thereto. He was one of the founders of the Arnold & Tomb Bank at Tiffin, afterward conducted under the firm style of Tomb, Huss & Company. In the early days of the Civil war this was reorganized as the First National Bank of Tiffin, one of the earliest formed under the new banking law. Mr. Tomb continued as its president until he retired from active business life. He died in 1885, and his wife passed away the following year. Of their seven children six are living.

Thomas Blackwell Tomb, the third child and eldest son, was educated in the public schools of Tiffin, Ohio, and when eighteen years of age entered upon a clerkship in his father's bank, becoming a silent partner at the age of



MARIA G. TOMB.



twenty-one. When the bank was reorganized he became vice president and assistant cashier. After seventeen years' connection with this institution his attention was directed to a chance to create a new industry. Two practical mechanics, owners of patents on new devices for wagons, were without means to manufacture, and Mr. Tomb provided the capital to build two factories at Tiffin, Ohio, for the manufacture of bent hounds, or the fifth wheel. Mr. Tomb became manager of the sales department and extended the business throughout the United States. After three years' prosperous connection therewith he sold his interest to engage in the ranch cattle business with Benjamin A. and George Sheidley, of Kansas City, acting as financial and business manager of the concern. During a part of the time he made his home in Chicago. He became a partner in 1881, and in 1883 the firm was incorporated as the Sheidley Cattle Company of Kansas City, the stockholders being George and William Sheidley, T. B. Tomb, R. C. Lake and D. H. Clark. The business was capitalized for five hundred thousand dollars, each paying in one-fifth in cash. Mr. Tomb was treasurer until he sold his stock in 1896. In the meantime he had taken up his residence in Kansas City, and after withdrawing from the Sheidley Cattle Company he incorporated a similar undertaking under the name of Lake, Tomb & Company. Of this he has since been the president. The firm owns large cattle ranches in Lynn and Terry counties, Texas, on the Moreau river in South Dakota, and Big Dry, Montana, and their operations in the cattle industry are very extensive. In 1899 Mr. Tomb became one of the incorporators of the Tomb-Winter Land Company of Kansas City. This company has been interested in property aggregating more than two million dollars. Mr. Tomb was also interested in the Goodrich addition, which comprised eighty acres and which in 1876 was bought for seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and sold in 1886 for over two million dollars, netting the projectors a handsome profit. A wealthy cousin, Jacob Tomb, who endowed the Tomb Institute at Port Deposit, Maryland, with two millions of dollars and who has been a liberal benefactor of the government Indian school at Carlisle, often entrusted T. B. Tomb with large amounts for investment, and he is regarded as one of the most prominent and able financial agents of this section of the country.

On the 24th of October 1872, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Tomb and Maria G. Harbeson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a descendant of a family of distinction of colonial days and also of Revolutionary war fame. A paternal ancestor, Captain Copeland, was a member of the colonial congress. Her great-great-grandfather, Captain Davis Bevin, commanded the man-of-war *Holker* and served under Washington at Brandywine in 1777. In recognition of his courage he was presented with a sword, which is still in possession of the family. Mrs. Tomb's parents were Charles E. and Ann Elizabeth Harbeson. The father, a native of Pennsylvania, was a capitalist, interested in many important enterprises, including lead mines at Dubuque, Iowa, and a large commercial house at Cincinnati, Ohio. In the latter city he passed away in 1866 and his wife, long surviving, died November 3, 1893. In the maternal line Mrs. Tomb is descended from Captain James Kearney, of Virginia, and Jacob Van Doren, of New Jersey, both connected with the American army in

the Revolutionary war. The Van Doren family is closely connected to the house of Orange of Holland. Richard and Maria (Van Doren) Gartrell, parents of Mrs. Harbeson, removed from Virginia to Palmyra, Missouri, about 1830. Mrs. Tomb was educated at Miss Eastman's Select School in Philadelphia. While attending there she was a classmate of Ida Saxton, who became the wife of President McKinley, and their friendship and the interchange of visits continued until the death of Mrs. McKinley.

Mr. Tomb is a Mason, holding membership in Tiffin (Ohio), Lodge, No. 77, A. F. & A. M., and Seneca Chapter, R. A. M., while in the consistory of Kansas City he has attained the thirty-second degree. Both Mr. and Mrs. Tomb are devoted and active members of Grace Episcopal church, in which he has long served as a vestryman, while toward the erection of the fine church edifice he was a most liberal contributor. He already has manifested a most helpful spirit in his relations to his fellowmen. Responsive to the needs of those he deems worthy, he has materially assisted many and his counsel and financial aid have contributed largely to the establishment of the success of many young men in Kansas City and in the regions where his cattle interests lie. He has manifested a paternal interest in his employes, thoroughly appreciating faithful service on their part and rewarding it by promotion as opportunity offers. Like her husband, Mrs. Tomb has been prominent in church and in charitable work and is well known in various societies and social organizations. She has been a leader in mission work and other departments of church activity, is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames and Elizabeth Benton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In 1899 she was elected a delegate to the national convention of the latter at Washington, D. C. She is one of the directors in the board of managers of the Kansas City Atheneum and chairman of its home department and a director in the Woman's Auxiliary of the Manufacturers Association of Kansas City, the largest and most important woman's club in the Missouri valley. In these and other organizations she is very active, while her kindness and sympathy are many times displayed when the opportunity offers to assist another. The poor and needy find in her a friend and her contributions to charity have been most generous. Both Mr. and Mrs. Tomb hold high ideals concerning the responsibilities of wealth and are daily putting into practice their views upon this subject.

MATTHEW BUTLER.

America is justly proud of the fact that the great majority of her citizens are "self-made men"—men who at the outset of business life had little capital but possessed strength and determination, ambition and energy, whereby they advanced from a humble place to one of success and local prominence. To this class belongs Matthew Butler. He was born across the water but while still feeling a deep interest and love for his native land, he has a still stronger attachment for his adopted country and the stars and stripes—the symbol

of American liberty and union. His birth occurred in Lancashire, England, September 3, 1821.

His father, Richard Butler, also a native of that place, followed the trade of carpentering and building throughout his entire life. He married Miss Jane Taylor and unto them were born thirteen children, of whom four died in early life. In the year 1832 the father came with his family, consisting of wife and nine children, to the new world, thinking to enjoy better business opportunities, for the reports which he heard concerning America were most favorable. He left England on a sailing vessel, the *Six Sisters* of Preston. Before his emigration he had become a lumber dealer and this was a lumber-ship bound for Quebec to bring back a load of lumber. They were six weeks in making the voyage and after landing, the father proceeded up the St. Lawrence river to Montreal. The family did not know where they would locate but decided that it would be some place in New York. They accordingly took passage on a boat on Lake Champlain for Whitehall. The father and the older children by this time had become dissatisfied with traveling on the water and decided to walk the remainder of the distance, so the five eldest children, four daughters and Matthew Butler, who was the youngest of the five, started on foot when they were yet many miles from Whitehall. The father got only as far as Mechanicsville, New York, when he was taken ill with cholera and died, leaving a widow and family of small children. After reaching Whitehall the five eldest children took a canal boat and proceeded to Mechanicsville, New York, where they awaited the arrival of the mother and smaller children. Mechanicsville was a manufacturing town and the daughters there went to work in the cotton mills, while Matthew Butler accepted any work that he could find to do to aid in the support of the family. Eventually he secured a place on a farm at Ballston, Saratoga county, New York, and there continued in farm labor and also attended school as opportunity offered. He was then but eleven years of age. He continued at farm labor for three years, after which he began learning the coach-making trade in Troy and continued to follow that pursuit in New York until after the war.

Mr. Butler was married in Troy, New York, in 1854, to Miss Mary A. Van Vort, who was born on the Hudson river in the Empire state. At that time big changes were going on in the railroad world, many railroad systems being promoted and lines built. The Great Western Railroad was begun in Canada and there was much activity in all departments of the railroad service. Mr. Butler was engaged in Albany in building railroad cars for the New York Central when he was offered a position by the Great Western to go to Hamilton, Ontario, to superintend the building of cars for that company. He accepted the proffered position and remained in Canada for several years. On leaving the railroad service he engaged in the foundry business at Brantford, Canada, and in 1865 removed to Buffalo, New York, where he resided until about 1878 or 1879. At that time he came to Kansas City and with his sons-in-law engaged in the real-estate business for a short time. He has led a very busy, useful and active life and while now numbered among the men of affluence of Kansas City, his success is attributable entirely to his own

labors. While in the foundry business in Canada he owned a number of stores throughout that section of the country, and in all his interests he has displayed an aptitude for successful management, combined with that keen discernment which is one of the indispensable elements in a successful business career.

As the years passed three children were added to the family of Mr. and Mrs. Butler: Nellie J., the eldest, is the wife of J. W. German, of Kansas City, and has two children, Roswell and Clifford; Hattie C. is the wife of Lucius George Shepard, living on Garfield street of Kansas City, and they have three sons, Howard B., Matthew C. and Ralph B.; Richard, residing at No. 822 Euclid street, married Kitty George, of Buffalo, New York, and has three children, W. Shelby, Roland and Hattie May.

Since the organization of the republican party Mr. Butler has been one of its stalwart champions. While in Canada he was active in political circles and there served in the city council as alderman. He is a member of the Old Gentlemen's Riding Club and in the organization takes much interest. He has been a very temperate man throughout his entire life in every way. He has never used tobacco in any form and his life history proves the fact that nature is kindly to those who do not abuse her laws. He has now passed the eighty-sixth milestone on life's journey but seems a man of much younger years. Energetic and diligent in business, he has attained a gratifying and creditable measure of success. Thrown upon his own resources at the early age of eleven years, owing to his father's death, the necessities of the situation developed in him his latent powers and possibilities, and as the years passed he grew in business strength and resourcefulness, ever making the best of his opportunities and thus passing many another on the highway of life who, perhaps, started out amid more advantageous surroundings.

FAY R. MOULTON.

Fay R. Moulton is the junior member of the W. S. Moulton Company, investment brokers at Kansas City. He was born in Marion, Kansas, April 7, 1876, there spent the days of his boyhood and youth and in the acquirement of his education passed through consecutive grades in the public schools until in 1895 he finished his high school course. Throughout the following year he attended Hedding College at Abingdon, Illinois, where he pursued a preparatory course, and in 1896 he entered the State University of Kansas, from which he was graduated with the class of 1900, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The summer following his graduation was spent in travel through Europe, and on his return for some months he represented his father in certain business enterprises in Kansas. In February, 1901, however, he went to the east and entered the law department of Yale College, graduating therefrom with the class of 1903. He then returned home and, successfully passing the required law examination, was admitted to

the bar. Becoming associated with his father in the investment business, the W. S. Moulton Company was formed, and since that time Mr. Moulton of this review has largely assumed the burdens and responsibilities of an important and growing business, being now the active spirit in the business enterprises. He has made a close study of the money market and of the opportunities for investment, and few men are better informed concerning the financial condition in this part of the country than Mr. Moulton.

While attending the Kansas State University Mr. Moulton was a leader in all athletic sports, also while a student at Yale, and while there he became a member of the New York City Athletic Club. He was captain of the track team for one year at the Kansas State University, and was also manager of the football team for one year. On the occasion of the second meet for the Olympic games in Athens, Greece, in 1906, he was chosen as a member of the American games committee, and in the selection of athletes to represent this country at the contest was chosen as one of a number to uphold American interests, on which occasion the honors were carried off by the representatives of the United States, Mr. Moulton winning second place in the one hundred meters race here. He is a prominent and popular member of the Greek letter fraternities, the Phi Gamma Delta and the Phi Delta Phi. Interested in the political situation of the country, Mr. Moulton is a republican, and in Kansas City is numbered among its best known and most prominent young business men, whose future seems particularly bright, owing to the ability, enterprise and firm purpose that he has already displayed in the conduct of important business interests.

WILLIAM TELL JOHNSON.

William Tell Johnson, a lawyer of Kansas City, was born August 4, 1848, at Osceola, Missouri, a son of Judge Waldo P. Johnson, an eminent lawyer and statesman. His more specifically literary education was acquired in the University of Notre Dame in Indiana, from which he was graduated with the class of 1868. He read law under the direction of his father, and successfully passing the required examination, was admitted to the bar at Butler, Missouri, on the 29th of June, 1872. Having thus qualified for practice, he located at Osceola, where he remained until 1879, when he removed to Kansas City. In the meantime, in 1874, he formed a partnership with John H. Lucas, and in 1880 William H. Lucas was admitted to the firm under the style of Johnson & Lucas. For several years Mr. Johnson was connected with nearly all of the important cases tried in St. Clair county.

In Kansas City he has devoted his attention largely to corporation law, in which connection he has been the legal representative of the John I. Blair estate, the Kansas City Cable Railway Company and many others. While now specializing in his profession, he has broad and comprehensive knowledge of the fundamental principles of law and would undoubtedly attain success in any department of jurisprudence into which he might wish

to direct his energies. He is quick in the solution of the problems of corporation law, which are becoming more and more intricate with the complexity of business interests, and is regarded as a wise counselor and safe advocate. Outside the strict path of his profession Mr. Johnson is also well known in business circles because of his close connection as an investor with railroad interests, street railways and banks.

On the 15th of September, 1885, occurred the marriage of William Tell Johnson and Miss Agnes M. Harris, a daughter of Dr. Edwin E. Harris, of St. Clair county, Missouri, who became a surgeon in the Confederate army during the Civil war and died in the service. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have two daughters and a son, Margaret, Robert and Mary. They are well known socially, having an extensive circle of friends in this city. Mr. Johnson is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, and through his political allegiance endorses the principles and policy of the old-fashioned democracy.

PETER SODEN.

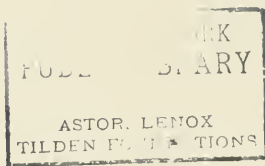
When the complete history of Kansas City and its upbuilding shall have been written there will be no name that figures more honorably on its pages than that of Peter Soden, who dates his residence in Kansas City from 1855 and who in 1852 came to this county. For more than half a century therefore he has been associated with the progress of Missouri's western metropolis and has contributed in substantial measure to its upbuilding through his connection with railroad construction and with building operations here.

Mr. Soden was born in County Cavan, Ireland, June 24, 1830, and coming to America when a young man of eighteen years, settled in New York in 1848. It was the favorable reports which he had heard concerning the opportunities of the new world that led him to cross the Atlantic, for his financial resources were very limited and he felt that he had comparatively small chance to win success or work his way upward in a country hampered by caste, class, precedent and custom. He knew that honest endeavor brings its reward on this side of the Atlantic and that he has ever been faithful is indicated in the fact that in his first position he remained for four years, but the west called him and he responded. It was a great, wild district but it had chances that could not be secured in the older and more thickly settled east and Mr. Soden was willing to make the sacrifice of living on the frontier away from the comforts of the cities if he could in the course of years gain a place among the men of affluence. In 1852 he arrived in Jackson county, Missouri, and for a short time was a resident of Independence, which town was then of more relative importance than Kansas City, it being the starting point for the emigrants and the freighters who made their way across the plains to the west and southwest.

Later Mr. Soden went to Liberty, Missouri, and was employed at the arsenal of the United States government there for about three years. In



PETER SODEN.



1855 he became a resident of Kansas City and for more than a half century he has been identified with its interests and has been closely associated with its progress. Here he began business for himself as a contractor, and since that time he has had much to do with the work of improvement in different parts of the city. He was one of the pioneer contractors of Kansas City and is certainly one of the oldest representatives of the business here, having for fifty-three years been associated with its building interests. He opened some of the first streets laid out in Kansas City and which have proven among the most important thoroughfares of this metropolis, including Main, Delaware and Wyandotte streets. In 1860 he entered upon a contract to construct that portion of the Missouri Pacific Railway extending through Jackson county and was one of the pioneer railroad contractors here. Since that time his operations have covered important portions of the Cameron road, the Missouri River Railroad, the Missouri Pacific Railway and its branches. For a long period he was closely associated with railroad building and during the latter part of that time confined his energies almost exclusively to furthering the interests of the Missouri Pacific Railway in its building operations.

At the present writing Mr. Soden is devoting his time almost exclusively to real-estate investments and as a speculative builder has been instrumental in changing unsightly vacancies into attractive residence districts. Previously, however, during the period of his railway building, he rippedraped the Missouri river from the mouth of the Kaw to the old Lykins warehouse at the foot of Third street in 1870. This was an important improvement, which had marked influence on the growth and prosperity of the city. In 1861, when railroad building was suspended throughout this part of the country owing to the progress of the Civil war, Mr. Soden engaged in freight-ing between Kansas City and Colorado and so continued until the spring of 1864, when he resumed the construction of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He is prominently known as a contractor and builder and his efforts in this direction have been a forceful element in opening up the west and south-west and in promoting the improvement and growth of Kansas City.

In 1863 Mr. Soden was elected and served as first lieutenant of Company H of the Seventy-seventh Regiment of Missouri State Militia and from Governor Gamble received his commission, which he yet retains as a souvenir of that time. This regiment held itself in readiness for active duty to protect home interests during the war, and when the war closed Mr. Soden resumed his building operations, which have been quite extensive and almost uniformly successful. His investments have been made as the result of mature consideration and have had sound business principles for their basis. Many noteworthy improvements have been carried forward under his supervision or as the result of his energy and sagacity. From time to time he has embraced opportunity for becoming owner of valuable property and now has realty at the northwest corner of Walnut street and Missouri avenue, is also owner of the Commercial Hotel block at Walnut and Eleventh streets, of the Barnaby building on Main street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, of Nos. 912 and 914 Main street at the Junction, together

with other valuable property. His present home was built in the summer of 1907.

In 1865 Mr. Soden was married to Miss Delia Lackett, of Kansas City, and has a son and daughter living. His eldest son, James, while pursuing his education in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was taken ill and died. His other son, John W., now largely superintending his father's business interests, was married to Miss Walsh and has one child, Kathleen Irene. Elizabeth is the wife of John Hackel of Kansas City and they have one child, Verneta Rose.

Mr. Soden was for a half century a member of the Cathedral but on his removal to his present home transferred his membership to the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help. He is an independent voter but a citizen whose cooperation has long been counted upon as a factor in movements of public moment. He is numbered among Kansas City's pioneers. Few business men have longer remained within its borders and perhaps none have been so closely associated with the gradual development and progress of the county as Mr. Soden. His life record may well serve as a source of encouragement to others, showing what can be accomplished by determined, persistent effort, by a ready utilization of opportunity and by that sound judgment which develops through the use of one's inherent powers in adapting the lessons which life daily brings.

HARRY P. CHILD.

Harry P. Child belongs to the group of distinctive representative business men who have been the pioneers in inaugurating and building up the chief industries of this section of the country. He is now connected with various extensive and important business interests of the west, chief of these being the Kansas City Stock Yards. He first came to the city in 1859—a youth of eleven years—to return ten years later as a young man entering upon his life's work. From that time his advancement has been rapid and those who know aught of the extensive business annually conducted at the stock yards recognize in him a large factor in its development.

A native of Cincinnati, Ohio, he was born October 2, 1848, a son of Dr. Abel L. and Rebecca (Coates) Child. In the paternal line he is descended from Puritan ancestry, his father being a native of Vermont, who removed to Ohio in 1843. His mother, who was born in Pennsylvania, was of Quaker parentage. She died in his infancy and he was adopted by her sister, Mrs. J. L. Mitchener, who for the remainder of her life was all to him that a mother could be. The removal of the Mitchener family to Monmouth, Illinois, occurred when Mr. Child was six years of age and he there resided from 1854 until 1859, when the family came to Kansas City. Two years later he became a resident of Chicago, where he lived until 1869, his time being divided between the acquirement of an education in the public schools and a knowledge of the printer's trade. He served as compositor on the Chicago Evening Jour-

nal but fate held in store for him other things and on the day that the Chicago Stock Yards were opened he became one of its employes, filling various positions from that year, 1865, until 1869. He then returned to Kansas City and for two years was engaged with his uncle in the cattle shipping business. When the Kansas City Stock Yards were opened in 1871 he became connected with the company which was at the head of the enterprise, and was appointed yard master. His previous experience in the Chicago yards, his close application, his capability and his laudable ambition, secured him promotion from time to time, and as assistant superintendent, superintendent and assistant general manager he has since been connected with the yards, filling the last named position for several years. In the discharge of his duties he has displayed keen foresight, excellent executive ability and unfaltering energy, which have gained him rank with the leading business men of Kansas City. He is also a director and the vice president of the Safety Savings & Loan Association here.

On the 11th of May, 1881, Mr. Child was married to Miss Lillian M. Peirce, of Kansas City, who was born in Ohio in 1852. Her parents were Mr. and Mrs. Edgar T. Peirce, who also were of Quaker descent. Mr. Child's beautiful and tasteful home in Kansas City is supplied with all the appointments and adornments that indicate refinement and culture. One of the finest libraries of the city attests the literary taste of the owner, and the fine arts add their delights to the pleasures that are found at his fireside. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Christian Science church.

PETER D. RIDENOUR.

Peter D. Ridenour is a member of the most extensive wholesale grocery house west of the Mississippi river, and his present prominent position in commercial circles has been attained through unremitting labor, close application and the execution of well defined plans. His start in the business world was a most humble one but his recognition and utilization of opportunity has brought him to the eminent place that he now occupies.

He was born May 5, 1831, in Union county, Indiana, and in his veins flows the blood of Dutch, Scotch and German ancestry. The line is traced back to Nicholas Ridenour, who in 1739 came from Rotterdam, Holland, to America with his family, landing at Philadelphia. He settled in what is now Washington county, Maryland, near Hagerstown, where he resided until his death. His eldest son, Nicholas Ridenour, also reared his family in that neighborhood and one of his sons, Jacob Ridenour, the father of Peter Ridenour, was born in 1770. Having arrived at years of maturity he wedded Margaret Dorcas and their eldest son, Samuel, was born in 1793. In 1802 Peter Ridenour with his family removed to Hamilton county, Ohio, and two years later to Preble county, that state, establishing his home about four miles from Oxford, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits. He had a family of nine sons and nine daughters, of whom Samuel, the

eldest son, was married in 1819 to Miss Barbara Miller, a daughter of Tobias and Sarah (Henderson) Miller. On leaving Ohio they removed to Union county, Indiana, settling near the state line about a half mile south of the present village of College Corner. In the midst of dense beech woods and from the native timber they built a comfortable home, where their remaining days were passed, the death of Samuel Ridenour occurring in 1850, while his wife survived until 1883. They were buried in the cemetery at the old homestead, being laid to rest in the midst of a community in which they had long been respected citizens. They had sixteen children, eleven daughters and five sons, of whom twelve reached years of maturity.

Of this number Peter D. Ridenour was the fifth son and seventh child. His youth was a period of earnest and unremitting toil. He assisted his father in clearing the land from the timber, splitting rails, chopping wood and grubbing up the stumps. He had the opportunity of attending school for two or three months each winter, the little temple of learning being a log structure with puncheon floor. The methods of instruction were almost as primitive as the building but there Mr. Ridenour mastered the rudiments of an education and laid the foundation for the success which has come to him in later years. In the winter of 1849-50, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he started for the Pacific coast by way of the Isthmus of Panama, hoping to achieve a fortune in the mines. After a year devoted to the search for gold he returned by way of Central America to New Orleans, thence up the Mississippi river to Cincinnati, by stage to his old home. The father had died during his absence and the elder brothers had started out in life for themselves. For a few months Mr. Ridenour assisted his mother in the management and care of the home farm and in January, 1852, went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he entered upon his mercantile career as junior member of the grocery firm of Moore & Ridenour. The following year, however, he sold out and came to the middle west, looking for a place to make a home. At that time there were no railroads west of the Mississippi river but the tide of emigration was steadily flowing westward. After Mr. Ridenour had spent one winter (1855-56) in northern Iowa he concluded he was too far north and drove to Leavenworth, Kansas, and to Kansas City in December, 1856. In the spring of 1857 he went to Kansas, then in a very unsettled condition and spent the year traveling through the state, making his headquarters, however, at Lawrence. He was pleased with the country and decided to remain.

Mr. Ridenour made preparations for having a home of his own in the west but returned to Ohio, where he was married at Xenia, to Miss Sarah L. Beatty. In March he took his bride to Lawrence, where he resided until the spring of 1880, remaining for a long period one of the leading and influential business men of that place. In the spring of 1858, at Lawrence, he became acquainted with Harlow W. Baker, of Maine, and they entered into a partnership for the conduct of a grocery store under the firm name of Ridenour & Baker, which constituted the nucleus of the present extensive wholesale business. A few years later three of Mr. Baker's brothers came from Maine, while Samuel Ridenour, a brother of Peter Ridenour, came

from Ohio. Three branch houses were then established, these being conducted by Samuel Ridenour and the three Baker brothers, while the parent house at Lawrence, Kansas, continued under the management of the original partners until 1878, when all the Kansas houses were closed and the business consolidated into the present establishment at Kansas City. Death has caused various changes in the partnership, E. W. Baker having died in 1876, Alden A. Baker in 1903, and Harlow W. Baker, one of the founders of the business, on the 25th of March, 1904. He and Mr. Ridenour had been associated in business together for forty-six years, their relations remaining mutually profitable throughout this period. Their store was entirely destroyed by fire when Quantrell sacked and burned the city of Lawrence, and they had to start over without a dollar but they had good credit and an untarnished business reputation and were not long in recuperating from their losses. Their relations were always agreeable, their business successful and they remained like brothers to each other until the ties between them were severed by death.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ridenour were born six children, of whom two died in childhood, while four reached adult age. Those still living are: Kate, now the wife of John C. Lester; Edward M.; Alice B., the wife of E. A. Raymond; and Ethel B., at home. There are also eleven grandchildren. John C. Lester, Edward M. Ridenour and E. A. Raymond are all connected with the business established by our subject.

Mr. Ridenour cares little for politics but is interested in public movements and in the prosperity of Kansas City, where he has now made his home for almost thirty years, which covers the period of the city's greatest growth and development. He belongs to the little group of distinctively representative business men who have been the pioneers in inaugurating and building up the chief industries of this section of the country. He early had the sagacity and prescience to discern the eminence which the future had in store for this great and growing western country, and acting in accordance with the dictates of his faith and judgment, he has garnered in the fullness of time the generous harvest which is the just recompense of indomitable industry, spotless integrity and marvelous enterprise.

EDWARD F. NELSON.

Edward F. Nelson, during the latter years of his life, was well known as a capitalist of Kansas City. He arrived here in 1870 in company with his father, George H. Nelson. They were large landowners of Kentucky and made the trip to western Missouri to see the country. They were so well pleased with Kansas City and its prospects that they afterward spent much of their time here, but returned on frequent trips to Kentucky to supervise their invested interests in that state.

Edward F. Nelson was married in Kentucky, in 1875, to Miss Lilly Nelson, who was born in Virginia and was a daughter of Dr. Henry Nelson,

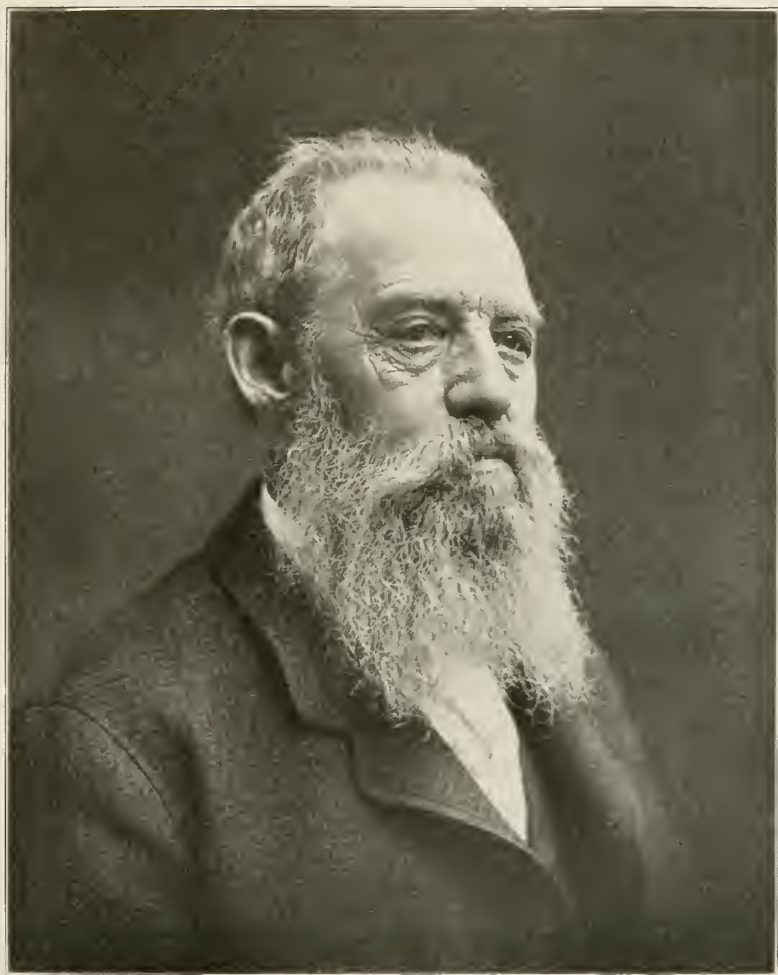
who for a long period engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. In 1865, however, he removed to Kansas City and here retired from professional labors and invested his capital in property. He was thus identified with real-estate dealings as a speculator and became the owner of considerable valuable realty. Eventually, however, he removed to St. Louis, where his remaining days were passed. His wife bore the maiden name of Catherine Ingraham and their family included a daughter, Lilly, who in 1875 became Mrs. Edward F. Nelson. By this marriage there has been born one daughter, Mary Dunlap, who lives with her mother and was educated here.

Edward F. Nelson died at his old home in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1891. In his political views he was always a stalwart democrat, but while unswerving in support of the principles of the party, political honor and preferment had no attraction for him. His religious faith was that of the Episcopal church. During his residence in Kansas City he made many friends here and became widely known. He was a man of broad general learning and culture, and association with him meant expansion and improvement. Relieved of the necessity of strenuous toil, he had time and opportunity to cultivate those graces of mind and character which made him an interesting and entertaining gentleman and Kansas City numbered him as a valued acquisition to her ranks.

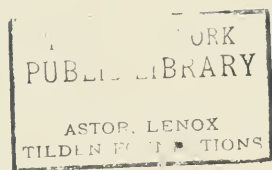
JOHN W. MERRILL.

John W. Merrill, deceased, is numbered among those who helped to make Kansas City the beautiful and attractive metropolitan center which we find today. He was born in Trumbull, Ohio, in 1827 and in early life learned and followed the printer's trade in Warren, Ohio. With a nature that could never be content with mediocrity, he gradually advanced in efficiency and made steady progress in his business career until in 1845 he became managing editor of the Mahoning Index at Canfield, Ohio. In 1847 he removed to what was then Westport but is now Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the transportation business on the Great Lakes. He became a resident of Kansas City in 1868 and made his entrance into commercial circles here as proprietor of a lumberyard at the corner of Twelfth and Walnut streets, which was then the very outskirts of the city. As the city rapidly grew and expanded he changed his location to the intersection of Eleventh and Main streets, while later he was located at Eleventh and Baltimore streets, where the Hotel Baltimore now stands. This business was finally removed to Southwest boulevard and Summit street, where it is still conducted by his son, being a part of the estate.

In 1853 Mr. Merrill was united in marriage to Miss Mary Foster. They became the parents of four sons: John F., J. Will, Charles B. and Henry C. The death of the husband and father occurred February 28, 1904, at his winter home at Tropic, Florida, on the Indian river. The residence of the family in Kansas City has for years been at No. 2612 Independence



JOHN W. MERRILL.



avenue. Mr. Merrill was a man of forceful business ability, having the power to coordinate forces and to assimilate interests, shaping and controlling them and bringing them into a unity productive of the highest results. He met with large success as a lumber merchant and also through his investments, which were judiciously made. Although he disclaimed any particular prominence, his fellow townsmen recognized his worth and appreciated his ability and his spirit of general helpfulness in connection with the upbuilding and progress of the city. He assisted materially in making Kansas City what it is today. He strongly advocated the plan of parks and boulevards and favored other movements which have been productive of excellent results here. Although quiet and unassuming in manner, he was a most companionable gentleman, broad-minded and liberal in his views, recognizing good in all and manifesting at all times a spirit of helpfulness toward his fellowmen and the city of his abode.

JAMES BUCHANAN BELL, M.D.

Dr. James Buchanan Bell, who in early life prepared for the practice of medicine and continued therein to some extent because of his humanitarian principles, was later also associated with banking interests and became one of the leading business men and capitalists of Kansas City, where he took up his abode in 1873. A native of Lexington, Rockbridge county, Virginia, he was born August 24, 1820, his parents being Victor and Ann (Hendron) Bell, who were natives of Ireland, whence they came to America in 1828, settling in Monroe county, Missouri, where the father died the following year. The mother afterward made her home in Chillicothe, Missouri, until her demise in 1863.

Dr. Bell was carefully reared by his mother and began his education in the common schools of Linn county, Missouri. He was also employed at farm labor, thus aiding in the support of the family, and at the same time continued his studies as opportunity offered. While he was still a boy his mother removed with the family to Linn county, Missouri, where he continued his education as a public-school student, and subsequently he began teaching in the schools there, being thus employed for a short time. He was likewise engaged in trading in Linn county until 1846, but in the meantime he determined to devote his time and energies to professional service, and in 1842 commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Relph, one of the first physicians of Linneus, Linn county, Missouri. During the winter of 1845-46 he went to St. Louis, where he attended medical lectures, and later pursued a second course in the winter of 1849-50. He located for practice in Mercer county, Missouri, and when he opened his office there had not a dollar, but he had been a thorough and discriminating student, and he possessed moreover strong purpose and laudable ambition, which constitute an excellent foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of success. From the beginning his practice increased steadily and

rapidly, and during the twelve years of his residence there he accumulated twenty-five thousand dollars.

Dr. Bell continued to practice in Mercer county until 1860, when he removed to Chillicothe, and there established a general mercantile store in partnership with James Leeper under the firm name of Bell & Leeper. He continued his professional work to some extent, but the demands of his commercial interests forced him to retire in part from medical practice. In 1864 he purchased Mr. Leeper's interest in the business and conducted the store alone until 1866, when he admitted P. Moore to a partnership and thus carried on general merchandising in Chillicothe until 1867. He then sought a new field of labor, organizing the Chillicothe Savings Association, which became a substantial and largely patronized bank. He was chosen president, with Greenup Bird as cashier, and continued in the banking business at Chillicothe until 1873, when he disposed of his interests there and came to Kansas City. His former success led him into larger undertakings, bringing into action his administrative ability and powers of organization.

On coming to Kansas City, Dr. Bell at once purchased a controlling interest in the Kansas City Savings Association, which is now the National Bank of Commerce, and throughout his remaining days was a prominent representative of banking interests here. Although he practically lived retired during the last twenty years of his life, he was yet financially interested in the banks and derived therefrom a gratifying annual income. He never retired altogether from the practice of medicine, but from humanitarian principles continued to labor for the alleviation of human suffering to a greater or less extent.

About the time that Dr. Bell entered upon the practice of medicine he was married, in Mercer county, Missouri, in 1850, to Miss Harriet Ballew, a native of Tazewell county, Virginia, and a daughter of William and Sarah (Oney) Ballew, both of whom were natives of Virginia, whence they removed to Mercer county, Missouri, at an early day, continuing there to reside until they were called to their final rest, the father devoting his time and energies to farming. Dr. and Mrs. Bell became the parents of four children. Pocahontas is the widow of Joseph A. Cooper, who was engaged in the wholesale shoe business in Kansas City, and afterward became the first president of the Citizens National Bank here, continuing in the banking business throughout the remainder of his life, his death here occurring in 1883. Mrs. Cooper resides here with her mother and sister and has a fine home in Colorado Springs, Colorado, where she spends the summer months. Her only child, Virgil Cooper, is married and resides at Colorado Springs, where he is engaged in the storage warehouse business. Rebecca B. Bell, the second daughter, is the widow of George Hall Lapsley, who was a native of Alabama, and spent a few years in Philadelphia, after which he came to Kansas City, where he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Cooper, in the wholesale shoe business. They remained together until Mr. Cooper entered the field of banking, after which Mr. Lapsley continued in the shoe business alone throughout his remaining days, his death occurring in 1895. Mrs. Lapsley now resides with her mother, and she has one

son, James Bell Lapsley, who is engaged in the lumber business in Coffeyville, Kansas. Victor B. Bell, who married Naney J. Lockridge, was the president of the Long-Bell Lumber Company of Kansas City, the largest lumber firm here, and remained at the head of the business until his death, which occurred in June, 1905. His widow still resides here, making her home at the corner of Thirty-seventh and McGee streets. Mary Scott, the youngest of the family, died in childhood in 1871. The son and the two sons-in-law of Mrs. Bell were very prominent and prosperous business men, occupying a leading position in commercial and financial circles of the city. The two daughters reside with their mother and are well known socially. Mrs. Lapsley, greatly interested in relics, has in her possession a bullet and also a spear from a flag which was used in the battle when Grant captured Richmond. She likewise possesses other interesting relics. Mrs. Bell is now seventy-seven years of age, but is a remarkably well preserved woman, who presides graciously over her extensive and beautiful home at No. 2543 Troost avenue, where she is living with her daughters.

The death of Dr. Bell occurred July 13, 1904, his remains being interred in Elmwood cemetery. He had been ill for about ten months. In politics he was a republican, stalwart in support of the party, and while residing in Chillicothe served as mayor of that city for two years. He likewise acted as county treasurer of Livingston county for two terms, and for several years was treasurer of the Chillicothe & Brunswick Railroad Company. During the last forty years of his life he affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and was one of its most exemplary representatives. His interest centered in his family, and he always spent his evenings at home. He greatly enjoyed reading and study, and carried his investigations far and wide into the realms of knowledge. His business enterprise and ability and his judicious investments brought him the success that numbered him among the bankers and capitalists of Kansas City, while many of the acquaintances of his earlier days remember him for valued professional service. His life was honorable, his actions manly and sincere, and his worth as an individual and citizen was widely acknowledged.

COLONEL WILLIAM CHARLES GLASS.

Colonel William Charles Glass, now deceased, was numbered among the veterans of the Civil war and from the ranks rose to the position of commander of his regiment, thus gaining the title by which he was uniformly known. A native of Ireland, he was born in County Donegal in 1837 and was a son of William and Esther (Cassady) Glass, the former a farmer by occupation. One daughter of the family, Mrs. Elizabeth Doherty, still resides on the old homestead.

Colonel Glass was a poor boy. He had but limited opportunities, his educational advantages being confined to a short attendance at a public school. His elder brother, James Glass, came to the United States about

1849, settling at Sedalia, Missouri, where he at first conducted a grocery store, while later he engaged in the wholesale liquor business. Seeing the opportunities for advancement in business life in the new world, he sent for his brother William to join him in the United States and about 1851, when fourteen years of age, Colonel Glass arrived in America. He crossed the Atlantic to New York. His brother, James Glass, was for a time fireman in Chicago, belonging to the Fire Zouaves. Eventually Colonel Glass drifted to Bushnell, Illinois, and the money which he had managed to save from his earnings in the intervening years enabled him to embark in merchandising, which business he conducted successfully for some time.

In the meantime, however, two important chapters had been added to his life history—the first his service in the Civil war; the second his marriage. In 1861 he offered his services to his adopted country as a defender of the Union cause, enlisting as a private in the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The history of that regiment is the record of his military career. He was always found at his post of duty, whether on the long marches, the firing line or the picket line, and his fidelity and meritorious conduct won him promotion through the various ranks until he became colonel of his regiment. He served under General McClelland, participated in many of the hotly contested battles of the war and was wounded at Vicksburg. He did not leave the front, however, but continued with his regiment until the close of the war and his own valor and great fearlessness inspired the men who served under him. With a most creditable military record he returned to his home, wearing the insignia of the colonel's rank.

The following year Colonel Glass was married in Peoria, Illinois, to Miss Ellen Carr, of that city, a daughter of James Carr, who was from the south. Unto them were born two children: William J., whose birth occurred in Kansas City in 1880; and Helen, at home.

On coming to Kansas City Colonel Glass established a wholesale liquor house. His business prospered and he extended its scope from time to time, enlarging his plant to meet the growing demands of the trade. As his success increased he made judicious investment in property and acquired much real-estate. For several years prior to his demise his entire time and attention were given to the supervision of his real-estate interests, from which he derived a gratifying annual income, while his holdings enabled him to leave his family in very comfortable financial circumstances.

Colonel Glass was particularly fond of travel, spent much time in the south and the southwest and also made trips to Europe, visiting the many points of modern, historic and scenic interest in the old world and gaining that broad culture and knowledge which only travel can bring. A communicant of the Roman Catholic church, he served as one of the official committee of St. Aloysius. His political allegiance was given to the democracy but aside from any political connection he did active and effective work for the interests of his adopted city. He was a member of the first park board and assisted in planning the boulevard system, which is one of the most attractive features of the city. He always gave his support to every movement for municipal advancement and his labors were far-reaching and beneficial.

In the circle of his social acquaintances he was found to be a genial, courteous and entertaining companion, while in the home he was devoted to the welfare of his wife and children, finding his greatest happiness in administering to their comfort and welfare.

JOHN F. BELLEMERE.

John F. Bellemere, deceased, was in Kansas City for but a brief period but the family are well known here and his wife was the builder of the Bellemere block at the southwest corner of Twelfth and Cherry streets. She was a resident of Kansas City from 1878 until her death in 1908 and her daughter, Mrs. Clark, is still living here.

Mr. Bellemere was born in Hamilton near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1823, and was descended from a noted French family. His father was a native of France and was one of the Napoleon bodyguards until he came to America. He engaged in the real-estate business in Hamilton, Pennsylvania, and also in and near Philadelphia, handling much property in that part of the state. His wife was born near Philadelphia and both spent their last days in Hamilton, Pennsylvania.

John F. Bellemere acquired his education in the public schools of his native town and entered business life as a draughtsman for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company there, continuing in that business until the close of the war in 1865. He afterward learned the trade of a master mechanic in Philadelphia, and subsequently accepted a position as master mechanic at Reading, Pennsylvania, for the Eastern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is now a part of the Philadelphia & Reading system. Throughout his remaining days he was thus connected with the business interests of Reading, was faithful to every responsibility that devolved upon him and had the entire confidence of the corporation which he represented.

While residing in Reading, Mr. Bellemere was married to Miss Sarah A. Horff, a native of that place, born December 8, 1826. Her parents spent their early lives in Gettysburg, where the father was a brick-mason and subsequently he removed to Reading, where he continued in the same line of business until his death, both he and his wife passing away there. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bellemere five children were born: Mary E., who is now the widow of Henry J. Conrad and resides in San Francisco, California; William Francis, a tobacco merchant of Reading, Pennsylvania; John Henry, who is engaged in the photo supply business at Salt Lake City, Utah; George Lafayette, a retired grocery merchant, living in Kansas City; and Ida V., the wife of J. Stewart Clark, also a resident of Kansas City. Mr. Clark is a traveling salesman for the James S. Kirk Company of Chicago and unto him and his wife have been born a son and daughter: Dr. Harold B. Clark and Mildred Adell Clark. The son has recently graduated from Hahnemann Medical College and will enter upon the active practice of his profession in Kansas City. The daughter is at home with her parents.

While Mr. Bellemere was busily engaged as a master mechanic in Reading, his wife, who had relatives living in Kansas City, came here in 1878, accompanied by her daughter and the same year began investing in property here. She built the Bellemere block at the corner of Twelfth and Cherry streets and it is still one of the substantial structures of the city. In 1880 Mr. Bellemere came to Kansas City but he and his wife intended to return to Reading. However, he was taken ill here and died on the 29th of January, 1881. He was a prominent Mason and held the highest offices in the Knight Templar commandery of Reading, while his wife was connected with the Eastern Star lodge there. In his political views Mr. Bellemere was a democrat and while he did not seek nor desire office, was always interested in progressive citizenship. He held membership in the Lutheran church and was a man of many excellent traits of character, respected by all who knew him for his business ability and enterprise and for his many sterling traits. His daughter, Mrs. Clark, is a member of the English Lutheran church of Kansas City.

Mrs. Bellemere maintained her residence at No. 521 East Twelfth street—a part of the Bellemere block—until 1900, when she sold that property and made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Clark at No. 17 Spring street. She was identified with Kansas City's interests for thirty years and therefore saw much of its growth and development. Here she gained many warm friends, being widely known. She traveled far on life's journey, having passed the eighty-first milestone at the time of her death and received the respect which ever crowns a well spent life.

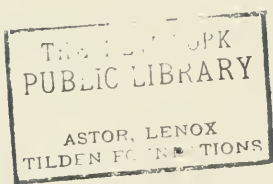
HON. DANIEL S. TWITCHELL.

Hon. Daniel S. Twitchell, known as "one of the most public spirited citizens of Kansas City," and as an attorney whose prominence made him the peer of the ablest members of the bar here, was connected with professional and public interests in the city and state through many years. He became a pioneer of the metropolis of western Missouri, arriving here in 1865. His birth occurred near Ann Arbor in Scio township, Washtenaw county, Michigan, April 11, 1834, his parents being Jonas and Refine (Weekes) Twitchell. The father was a native of Vermont and in 1832 removed to Washtenaw county, Michigan, where he located on a farm in what was called the Vermont settlement. There he engaged in general agricultural pursuits until his later life, when he removed to Minnesota and made his home with his son, Dr. R. W. Twitchell. His death there occurred in 1880, when he had reached the age of eighty-two years. His wife, who died in Michigan, was of Quaker faith. She was born in Philadelphia and became noted as a poetess and historian of her day. Her authorship includes such works as *Weekes' Poems*, *Lectures to Young Men*, the *Life of William Penn* and other notable literary productions.

In the family were three sons and two daughters, of whom Daniel S. Twitchell was the youngest. In his early boyhood he attended a country



D. S. TWITCHELL.



school about a mile from his father's farm, pursuing his studies during the winter seasons, while in the summer months he assisted in the labors of the fields. Reared in a cultured home, he had the advantage of good books and his evening hours were usually devoted to reading and study. On leaving home to provide for his own support, he worked upon neighboring farms, receiving a salary of twelve dollars per month. By the time he finished a course in the country schools he had saved up sixty-five dollars and with this money went to Oberlin, Ohio, where he used his little capital in paying the expenses of a college course in Oberlin College. He had to supplement his savings, however, by earnings at night work. Four years were passed as a student in that institution, after which he returned to Washtenaw county, Michigan, and began the study of law. He then entered the law office of Hiram J. Beakes of Ann Arbor, who directed his reading for a few years, and in 1858 he successfully passed the examination which secured his admission to the bar. He then opened an office in Ann Arbor, where he practiced for a year, at the end of which time, being desirous of gaining still broader and more accurate knowledge of legal principles, he matriculated in the law department of the University of Michigan in 1860, becoming a member of the first law class of that now famous school. He was graduated with high honors in 1861 and almost immediately afterward he enlisted for service in the Civil war, raising a company for active duty at the front. He was commissioned captain, but on account of the illness of his wife was compelled to resign. He ever remained, however, a faithful advocate of the Union cause, doing what he could to advance its interests at home and afterward doing duty in the department of the provost marshal. Prior to becoming a student, or in 1859, he had been elected city recorder of Ann Arbor and in 1860 was elected circuit court commissioner for Washtenaw county, while later he became prosecuting attorney. He filled all of those offices in capable manner and at the same time attended to the duties of a growing law practice. In 1865, however, having become dissatisfied with that country, he decided to establish his home in the west and removed to Kansas City, where he opened a law office.

In the meantime Mr. Twitchell had been married in Jackson, Michigan, to Miss Delia Scott, who died in Kansas City in 1867. They were the parents of two children, Ralph E. and Wirt Beecher. The elder son attended the University of Kansas at Lawrence, afterward returned to Ann Arbor and was graduated in the law department of the State University there. He is now a very prominent attorney of Las Vegas, New Mexico, being considered the best trial lawyer of that territory. He married Miss Olivia Collins of St. Joseph, Missouri, who died in New Mexico, leaving one child, Waldo, eighteen years of age. Wirt Beecher, now residing in Kelvin, Arizona, is a mining expert and owner of various copper properties in that territory. He frequently visits in Kansas City with his stepmother, the present Mrs. Twitchell, who faithfully took the part of an own mother to her stepchildren. On the 13th of April, 1869, in Kansas City, Mr. Twitchell was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary Benjamin, a native of Lexington, Kentucky, and a daughter of Mrs. Emeline Boullt, a native of

the state of New York, who in 1859 came to Kansas City and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Twitchell, in 1900.

Mr. Twitchell had been a resident of Kansas City for only a comparatively brief period before he had built up a large law practice which made constant demands upon his time and attention throughout his remaining days. He had in an eminent degree that rare ability of saying in a convincing way the right thing at the right time. With a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the fundamental principles of law, he combined a familiarity with statutory law and a sober, clear judgment. He soon took high rank as a most able and successful lawyer. He was modest and retiring, adhering to the old views of professional ethics, which discountenance all manner of advertising and self-adulation. He was, however, strong in argument, clear in his reasonings and logical in his deductions and his practice became of a most important character, connecting him with the leading litigation heard in the courts.

In politics Mr. Twitchell was a stalwart republican, with firm faith in the principles of the party as most conducive to good government. He recognized it as a duty as well as privilege of the American citizen to uphold his political principles at the polls and to labor for their adoption along legitimate lines. He was therefore known as an active worker in republican ranks and was frequently called to public office. In 1869 he was elected city attorney and counselor and in 1881, 1882 and 1883 was likewise elected city counselor. In 1876 he was chosen a delegate to the republican national convention at Cincinnati and was made assistant secretary of that body. In the years 1872, 1876 and 1890 he was the nominee of his party for congress in what was known as the fifth congressional district of Missouri and in 1874 he was its nominee for attorney general. He always polled a large vote but it is a well known fact that this is a democratic stronghold.

In his social relations Mr. Twitchell was connected with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks, being identified with the local lodges of these different organizations in Kansas City. He was one of the founders of the Early Settlers Historical Society here, which now has a large membership and its establishment upon a safe basis and its subsequent growth were due in no small degree to his labors. When death came to him, March 31, 1901, nearly all of Kansas City pioneers now living attended the funeral services, also nearly every member of the Kansas City bar and of the Knights of Pythias lodge with which he was affiliated. He was regarded as a peer of the ablest attorneys of Missouri and the regard in which he was held because of his strong personal characteristics was no less pronounced than was his professional prominence. Following his demise the Kansas City Bar Association held a meeting in honor of his memory, at which speeches were made by J. V. C. Karnes, W. C. Searritt and C. W. Clarke, while C. S. Palmer, president of the association, presided. In his opening remarks, President Palmer said: "The late Colonel Twitchell was one of the most public spirited men of our community. He was always ready to do something for the welfare of the city." The committee named to draw up resolutions closed its report with the following: "He is dead, but

his memory will be long cherished by those who have struggled with him in laying the foundations of this young and growing city. Our great profession is elevated and dignified by men of his high character. We commend his spirit to the God who gave it, with the comforting reflection that he lived not in vain."

Mrs. Twitchell is a member of the Grace Episcopal church, in the work of which she takes much interest and Mr. Twitchell was a frequent attendant at the church services. She owns a nice home at 3104 Perry avenue, where she resided with her husband for several years prior to his demise. She is prominent socially here and possesses more than ordinary ability as a writer and along literary lines. Among the most genial of men, of strong intellectuality, of firm purpose and of high ideals, Mr. Twitchell was honored wherever known and most of all where best known.

JUDGE JOHN C. TARSNEY.

Judge John C. Tarsney, lawyer, lawmaker and jurist, was born in Medina, Michigan, November 7, 1845. His parents, Timothy and Mary (Murray) Tarsney, were natives of Ireland and in early manhood and womanhood came to the United States, becoming residents of Rochester, New York, where they were married. Subsequently they removed to Toledo, Ohio, and afterward to Medina, Michigan. The father devoted almost his entire life to general agricultural pursuits and died in Sacramento, California, where he had gone for the benefit of his health in 1859. His wife passed away in 1883.

Judge Tarsney was reared in Hillsdale, Michigan, to which place his parents removed when he was only about fifteen months old. The public schools of that city afforded him his educational privileges and in 1862, when a youth of seventeen years, he espoused the Union cause and joined the boys in blue of Company E, Fourth Michigan Infantry. It was on the 26th of August that he joined the army and, remaining with his command until the close of the war, being mustered out on the 5th of June, 1865, his service at the front covering nearly three years. But a boy when he entered the army, the experiences through which he passed were such as awakened the elements of manhood and he came from the south with a knowledge of the world and its experiences far beyond that of young men of similar years whose early manhood is passed within the shelter of home. He had participated in many sanguinary engagements, including the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg, on the 2d of July, 1863, he was wounded and taken prisoner and was sent to Belle Isle, while later he was incarcerated at Andersonville and Millen and afterward at Savannah. He was released as a prisoner of war November 21, 1864, after seventeen months spent in southern prison pens. When again at liberty he rejoined his regiment and participated in the campaign of 1865, beginning with Hatcher's Run. He was present at the battle of Five Forks and at the

evacuation of Petersburg and also witnessed the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox.

Following his discharge Judge Tarsney returned to Michigan and continued his education as a high school student at Hudson, where he was graduated with the class of 1867. Determining upon a professional career, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan and was graduated with the class of 1869. He then located for practice in Hudson, Michigan, where he remained until 1872, when he came to Kansas City, remaining an active and prominent member of the bar here until 1888. In 1874 he was chosen city attorney and filled the position for two years. From 1875 until 1888 he was attorney for the street railway companies of Kansas City and in the last mentioned year was elected to congress from his district and was returned to the office in 1890, 1892 and 1894. Thus for four consecutive terms he represented his district in the council chambers of the nation, where he was not without influence in molding congressional opinions and actions. In 1896 he was appointed by Grover Cleveland associate justice of the supreme court of Oklahoma territory and served upon the bench until March, 1899. Returning in that year to Kansas City, he resumed the practice of law, in which he has since been engaged and is recognized as one of the learned and able lawyers of western Missouri, capably handling litigated interests before the courts and rendering valuable service as counsel. He has also been identified with the coal industry of the city and owns coal properties in Adair county, this state.

On the 10th of May, 1871, Judge Tarsney was married to Miss Mary Behan, of Adrian, Michigan, and unto them were born five children, but all are now deceased. Judge and Mrs. Tarsney maintain their home at the Coates House and Mrs. Tarsney, very prominent in benevolent work, is the executive head of the Perry Memorial Orphan Boys' Home, is actively connected with the Associated Charities of Kansas City and with various other charitable and civic orders promoting the interests of the poor and advancing the intellectual and moral development of the community. Judge and Mrs. Tarsney are communicants of the Catholic church and his political allegiance has been unswervingly given to the democracy, which recognizes in him one of its distinguished leaders in Missouri.

A. J. HIGLEY.

A. J. Higley, of Kansas City, in his real-estate business is largely handling western lands and few real-estate men have better knowledge of property values in the west than does he. Mr. Higley was born in Rutland, Ohio, October 1, 1851. His father, Julius B. Higley, was born November 9, 1822, on the same farm on which occurred the birth of his son.

His father was Cyrus Higley and his grandfather Brewster Higley, the first settler in that section of Ohio, to which locality he removed from Rutland, Vermont, and the town and township were named by him in memory

of his former place of residence. When he took up his abode in Ohio the nearest store was at Marietta and there he went for his merchandise and mail. He had much to do with the early development and settlement of that section of Meigs county, aiding in laying broad and deep the foundation upon which has been built the later progress and prosperity of the locality. He and his wife had made the journey from New England on horseback and when they dismounted for the last time on reaching their destination Mrs. Higley hitched the horse to a small mulberry sapling and camped on what is now the site of the cemetery. The sapling in the course of years grew to an immense tree, died and was cut down. There was later a marble slab inserted into the stump of the tree, on which was inscribed an account of the use to which she had put the tree as a hitching post in that early day. Both Brewster Higley and his son Cyrus were buried in that cemetery. Julius B. Higley, however, left the old home in Ohio and came west with his family in 1866, purchasing a half section of land five miles southeast of Lee's Summit, in Jackson county, Missouri. The farm is now owned by a man of the name of Smart. It continued to be the residence of Julius Higley until 1882, when he removed to Reno county, Kansas, where he made his home until his death, passing away in Sterling, that state, on the 6th of July, 1905, when in his eighty-third year. During his early manhood he was a warm and close friend of Colonel Van Horn, who was then conducting a newspaper at Pomeroy, Ohio, and this friendship continued throughout life.

Julius Higley was married to Miss Maria L. Fuqua, daughter of John Fuqua, a native of France who came to this country as a young man and located in Greenup county, Kentucky, where he became the possessor of extensive landed interests and prior to the war was the owner of two hundred slaves, who were employed in the cultivation and improvement of his plantation.

A. J. Higley, whose name introduces this review, spent the first fifteen years of his life in the state of his nativity and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Missouri. He was educated in the public schools of Ohio, and Missouri and also attended college at Beloit, Wisconsin. Leaving the home farm in 1878 he went to Hutchinson, Kansas, where he took up the study of law in the office of Houk & Brown, the junior partner of the firm being for several years judge of the court of the ninth judicial district and later a member of congress. After thorough preliminary reading Mr. Higley was admitted to the bar and engaged in practice, conducting a real-estate and loan business in connection with his law work. He was identified with those interests in Hutchinson for seventeen years and in 1895 came to Kansas City, since which time he has given his attention to real-estate dealing, buying and selling western lands, in which he is very successful. He has negotiated many important realty transfers and is largely familiar with the property that is upon the market and its possible diminution or appreciation in value, so that he has been enabled to make judicious purchases and profitable sales.

Mr. Higley was married on the 6th of September, 1876, to Miss Emma E. Howe, of Kewanee, Illinois, a daughter of Colonel J. H. Howe, who com-

manded a brigade during the Civil war and was later commissioned a brigadier general. He was closely associated with General Grant during the period of hostilities and when the hero of Appomattox was occupying the White House, Colonel Howe was appointed by him to the position of chief justice of Wyoming. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Higley has been blessed with four children: Florence E., now the wife of George E. Kimball, of Rochester, New York; Clyde S., who is associated with his father in business; John, who is connected with the Belt Line Lumber Company, of Kansas City; and Helen L., who is attending high school.

Mr. Higley has never taken an active part in political affairs, preferring to concentrate his undivided attention upon his business interests, which, capably conducted, have brought him signal success.

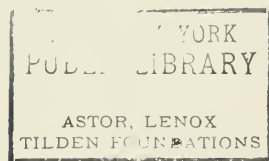
JAMES M. GREENWOOD, LL. D.

James Mickleborough Greenwood, author, educator and lecturer, was born November 15, 1837, in Sangamon county, Illinois, his parents being Edmund and Jeanette (Foster) Greenwood. The ancestral history is traced back to William Greenwood, who in 1635 emigrated from England, his native country, to Virginia. The maternal grandfather, Peyton Foster, was descended from a Huguenot family that migrated to South Carolina at an early day. His wife was connected with the Daniel and Mickleborough families of Virginia, and thus back of Mr. Greenwood of this review there is an ancestry honorable and distinguished.

In 1824 the paternal grandfather settled upon a farm in Sangamon county, Illinois, and not far distant was the boyhood home of James M. Greenwood, who at the age of eight years began attending school, while his leisure hours from the time that he could read were devoted to such books as he could procure in the neighborhood. In 1852 his father removed with the family to Adair county, Missouri, settling near the present site of Brashear, where he died in 1902. In his youth James M. Greenwood divided his time between the duties of the farm, the acquirement of an education, and the enjoyment which he derived from hunting. His educational privileges, however, were meager for the nearest school was seven miles from his home, so that on rainy days and in the evenings he pursued his lessons at his own fireside. Text-books were scarce but the death of a scholarly man of the neighborhood resulted in the sale of a number of volumes which Mr. Greenwood purchased with money he had made selling a two year old steer. These books included a Latin grammar, Virgil, first and second book in Spanish, an algebra, a geometry, a book on surveying, Butler's analogy, and Olmstead's philosophy, and Mr. Greenwood set to work to master the contents. Without a teacher he gained a comprehensive knowledge of mathematics, philosophy and a fair knowledge of Spanish and Latin. He displayed natural aptitude in his studies and with great desire for education he eagerly embraced every opportunity for adding to his learning, and throughout his



J. M. GREENWOOD.



entire life has been a close and discriminating student, being now widely recognized as a man of broad and scholarly attainments. When he was sixteen years of age, however, he had but six terms' schooling and between that and the age of twenty he attended school but twenty-five days. In 1857 he entered the Methodist Seminary at Canton, Missouri, where he made a record without parallel in its history. He would have completed a four years' course in ten months had he not been obliged to discontinue his studies on account of impaired health. However, the course was practically completed, as he passed examinations in twenty different branches. He read law under the direction of his two uncles, Rev. George W. Foster and Colonel J. D. Foster, from 1858 until 1861, and when the war broke out he gave his law books to his brother and went into service. A part of his time during this period was also given to farm work.

On the 1st of November, 1859, Mr. Greenwood was married to Miss Amanda McDaniel, a teacher in Kirksville, whose ambitions and talents were similar to his own. From 1862 until 1864 Mr. Greenwood served in the Missouri State Militia.

His active connection with the teacher's profession began when he was seventeen years of age, successfully teaching a school in Adair county, Missouri. At a later date he was urged to apply for a vacant school at Lima, Illinois, but it was against his principles to ask for the position. He was then induced by the school directors to visit the town, and when one inquired concerning his politics he received the answer, "It is none of your business. If you want politics taught in your school you must look for another teacher. for I am too good a patriot to be a parti-san and too good a Christian to be a sectarian." He was engaged on condition of his obtaining a certificate from the county superintendent. The commissioner wrote questions upon the blackboard, giving him three hours in which to answer. He asked for an immediate oral examination, answered all the questions and received a first grade certificate—the first one issued in the county. In 1864 Mr. Greenwood returned to Adair county, Missouri, where he taught a winter school in 1864-65, which was interrupted by smallpox, and afterward worked in offices of circuit clerk and county clerk. In the fall of 1865, he taught at Lima, Illinois, and the following year he taught a winter term in Knox county, Missouri. During all these years his spare time was devoted to mathematical studies, history, philosophy and reading international law. In 1867 he became the teacher of mathematics, natural philosophy and logic in a private normal school opened by Dr. Joseph Baldwin at Kirksville, Missouri, where he continued for seven years, becoming recognized throughout the state as a superior mathematician. During this time his wife acted as principal of the model training department. Early in 1861 Mr. Greenwood, Mr. W. P. Nason and Rev. D. M. Kniter organized the first teacher's institute in northwestern Missouri, at Kirksville, and actively participated in its work. He and his wife without solicitation on their part were called to Mount Pleasant College at Huntsville, Missouri, in 1870, Mr. Greenwood as teacher of mathematics, logic, rhetoric and reading, and his wife as teacher of botany, history and primary work. After six months they resigned that

Mr. Greenwood might accept the chair of mathematics in Kirksville Normal, which had become a state school. He had been offered the presidency of the institution, but declined, stating that Dr. Baldwin had established the school and it would be injustice to him. In June, 1874, J. V. C. Karnes, treasurer of the board of education of Kansas City, wrote to Mr. Greenwood, asking him to apply for the position of superintendent of the schools here. He refused to make application, but said he would accept if elected, and he was chosen for the position over sixteen applicants. Kansas City's population then numbered twenty-eight thousand and the schools had just become well established. However, there were still many obstacles and discordant elements, while limited means proved a stumbling block. Mr. Greenwood succeeded in restoring harmony and created a public sentiment favorable for the necessary financial support. He organized a teacher's institute, introduced improved methods of management, discipline and class recitations, and, in fact, so improved the schools that in the second year there was a gain of two hundred and fifty-five in daily average attendance, while at the close of the school year of 1877-78, the Kansas City schools were recognized as the best in the west. To his efforts was due the systematic organization of laboratory science and literary studies in the high school, which was the first in the west to introduce these systems now in vogue in nearly all institutions of similar grade. His entire disregard of local interests in hiring teachers and the so-called claims of home teachers was also an element in his success in his work in the schools, for he considered only the capability of those who sought the positions and without discrimination recommended teachers according to their worth. His own zeal and interest in the work became the inspiration of others, and Kansas City schools made progress unequaled up to that time in the history of education here.

Professor Greenwood is also well known as an author, his writings being largely confined to works upon education and kindred topics. In 1884 he was appointed to revise Ray's Higher Arithmetic; in 1887 he wrote Principles of Education Practically Applied; published by the Appletons; in 1888 prepared a historical sketch of Missouri for Butler's Advanced Geography; in 1890 wrote A Complete Manual on Teaching Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry and published by Maynard, Merrill & Company; and in association with Dr. Artemus Martin wrote A History of American Arithmetics and a Biographical Sketch of the Authors, which was issued as a government publication. For years he has been a reviser of standard mathematical works. In 1905, with Mr. G. B. Longan and Mr. J. H. Mackley, he prepared an elementary and also a common school arithmetic, published in New York. His annual reports and mass of educational literature, of which he is the author, have received commendation from highest authorities. He has been a frequent contributor to leading magazines, reviews and educational journals. His writings have covered a wide scope and have shown broad research, advanced thought and original ideas.

In 1895 Professor Greenwood made a tour of Europe with a company of distinguished men, including Dr. William T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, the purpose of the trip being to observe the progress

of education in some of the principal European countries. They visited many of the leading schools, colleges and universities abroad and gained many valuable ideas concerning educational methods in vogue in European centers of learning. Through his efforts the official map of 1897, issued by the commissioner of the land office and showing the original Louisiana Purchase, was corrected.

As a lecturer, as well as educator and author, Professor Greenwood is known throughout the country, and his addresses have been styled as eloquent, logical and original. He is indeed a fluent and forcible speaker, his thoughts being presented at times with a terse and decisive logic, according to the subject, while on other occasions he has shown himself master of the art of rhetoric. Since 1870 he has delivered more than one thousand lectures throughout the country, and at all times he has stimulated the thought of his auditors, bringing to them new ideas which have resulted in a breadth of vision concerning many important themes. In 1876 he was president of the Missouri State Teachers' Association and was again its president in 1906, an honor conferred on no other educator of the state. In 1887 he was elected a life director of the National Educational Association, and from 1890 until 1895 was its treasurer and in 1898 its president and he is now a member of its Board of Trustees. In the same year the University of Missouri conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, having received the degree of Master of Arts in 1873. It was largely through his efforts that Dr. William T. Harris was chosen commissioner of education by President Harrison, to whom Mr. Harris was politically opposed.

Deprived in youth of the advantages which many enjoy, Dr. Greenwood made for himself the opportunities which he otherwise lacked and has steadily progressed along lines of intellectual attainment. Early in his career he made it his purpose and aim to master thoroughly every subject to which he gave his attention, and as he has continued his study and research this has given him a breadth of view and clear understanding manifest in his forceful discussion of many subjects which have claimed public attention. The peer and friend of many of the ablest educators and government men of the country, his labors for educational advancement and his contributions to technical and general literature and entitle him to be known as one of the benefactors of the twentieth century.

VERDI I. BANTA.

Verdi I. Banta, manager of the Heim Brewery, has spent almost his entire life in Kansas City, for his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Banta, removed here when the son was but three months old, his birth having occurred in Lafayette, Indiana, June 7, 1865. The father was a native of Lockport, New York, born in 1835, and acquired his education in the country schools. He was reared as a farm boy, spending his youth in the home

of his father, Peter Banta, a native of New York city, who, leaving the metropolis, became identified with agricultural interests in the interior of the state.

Daniel W. Banta left Lockport when a young man and made his way to Michigan, where he worked at the painter's trade. He afterward removed to St. Louis and eventually came to Kansas City, arriving here in 1858. It was a frontier town at that time and all to the west stretched an undeveloped, unsettled region, for only a few white men had penetrated into that section of the country, which was largely in possession of the red race. Mr. Banta traded with the Indians for years. Another element in his life record worthy of note is the fact that he was the organizer of the first band of Kansas City, known as Banta's Band, its meetings being held in the basement of the old Long building at the corner of Fifth and Main streets. He played many brass and string instruments, including the violin and was a proficient musician as well as a lover of the art. He led his band for thirty years and when the Civil war broke out the band enlisted as a body and served for four years as part of an Illinois regiment. At its close Daniel Banta held the rank of major. While at the front he was wounded in the head but recovered from his injuries and at the close of the war returned to Kansas City, where he resumed trading with the Indians. He had a large store at the corner of Sixteenth street and Grand avenue and for a time was in partnership with Milton McGee. He not only traded with the Indians but did an extensive business in the shipment of buffalo robes, sending thousands of these to the markets of the east.

He became an important factor in the upbuilding of this section of the country and was connected with the construction of the first railroad—the Northern Pacific—through Kansas City. After the completion of this line across the Sunflower state he ceased trading with the Indians, selling his business to a St. Louis firm, after which he devoted his attention to his band interests and to music until 1890. In that year he removed to Westport, where he purchased the Green farm, whereon he made his home until his death, which occurred March 9, 1905. Some time prior to his demise he purchased the old family homestead at Clifton Park near Saratoga, New York, and this he improved. Following his demise his widow and one daughter removed to this home and there Mrs. Banta passed away October 7, 1906, her remains being interred by the side of her husband in Forest Hill cemetery of Kansas City.

Mr. Banta was a republican in his political views and both he and his wife were members of St. Mary's Episcopal church at the corner of Eighth and Walnut streets. His life in all of its relations and purposes was actuated by high and honorable principles and was in harmony with his professions of religion and with all that membership in the Masonic fraternity implies. He was likewise a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Old Settlers' Association. His interests were so closely connected with the improvement of Kansas City from its pioneer days until the latter part of the nineteenth century that no history of the city would be complete without mention of his life and a tribute to his mem-

ory. Unto him and his wife were born two children, the daughter being Hattie S., now Mrs. Clark P. Smith, of Clifton Park, New York.

Verdi I. Banta attended the Franklin public school at Fourteenth and Washington streets to the age of fourteen years, when he entered the employ of the government as a letter carrier, but he had scarcely more than become connected with the service when congress passed a law prohibiting all under eighteen years of age remaining in the service. Mr. Banta then obtained employment in the postoffice and remained in the federal building for fifteen years, working his way upward by various promotions to the responsible position of superintendent of the general delivery. He acted in that capacity for eight years and was one of the most trusted employes in the postoffice. Removing to Westport, he was appointed postmaster at that place by President Harrison to fill out the unexpired term of Postmaster Love. At the end of two years, however, he resigned and was made deputy sheriff under Sheriff W. S. Pontius, resigning his position to accept that of city collector of the Ferd Heim Brewery. In June, 1907, he was appointed manager of the brewery, which position he has since filled. He is a capable business man of executive ability and keen discrimination and is giving entire satisfaction to those whom he represents.

Mr. Banta was married in Kansas City, on the 3d of June, 1893, to Miss Gertrude Putnam, of this city, a daughter of Nathan W. Putnam. She was born at the corner of Ninth and Harrison streets and by her marriage has become the mother of two children: Verdi and Nathan. Mr. Banta is a republican in his political views, is a member of the fraternal order of Eagles and a communicant of the Episcopal church. For forty-three years he has been a resident of Kansas City and Jackson county and as an interested witness has watched the transformation which has been wrought as it has emerged from pioneer conditions and taken on all the evidences of modern metropolitan life.

MRS. CARRIE WESTLAKE WHITNEY.

Mrs. Carrie Westlake Whitney is a Virginian by birth, and a Missourian by adoption; she was born on a large plantation in Virginia, and is the daughter of Wellington Bracée and Helen (Van Waters) Westlake. As customary with southern people, Mrs. Whitney received her education in private schools. Her parents moved to Missouri, near Sedalia, in her early years and Mrs. Whitney attended school in St. Louis, where she lived with relatives. Mrs. Whitney was married December 1, 1885, to Mr. James Steele Whitney, who died in February, 1890.

Mrs. Whitney was appointed librarian of the Kansas City Public Library March, 1881, and has since held the position continuously, beginning as custodian of a thousand volumes, to-day she has charge of ninety thousand volumes. Mrs. Whitney has been a member of the American Library Association since 1889, attending the conferences every year; she is also a mem-

ber of the Missouri branch of American Folk-lore Society; and associate member of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.

Mrs. Whitney's years of service as librarian have made her name familiar in every household; her greatest achievement as librarian has been her influence with children. The reference department has been the foundation of the library, of which Mrs. Whitney is the head, and thus has developed one of the foremost institutions in Kansas City. While the growth of Mrs. Whitney's work has not been marvelous, the library has advanced step by step until to-day it ranks among the advanced libraries of the century.

Mrs. Whitney's biography is the history of the Kansas City Public Library.

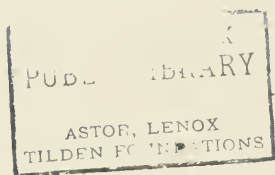
JAMES YATES.

James Yates, who for a long period figured in business circles in Kansas City as a man of enterprise, practical ideas and force of character, met that measure of success which always follows intense activity, intelligently directed. For a quarter of a century he was connected with the ice trade and later was president of the Economic Asphalt Repair Company, but spent the last year of his life in honorable retirement from labor. He was born in Fonda, New York, in 1844, and was reared and educated in the Empire state and became a student in Union College at Schenectady, New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1863. Soon afterward he went to the west and became connected with railroad interests and was employed by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad for a year as purchasing agent, with headquarters at Burlington, Iowa. About 1865 he located in Atchison, Kansas, where he established a retail lumber business and afterward broadened the scope of his activity by becoming connected with the ice trade as well.

In 1878 Mr. Yates returned to the state of New York and was there married to Miss Margaret Hesler, of Fort Plain, a granddaughter of Goulean Verplanck, of Holland descent. He then returned to the west with his bride, establishing their home in Atchison. As a dealer in lumber and ice he met with success, his business developing along substantial lines, and in 1882 a branch was established in Kansas City. Two years later the original office was discontinued and Mr. Yates came to Kansas City to reside, organizing here the Yates Ice Company, dealers in natural ice. He built large ice houses at Bean Lake, with a capacity of sixty-five thousand tons, and established business in this city. He was one of the first to engage here in the sale of ice and gradually his trade increased to extensive proportions, until he was employing seventy-five men and utilizing twenty-five teams in carrying on his business. In 1897 he sold out his retail business to the People's Ice Company and carried on a wholesale ice business until 1904. Prosperity attended him in this branch of the trade and he continued successfully for seven years, when he disposed of his ice houses and retired from that line of



JAMES YATES.



commercial activity. He then became connected with the Economic Asphalt Repair Company as president, with D. H. Bows as vice-president and manager, and W. H. Seager as secretary and treasurer. The company was organized for the purpose of repairing asphalt pavements in Kansas City and employed twenty-five men, and from the beginning the business was a profitable one. In 1907 this company sold out to the Metropolitan Asphalt Company and Mr. Yates retired from active business, save that he was a stockholder in the Union National Bank.

Mr. Yates built a home at Thirteenth and Madison streets, where he resided until 1905, when he purchased and remodeled a beautiful residence on Summit street. In February, 1908, he went abroad, spending three months in touring Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Egypt. He passed away on the 23d of August, 1908, and Kansas City thus lost one of its substantial residents who had never figured in public life, but who in his business actions and social relations had ever enjoyed the fullest respect and confidence of those with whom he was brought in contact. He was always active in the interests and welfare of Kansas City, doing much to advance its upbuilding and as the years went by he gained a most creditable record as citizen and business man. He was always energetic, formed his plans readily and was determined in their execution. There was no esoteric phase in his career. On the contrary, he based his business principles and actions upon the rules which govern strict and unswerving integrity and unabating energy, and therein was the secret of his success.

CHARLES E. KEARNEY.

Charles E. Kearney, deceased, was one of the pioneer wholesale and retail merchants of Kansas City, and belonged to that class of representative American men who, while promoting individual success, also contribute to the substantial upbuilding and prosperity of the community in which they live. He was a native of Ireland, born March 8, 1820. His parents both died on the Emerald Isle when their son Charles was comparatively young. He was a youth of nine at the time of his mother's demise and at the age of sixteen he determined to seek a home in America, for he had a brother residing in Texas. His father had been an army officer and Charles E. Kearney had been afforded good educational advantages in Ireland. On the day that Queen Victoria was crowned he sailed for the United States, landing in New York city, whence he made his way direct to his brother's home in Texas. There he was engaged as a Mexican trader and continued there during the period of the Mexican war. He afterward began making trips to the west, carrying on business, however, as a trader all the time. He crossed the plains on fourteen different occasions and was familiar with all of the experiences of freighting and of pioneer life in the west when the seeds of civilization had hardly been planted. The first few times he made the journey across the plains he traveled with burros, or mules, and later with wagons. In 1852 he settled at West-

port, now a part of Kansas City. The now populous metropolis of western Missouri was then a small town of little industrial or commercial importance and Mr. Kearney became identified with its business interests in pioneer times and advanced with its development as the years passed by. He began merchandising here, selling goods to the Mexican traders. There were still many evidences of pioneer life, with its dangers and hardships and also its picturesque elements.

In the same year (1852) Mr. Kearney was married in Westport to Miss Josephine Harris, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of John and Henrietta (Simpson) Harris, both of whom were natives of the Blue Grass state, whence they came to Kansas City in 1832, when Mrs. Kearney was only two months old. Mr. Harris settled in what is now Hyde Park, a part of Westport. The district, however, was then all farming country, and purchasing much of this farm land he carried on general agricultural pursuits for a few years. He afterward bought from Mr. McGee, the first settler here, a hotel, changing the name to the Harris House, by which it is still known. It is located at No. 430 Westport avenue and here Mr. Harris engaged in the conduct of his hotel through the period of the war, it becoming the soldiers' headquarters. In early days he also invested in land in various parts of Westport. The price of the goods advanced through the growth and development of the country and added much to his financial resources and assets. He continued in the hotel business until, on account of ill health, he was obliged to retire from that field of activity. During his remaining days his time and energies were given only to the supervision of his property which had become quite valuable. He continued to reside with his children until called to his final rest, and his wife also died in this locality. Of the children born unto Mr. and Mrs. Harris four are now living and are residents of Kansas City, namely: Julia, who is the widow of John J. Mastin and resides at 3500 Main street; Elizabeth S., who is the widow of Thomas H. Mastin and is also living at 3500 Main street; Mrs. Seth Ward, of Kansas City; and Mrs. Kearney.

There were six children born unto Mr. and Mrs. Kearney, of whom four yet survive: Mary L., the eldest, is a teacher in Allen school and resides here with her mother and sister. Julia is the wife of Frank C. Wornall, a traveling salesman living at No. 111 East Thirty-ninth street. Lizzie K. is the widow of Joseph L. Nofsinger, who was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1864, and came to Kansas City in 1880. He was a leading business man here and for several years served as assistant postmaster, after which he engaged in the real-estate business for some time. Subsequently he began dealing in men's furnishing goods at No. 803 Walnut street, where he carried on the business successfully and continually until his death, which occurred on the 27th of February, 1906. He was a man well known and highly respected in business circles and in private life, and his loss was therefore deeply mourned by many friends as well as his immediate family. Unto him and his wife were born three children, Elizabeth, Lewis E. and Charles W. Charles E. Kearney, the youngest surviving member of the Kearney family, married Rollena Gilluli, and is a traveling salesman for the Central Coal & Coke Company, residing in Kansas City. The two sons of the family now deceased

are Francis E. and William Bernard, both of whom died at the age of two years.

Following his marriage Mr. Kearney engaged in merchandising at Westport for several years, after which he sold out and made a trip back to Ireland to visit his sister. When he returned to the new world he embarked in the wholesale grocery business on what is called the Levee in Kansas City, selling to the Mexicans and others. He continued in trade for some years, after which he disposed of his wholesale grocery house and went to New York city, where he conducted business interests for a few years but was not very successful there and again came to Kansas City, where he began operating in real estate. He was thereafter connected with the real-estate business up to the time when his health failed and he abandoned all business interests, practically living retired until his death. He, however, owned a considerable property and gave personal supervision to this.

Mr. Kearney did much for Kansas City's improvement and upbuilding. He was instrumental in the extension of the Cameron Railroad through Kansas City, this being the first line here and in it he invested much capital. He was chosen its first president and continued as the chief executive of the company for several years. He was likewise a member of the Board of Trade here for a considerable period and acted as its vice president for some time. His political views accorded with the principles of the democracy and his fraternal relations connected him with the Masonic order, while in his life he exemplified its beneficent and helpful spirit. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church but since his death Mrs. Kearney and Mrs. Nofsinger have united with the Christian Science church. Mr. Kearney passed away January 3, 1898, leaving behind an untarnished name and a record well worthy of emulation. He had attained the age of seventy-eight years. His life was a benefit and stimulus to the many with whom he came in contact and a lesson to all. He achieved success by reason of indomitable perseverance and close application and gained an honorable name because of his fidelity to a high standard of commercial ethics. Beside other property Mrs. Kearney owns a nice home at No. 2019 East Eighth street, where she and Mrs. Nofsinger and the latter's family reside.

HENRY TOBENER.

In the days of Kansas City's early development and business progress Henry Tobener cast in his lot with its representatives of commercial and industrial life and became probably the largest tobacco merchant of Kansas City. He also invested in real estate and in other business enterprises, the scope and extent of his activity proving a valuable element in the city's growth and upbuilding. A native of Germany, he was born February 20, 1830, of the marriage of Henry and Sophia (Sodei) Tobener. His father was engaged in the hotel business in Germany until he sailed with his family for America during the early boyhood days of his son Henry. They settled

in St. Louis, Missouri, where the father died in 1849, shortly after his arrival in the new world.

Henry Tobener had already begun his education in the public schools of the fatherland, continuing his studies to the age of fourteen, when he came with his parents to the United States. Settling in St. Louis he there purchased a college course and completed his education. His first step in business life connected him with the tobacco trade, with which he was associated throughout his entire business career. He opened a retail tobacco store in St. Louis and almost from the beginning enjoyed a good trade. In fact his business increased so rapidly that he changed from a retail to a wholesale business and was thus engaged for a few years. At length retiring from that field of activity he conducted a saloon in St. Louis for a short time, after which he became a grocer, conducting a wholesale store, where the Union depot now stands. He remained in St. Louis until 1864, when he came to Kansas City. In the meantime he was drafted for service in the army but sent a substitute and it was at that time that he removed to Kansas City. Here he was again drafted and served as a member of the Home Guard here until the close of the war.

In 1854, while residing in St. Louis, Henry Tobener was married to Miss Elizabeth Rotbenbuecher, also a native of Germany and a daughter of Jacob and Mary Rotbenbuecher. They came to America in the spring of 1837, settling in St. Louis, where Mr. Rotbenbuecher learned the shoemaker's trade, carrying on the business there for many years, after which he turned his attention to the tobacco business, manufacturing all kinds of smoking tobacco, snuff, etc. His attention was concentrated upon the conduct of that enterprise throughout his remaining days and both he and his wife died there. By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Tobener eleven children were born: Robert H., who married Minnie Miller, resides in Kansas City and is a member of the firm of R. H. Tobener & Son, carpet renovators; William married Katie Walters and also resides in Kansas City; Emma is the wife of Nathaniel B. Terrill, who for thirty years has been conductor on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and they reside at No. 2804 Woodland avenue; Frances is the wife of George J. Schoen, who is engaged with the Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, and they reside at No. 2826 Woodland avenue, her mother spending much of her time with them; Frank W., who married Emily Barcoe, is engaged in business in Kansas City and is mentioned elsewhere in this work; Edward F. wedded Mary Mueller and is engaged in the real-estate business here; Rose is the wife of J. A. Ryan, who is engaged in the piano business in St. Joseph, Missouri; Laura is the wife of Dr. B. W. Lindberg, a leading physician of Kansas City; Elizabeth is the wife of Edwin Overholtz, a cigar and tobacco merchant of Kansas City; Henry died at the age of thirteen years; and Charlie was killed by accident in his boyhood, shooting himself while out hunting near Kansas City.

When Mr. Tobener arrived in Kansas City he entered into partnership with J. A. Bachman, under the firm style of J. A. Bachman & Company, and began business as a cigar manufacturer and wholesale and retail

tobacco dealer. Theirs was the first tobacco factory established here. The firm continued the business until 1867, when Mr. Bachman sold out and the partnership was then H. Tobener & Brother, the junior partner being William Tobener. They continued in business at the corner of Fifteenth street and Grand avenue until 1880, after which Mr. Tobener withdrew from the tobacco trade as he desired to retire. In addition to developing and managing his extensive tobacco interests he owned and supervised a large farm at Olathe, Kansas, which is now Olathe park. He also owned real estate in Kansas City and erected a large building on McGee street, which has been occupied by the Smith Baking Company. He also purchased one hundred and seventeen feet on Grand avenue at the corner of Fifteenth street from Milton McGee, for twenty-eight hundred dollars, which he owned until about fifteen years ago, when he sold at a greatly advanced price, the property bringing fifty thousand dollars. He likewise built and owned the old Tobener residence at the corner of Fifteenth and Oak streets, where his last days were passed, his death occurring June 28, 1905.

Mr. Tobener had been a resident of Kansas City for only a brief period when he was elected a member of the school board. At that time there were only four schools here. Mr. Tobener served on the board for several years but was never a politician in the sense of office seeking. He gave stalwart support to the republican party, however, believing that its principles were best adapted to the promotion, good government and interests of the public at large. Whatever success in life he achieved was attributable to his own labors, his prosperity being based upon intelligence, close application and energy. Mrs. Tobener still owns much of valuable real estate here which was formerly in possession of her husband, and since his death she has made her home in Kansas City with her children, living most of the time with her daughters, Mrs. Schoen and Mrs. Terrill. She is now with Mrs. Schoen at No. 2826 Woodland avenue.

CAPTAIN THOMAS P. FLAHIVE.

Among the men who are in charge of the different police stations in Kansas City and by their unswerving fidelity to duty are maintaining a high standard among those who stand as the conservators of law and order is numbered Captain Thomas P. Flahive, of station No. 4. He was born in County Kerry, Ireland, December 16, 1861, his birthplace being in the beautiful lake region of Killarney. His parents were farming people there and the father, John Flahive, still resides upon the old homestead farm on the Emerald isle. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Nora Carroll, passed away during the early boyhood of her son, Captain Flahive, who pursued his education in the common schools and was reared upon the home farm, among the beautiful hills of that section of the country, his home being in sight of Ballyheigue bay. He continued his studies through their consecutive grades till he completed the high school course and put aside

his text-books at the age of seventeen years and worked upon his father's farm until coming to America.

Attracted by the favorable reports concerning opportunities in the new world, he sailed for the United States in 1879, landing in New York city, on the 27th of April. He made his way direct to Kansas City, his choice of a location being influenced by the fact that his brother Patrick and other relatives were residing here. His financial condition made it imperative that he secure immediate employment and he soon obtained a situation in the freight department of the Burlington Railroad Company, where he remained until June, 1882. On the 14th of that month he became connected with the police department under Thomas M. Spears and was at headquarters for six or seven years. Faithful to every duty assigned to him and complying not only with the letter but with the spirit of the law, he gained promotion to the rank of sergeant in 1887 and on the 4th of May, 1889, was promoted to captain. He has since served in that capacity at different stations and has now been in charge of station No. 4 for six years. This is situated in the worst district of the city, but he has made its residents amenable to law, laboring untiringly in the faithful and capable prosecution of the duties of the office.

In Kansas City, at St. Patrick's church, Captain Thomas P. Flahive, was married on the 26th of November, 1888, by the Rev. Father Walsh, to Miss Lizzie Burns, who was born in Ray county, Missouri, a daughter of the late James Burns, a merchant of that county. Captain and Mrs. Flahive now have one child, John Joseph, eighteen years of age. He is a graduate of the Kansas City high school and is now a shipping clerk with the Western Grocery Company. The family residence is at No. 1109 Agnes street and was erected by Captain Flahive in 1898. His social relations are with the Knights of Columbus and his religious views are indicated by his membership in St. Aloysius Catholic church. In politics he is a democrat but takes only a citizen's interest in the political situation, as he does not believe in the active interference of the police officers with political work. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in America, but found that the reports which had reached him concerning its opportunities were true and that the road to success and public usefulness was open to all. Gradually he has advanced, and he is now filling an important position in municipal circles.

EUGENE G. E. JACCARD.

The history of Missouri in its early development centers around certain French and Swiss names—names of families whose representatives are numbered among the early builders of this commonwealth, while the later generations of the family have carried on the work of their forefathers through their business activity and enterprise, which have contributed in substantial measure to Missouri's development. The name of Jaccard has been a most



EUGENE G. E. JACCARD.

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prominent one in the state and has figured conspicuously in connection with the jewelry trade both in St. Louis and in Kansas City. Eugene G. E. Jaccard was its representative in this connection in the latter city until recent years, but is now in Christian Science practice.

He was born in St. Louis, September 28, 1861, a son of D. C. and Eugenie (Chipron) Jaccard. The father was born at St. Croix, Switzerland, and the mother in Paris, France. The paternal grandfather lived and died in Switzerland and was one of the expert watchmakers of that country, which has ever been noted for its superior workmanship in that line. The maternal grandfather, J. G. Chipron, was a native of Paris, who, crossing the Atlantic to America, spent his last days in Highland, Illinois, where he died at the age of seventy-seven years. He was a man of fine personal appearance, tall and well formed, and reared a large family.

D. C. Jaccard, father of our subject, gained comprehensive knowledge of watchmaking in his native country and has always been identified with the jewelry business. The opportunities of the new world attracted him and, believing that his chances for business advancement were better in the United States than in the land of the Alps, he crossed the ocean in 1845 and has since been a resident of St. Louis. The name of Jaccard is a most honored and leading one in commercial circles of that city and the house of which he was vice president stands second to none west of New York city in the character of the goods which it handles and in the volume of its trade. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, as was his wife, who died in 1865. Their family numbered four children, two of whom survive, namely: Eugenie, the wife of Alfred Perillard, of Lausanne, Switzerland; and Eugene.

The last named was reared in his native city save that he spent some time in study abroad after acquiring a knowledge of the elemental branches of learning in the public schools of St. Louis. When a youth of ten years he went to Switzerland, was for two and a half years a student in a school at Yverdon and later continued his education in Ludwigsburg and Stuttgart, Germany, where he remained until 1874. Returning to St. Louis in that year, he became a student in Kemper's Family School, of Boonville, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1877. He then again crossed the Atlantic for the purpose of perfecting himself in the watchmaking trade at Locle, Switzerland, under one of the expert watchmakers of that country. In September, 1880, he again arrived in his native land and entered the employ of the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Company, of St. Louis, as office boy. The fact that his father was one of the partners in the house was not used to procure him an easy time. On the contrary he had to do his part in the routine work of the store as any other employe and thus gained a thorough business training. He afterward served for a time as entry clerk and as salesman and he eagerly availed himself of every opportunity for thoroughly mastering the business in every particular. Coming to Kansas City in September, 1888, he here organized the Jaccard Watch & Jewelry Company, of which he continued as president until February, 1895. In January, 1893, the house was destroyed by fire, the company suffering a severe loss. They soon resumed business, however, carrying an extensive and elegant

assortment of watches, clocks and jewelry, including some of the finest productions of the old world. Mr. Jaccard remained at the head of the company until November 1, 1895, when he withdrew and entered into partnership with W. B. Johnson, under the name of Johnson, Jaccard & Company, in the fire, casualty and tornado insurance business, maintaining the place which he always occupied as one of the foremost business men of the city. In 1896 Mr. Jaccard became a member of the Christian Science church and has been treasurer of the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, at Thirty-first street and Troost avenue, one of the most beautiful structures in the United States. Since 1898 he has been a Christian Science practitioner.

While a successful business enterprise is always a feature in a city's development, growth and substantial progress, Mr. Jaccard has in other ways been active in promoting the welfare and upbuilding of the city. He was president in 1895 of the Kansas City Karnival Krewe, which came into existence for the purpose of adding to the fall festivities and thus attracting additional visitors to the city, also creating amusements to keep them longer in the community. Thousands of visitors each year now attend this great fall festival and the railroads reported a much larger number in 1895 than in any previous year. No movement for the benefit of the city solicits his cooperation in vain. On the contrary, he has given liberally of his time and means to aid in public progress and he is preeminently a public-spirited citizen, whose efforts have been far-reaching and beneficial. In politics he is an earnest republican but without desire for official preferment.

Mr. Jaccard was married June 18, 1884, to Miss Lena Dings, a daughter of Frederick Dings, and unto them have been born four children: Frederick Constant, Eugenie, Gilbert Eugene and Walter Bird. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jaccard hold membership in the Christian Science church and he has attained high rank in Masonry, taking the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He also belongs to Kansas City Commandery, No. 10, K. T., and to Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine and was likewise chancellor of Benton Council, No. 22, of the Legion of Honor of Missouri. Admirable social qualities and unfeigned cordiality have rendered him very popular and he is at all times approachable, displaying in business and social circles qualities which win esteem, consideration and kindly regard.

J. A. L. WADDELL.

Kansas City has reason to be proud of many of her residents—men who have attained leadership in many walks of life and have left their impress upon the industrial, commercial, intellectual and moral progress of the country. If intense, well directed activity and successful accomplishments entitle one to be termed a "captain of industry," Dr. Waddell may thus well be designated, for the consensus of public opinion recognizes in him one of the most famous bridge builders of the world.

His birthplace was at Port Hope, Canada, and his natal year 1854. From early boyhood he has manifested a taste for engineering, and has directed his labors in those walks of life for which nature undoubtedly intended him. When seventeen years of age he became a student in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, New York, where he continued for four years, and thus well qualified for work of that character he entered upon a situation in the marine department of the Canadian government at Ontario. Not long after he began work on the Canadian Pacific Railway and later he did engineering work in a coal mine in West Virginia, where he remained, however, for only a brief time. He was then appointed assistant to the professor of rational and technical mechanics in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he continued as an instructor for two years, after which he accepted the position of engineer of construction for a bridge building firm at Council Bluffs, Iowa. This was his business association until 1882, when he was appointed professor of civil engineering in the Imperial University at Tokio, Japan, the offer coming to him as a result of his technical writings in engineering journals.

Before leaving for Japan, McGill University at Montreal, Canada, conferred on him the *ad eundem gradum* degree of Bachelor of Applied Sciences, as a result of his writings, and later he took there the higher degree of Master of Engineering. Dr. Waddell has written largely upon engineering in its various phases, and while in Japan, at the request of the government, he wrote a treatise on "A system of Iron Railway Bridges for Japan," and as a reward the emperor bestowed upon him the rank of Knight Commander of the Order of the Rising Sun—valuable only for the compliment and the decorative jewel which always accompanies the degree.

Upon his return to the United States Dr. Waddell settled in Kansas City, where he opened an office. He has since been engaged in civil engineering with headquarters here, making a specialty in his operations of bridge building. So wide a reputation has he won that he has been called upon to construct bridges not only throughout the entire continent but also abroad. In 1904 Dr. Waddell received from McGill University the degree of Doctor of Science (D.Sc.) and from Missouri State University that of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.). In 1898 he published a book entitled *De Pontibus*, a complete and exhaustive treatise on bridge building. Recently Dr. Waddell has been working out plans in connection with the project for building the Trans-Alaska-Siberian Railway; and on the 7th of May, 1907, he received a decoration from Grand Duchess Olga, sister of the Czar, in recognition of his work as principal engineer of that railroad. This decoration is bestowed only on persons who have rendered the Russian empire some important service.

Dr. Waddell, says a contemporary publication, "is far from the type of the dry scientist. He is a capital fisherman and shot and one of the best whist players of the west." Like all broad-minded men, he recognizes the value as well as the pleasure of recreation. There is perhaps no biography in this volume which indicates more clearly what is meant by the term the dignity of labor. Starting at the bottom round of the ladder he has

steadily worked his way upward, winning recognition from crowned heads of Europe and Asia, while in America he has almost revolutionized the science of bridge building in the last quarter of a century. He is everywhere known as a great authority on bridges and his word as a consulting engineer is conclusive.

GEORGE L. BROWN.

George L. Brown is now practically retired from business, although he is still senior partner of the firm of George L. Brown & Son, contractors and builders of Kansas City, in which connection he has done much for the city's improvement through many years, his labors being an element in its substantial growth and adornment, while at the same time he has derived therefrom substantial benefits.

A native of Montreal, Canada, he was born August 19, 1842. His father, Samuel Brown, a contractor and builder, came to America from Belfast, Ireland, soon after his marriage to Miss Ann Fullerton, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. They became residents of Montreal in 1839 and about 1845 removed to Buffalo, New York. The year 1849 witnessed their arrival in St. Louis, Missouri, whence they proceeded by way of the Missouri river to St. Joseph, in search of a favorable location. They stopped at many points en route but after a brief period Mr. Brown returned to Buffalo, where he remained until 1852. In that year he established his home in Kansas City, where he resided for five years, and in the spring of 1857 started for California with ox-teams, his route being by way of Galveston. He only proceeded as far as Fort Smith, Arkansas, however, and there remained until 1859, when he returned to Kansas City, where he made his permanent home. George L. Brown is the second of the three survivors of the family of five children, his brother, Robert S. Brown, the oldest, having for thirty years figured in the business circles of Kansas City as a florist, while Samuel Brown is living near Sedalia, Missouri.

George L. Brown pursued his education in the Kansas City Academy conducted by Professor R. S. Thomas, first pastor of the First Baptist church of Kansas City and later the first professor in the William Jewell College. Following the erection of the First Baptist church at the corner of Eighth and Central streets in 1858, Mr. Brown attended a private school therein conducted by Professor Joseph Chandler and in 1859 entered upon his business career as an apprentice to the carpenter's trade in the firm of Deardorff & Adams. His term of indenture continued until 1862 and during that period he was engaged on the construction of some of the prominent buildings of the early days, including the State Bank of Missouri at Second and Main streets, afterward used as the office of the Santa Fe Stage Coach Company, a view of which appears in this volume. Mr. Brown also worked on the construction of the residence of Louis Deardorff at Sixth and Wyandotte streets, and the old Coates residence at Tenth and Broadway.

When building practically ceased during the period of the Civil war, he joined the Seventy-seventh Regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia under Colonel Coates and served with that command until the spring of 1863, participating in the battle of Independence against the bushwhackers. In March, 1863, he was granted a parole by Colonel Coates and Captain Foster to drive a team on the freighting line to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and at that point went to work at his trade, remaining there for two years. In the spring of 1866 he returned to Kansas City and was again employed at his trade by various contractors until the spring of 1873, when he engaged in business on his own account. He superintended the construction of a pumping house on Turkey creek in 1873-4, and the Virginia Hotel, at Eleventh and Washington streets. He built the residence of Bernard Corrigan at Seventeenth and Summitt streets, and soon gained rank with the leading builders of the city, a position which he has occupied to the present time, and a greater percentage of the more prominent business blocks of Kansas City have been constructed by him, as a member of the firm of George L. Brown & Son, than by any other contractor. Among these are the Armour offices and many of the large wholesale houses and warehouses of the west bottoms. He erected, under contract, the building for the Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company and the Burnham-Munger Manufacturing Company; also the business blocks of Swofford Brothers, the Smith-McCord-Townsend Company, Faxon & Gallagher, Maxwell, McClure and Fitts, William Voelker & Sons, together with a majority of the large mercantile and office buildings. They erected the First National Bank building and are now engaged on the New England National Bank building. About ten years ago our subject admitted his son Samuel J. Brown to a partnership. The son had served an apprenticeship under his father and when he became his partner the firm name of George L. Brown & Son was assumed. The latter now largely conducts the business, with George L. Brown merely as an advisory member of the firm, for he has practically retired from active management. He is interested to a large extent in Kansas City real estate, having embraced favorable opportunities from time to time for judicious investment. He owns a beautiful house at the northwest corner of Twenty-ninth street and Benton boulevard, one of the most desirable locations in the city.

Mr. Brown cast his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln and has supported each nominee at the head of the national republican ticket since that time. For thirty-five years he has been an Odd Fellow and is thoroughly loyal to the teachings of the order. He has been a member of the First Baptist church since its organization and is now superintending the construction of the new house of worship for that congregation, a one hundred thousand dollar building, at the corner of Park avenue and Linwood boulevard.

On the 29th of August, 1866, Mr. Brown was married to Catharine Anderson, a daughter of Joseph Anderson, one of the pioneer business men of Kansas City. They became parents of two sons and two daughters: Helen Nelson, the wife of Mark Hatch, of New York city; Samuel J.,

who is his father's partner; Agnes Belle, the wife of A. L. Clark, credit man for the Ricksecker Cigar Company, of Kansas City; and George R., who died in infancy more than twenty years ago. Both daughters are very active in church and charitable work, and the younger daughter, Mrs. Clark, who makes her home with her father, is also a member of many of the women's clubs of the city and prominent in social circles. Mr. Brown has devoted his life to his business interests and his home, and his close application, combined with his superior skill and knowledge of the builder's art, gained him distinction and success in his chosen field of labor.

WILLIAM ASHLEY RULE.

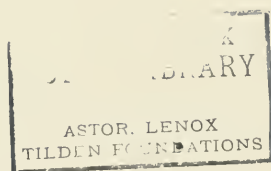
Not too busy for courtesy, not too much occupied with financial cares for the display of kindness and consideration in his relations with others, there are few men in business life so uniformly popular as William Ashley Rule, the cashier of the National Bank of Commerce in Kansas City. He possesses, too, a force of character, a keen insight, and sagacity in management that have made him a valued factor in banking circles and led to his promotion to the responsible position which he today occupies in connection with one of the leading moneyed institutions of the middle west.

A native of St. Louis, his life record began on the 3d of September, 1858, a son of Orville G. and Margaret (Ashley) Rule. The paternal grandfather, William Kennett Rule, was one of the pioneers of St. Louis. His father, born in St. Louis, was a lifelong resident of that city and for several years was engaged in a contracting business, after which he became a member of the St. Louis Shot Tower Company, one of the oldest establishments of its kind in the country. He was manager of the business and was an active, aggressive man, recognized as a strong force in industrial circles and in fact in every relation of life in which he was found. He died suddenly in October, 1884, while sitting at the desk where he had carried on his work for forty years. His wife, a native of Virginia, became a resident of Missouri in early life.

William Ashley Rule enjoyed the educational advantages afforded by the public and high schools of St. Louis and took his initial step in business as collector for the East St. Louis Transfer Company and R. P. Tansey, later president of the St. Louis Transfer Company. He entered upon active connection with the banking business as messenger in the Hibernian Bank, but that institution failed and he went to the Third National Bank in the same capacity. His health was impaired, but the utmost care enabled him to overcome any physical disadvantages and the ability which he displayed made his rise a rapid one. When he resigned from the Third National Bank in May, 1887, he was serving as exchange teller. He then accepted a position as chief clerk in the National Bank of Commerce in Kansas City, was elected in 1889 as second assistant cashier, while in January, 1895, he was promoted to the position of cashier, which position he still fills. He is



W. A. RULE.



now one of the directors and stockholders of the bank and is regarded as one of the most reliable financiers in Kansas City and one of its best known business men. He has studied the banking business from every standpoint, understands it in every detail and has contributed largely to the success which has attended the National Bank of Commerce since his connection therewith, covering a period of many years.

Mr. Rule is also one of the incorporators of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad and is treasurer of the same. He is a director and member of the executive committee of the Kansas City Life Insurance Company, and is treasurer of the International Construction Company and the Union Construction Company, which is building the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad. He is also treasurer of the United States & Mexico Trust Company, and a director of the Commerce Trust Company.

In citizenship public spirited and progressive, Mr. Rule has been a helpful factor in all movements for general advancement and improvement, giving tangible aid to various measures that have contributed to the up-building of Kansas City, making it the commercial and industrial center which it is today. He was a member and the treasurer of the committee appointed to secure the democratic convention for Kansas City in 1900. He is a member and treasurer of the Elm Ridge Club; is treasurer of the Kansas City Jockey Club; and has been president of the Kansas City Horse Show for five years. He is also a member of the Evanston Golf Club, the Railroad Club, the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Kansas City Club and the Country Club and a director in the Kansas City Driving and Driving Park Clubs. He is also an Elk and holds office in several social and commercial organizations. In politics he is a gold democrat.

On the 21st of December, 1880, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Rule and Miss Lizzie Harrison, a daughter of John D. Harrison, of St. Louis, and they now have three children. Mr. Rule is a man of fine personal appearance, amiable in manner and well liked by all. A pleasant word and smile, which are the index to his kindly nature, combined with his deference for the opinions of others, have gained Mr. Rule a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

C. LESTER HALL, M. D.

C. Lester Hall, accorded by the profession a position of marked prominence as a member of the medical fraternity, has engaged in active practice in Kansas City since September, 1890. He was born at Arrow Rock, Saline county, Missouri, March 10, 1845, and is descended from Scotch and English ancestry although in both lines the families have been represented in America from an early epoch in the colonial history. The paternal grandfather, Rev. Nathan H. Hall, of Kentucky, was a Presbyterian clergyman of Lexington for a quarter of a century and afterward devoted several years to the active work of the ministry in St. Louis. He was a man of scholarly attain-

ments and broad culture whose labors constituted a strong element in the intellectual and moral development of the community with which he was connected. He died at Columbia, Missouri, at the age of seventy-six years.

His son, Dr. Mathew W. Hall, was engaged in the practice of medicine at Salem, Illinois, from 1837 to 1845 and then removed to Arrow Rock, Missouri, where he continued in active practice for twelve years. His remaining days were spent upon a farm near Marshall. At the time of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army, with which he served with the rank of surgeon. Twice he was called to represent his district in the state legislature and he left the impress of his individuality upon the laws enacted during these sessions. In religious faith a Presbyterian, he served as one of the elders in his church, and throughout his entire life he stood for progress, reform and improvement. He married Agnes J. Lester and in later years their home was upon a farm near Marshall, Missouri.

Their eldest son, Dr. Hall, of this review, was named in honor of the mother's brother, Dr. Thomas B. Lester, an eminent physician and author. His early boyhood was passed in a manner similar to that of most farm lads of the period and in the free outdoor life he laid the foundation for the physical strength and vigor which have enabled him in later years to meet the demands of a constantly increasing professional service. He attended the neighborhood schools and also studied at Kempers school in Boonville. In 1862, at the age of seventeen years, he joined the Confederate forces under General Sterling Price, but because of ill health was sent home after the engagement at Lexington. In the following December he rejoined his command but was subsequently captured with Colonel Robertson's forces at Milford, Missouri. He then took the oath of allegiance and returned home.

Determining to make the practice of medicine his life work he studied under the direction of his father, also pursued his reading in Boonville and in 1864 and 1865 attended the St. Louis Medical College and in 1866 and 1867 the Jefferson Medical College, being graduated from the latter institution, March 10, 1867. During the succeeding six years he was engaged in country practice with his father, living upon the home farm, and in 1873 he removed to the city of Marshall, where he practiced for seventeen years. Seeking a still broader field of labor he came to Kansas City in September, 1890, and has since been recognized as a prominent member of the profession here, making a specialty of the diseases of women. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of which he was elected vice president at New Orleans in 1902. He also belongs to the Western Surgical and Gynecological Society and is a member of the Missouri State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1895-6; the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, of which he was president in 1893; and was president of the Medico-Chirurgical College and professor of gynecology and abdominal surgery. He is now president of the Kansas City Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.

On the 16th of June, 1869, Dr. Hall was married to Katherine Sappington, a daughter of Hon. E. D. and Penelope (Breathitt) Sappington.

Her maternal grandfather was at one time governor of Kentucky. Five children were born unto Dr. and Mrs. Hall, of whom four are now living: the eldest, Dr. Darwin Walton Hall, a graduate of the University Medical College of Kansas City, who has taken post-graduate work of the Polyclinic School of New York and is a rhinologist and laryngologist, is practicing with his father and is a member of the faculty of the Post-Graduate school; Penelope is the wife of Leon Smith, president of the Smith-McCord Dry Goods Company; C. Lester Hall, Jr., was educated in Kansas City schools and attended the Chicago University; Catherine May Hall completes the family.

Dr. Hall has ever been a close student of the profession and has manifested keen discrimination in recognizing the value of a new idea advanced in connection with medical practice, while he readily adopts any method or invention which he believes will prove a practical utility in his professional labors. He is also slow to discard the old and time-tried methods, the value of which have been proven. However, in active practice he has made substantial progress and has gained more than local distinction in his specialty.

FRED J. BANNISTER.

The financial and commercial history of Kansas City would be very incomplete and unsatisfactory without a personal and somewhat extended mention of those whose lives are interwoven so closely with the industrial and financial history of the city and of the southwest. When a man or select number of men have set in motion the occult machinery of business, which materializes into a thousand forms of practical utility or where they have carved out a fortune or a name from the common possibilities, open for competition to all, there is a public desire which should be gratified to see the men, so nearly as a portrait and a word artist can paint them, and examine the elements of mind and circumstances by which such results have been achieved.

Mr. Bannister finds an appropriate place in the history of those men of business and enterprise, whose force of character, whose sterling integrity and whose good sense in the management of complicated affairs and marked success in establishing large industries and bringing to completion great schemes of trade and profit, have contributed in an eminent degree to the development of the vast resources of the southwest.

Mr. Bannister was born in Watertown, New York, November 21, 1869, a son of Charles W. and Anne (Lamasney) Bannister. The father's family settled in Watertown, New York, in 1808. Osmond Bannister, the grandfather, removed to the Empire state from Vermont, where his birth had occurred in 1786. His mother was, in maidenhood, Miss Thankful Ely, who was born in 1757, and the town of Elyria, Ohio, was subsequently named in honor of the family to which she belonged. The mother of Charles W. Bannister, whose maiden name was Charlotte Wilson, was born

in Vermont in 1789. In the maternal line, F. J. Bannister springs from the old Lamasney stock of County Cork, Ireland, the American branch of the family being established in Quebec, Canada, in 1826, and shortly afterward in Ogdensburg, New York. James Walsh, a cousin of Anne Lamasney Bannister, was a major in the British Canadian army, having charge of the Canadian Northwest District at the time of and subsequent to the Custer massacre and policing and patrolling the Klondike district during the early gold discoveries in that section. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Bannister numbered six sons and three daughters, of whom three sons and two daughters are yet living: J. L. Bannister, who is a coal operator at Pittsburg, Kansas; C. O. Bannister, who since 1878 has been engaged in merchandising in Leadville, Colorado; Mrs. Thomas McGee, whose husband for the past fifteen years has been identified with Edward Corrigan the turfman, and is now his secretary and general manager; and Miss Ida Bannister, a resident of San Francisco, California.

Fred J. Bannister came west with his parents in 1877, the family home being established at Olathe, Kansas. The father died ten years ago and the mother is still living in Kansas City. The son pursued a common-school education to the age of sixteen years, when he entered the employ of the Kansas & Texas Coal Company as local agent at its semi-anthracite mines at Hackett, Arkansas, where he remained for four years. In 1890 he resigned that position to accept the proffered position of cashier and general bookkeeper with the Kaw Valley Paint & Lead Company of Kansas City, in which capacity he continued until August 22, 1892, when he entered the employ of the Long-Bell Lumber Company.

This company, now one of the largest in the country in the extent of its business and allied interests, was organized during the year 1875, the first organization representing a capital stock of twenty-five hundred dollars, which was principally borrowed money. The business has enjoyed a phenomenal growth until today the corporation ranks among the strongest and most extensive in the entire country. The parent company and its branches includes an investment of twenty-nine million, five hundred thousand dollars, all the direct growth and outcome of the little organization which had its beginning in 1875. The company today is acting principally as an executive or holding company for the many allied corporations and interests of which it owns nearly the entire stock, the executive officers being all those of the Long-Bell Lumber Company with headquarters at Kansas City. These companies control an annual business amounting to fourteen billion dollars from sales of their output and manufacture of lumber from the southern states, coal from Oklahoma, Arkansas and Kansas, and the products of the western lumber mills. They employ an average of thirty-nine hundred men and the business is being constantly broadened in its scope and in its possibilities.

It was into this business that Mr. Bannister entered on the 22d of August, 1892, soon passing on to positions of executive control and as the years have passed bending his energies largely to organization, to constructive efforts and administrative direction. Possessing broad, enlightened and

liberal-minded views, faith in himself and in the vast potentialities for development inherent in the wide domain of the southwest in the specific lines of operation of the company, his has been an active career, in which he has accomplished important and far-reaching results. He is today an executive officer, a stockholder and a director of the following corporations, all allied interests of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, bearing the title of secretary and treasurer: Calcasieu Long Leaf Lumber Company, Lake Charles, Louisiana; King-Ryder Lumber Company, Bonami, Louisiana; Longville Long Leaf Lumber Company, Longville, Louisiana; Hudson River Lumber Company, De Ridder, Louisiana; Rapids Lumber Company, Limited, Woodworth, Louisiana; Globe Lumber Company, Limited, Yellow Pine, Louisiana; Lufkin Land & Lumber Company, Lufkin, Texas; the Long-Bell Lumber Company, Kansas City, Missouri; Long-Bell Mercantile Company, Stroud, Oklahoma; Long-Bell Naval Stores Company, De Ridder, Louisiana; Long-Bell Experimental Farm & Mercantile Company, Bonami, Louisiana; The Fidelity Coal Mining Company, Kansas City, Missouri; Fidelity Fuel Company, Greenwood, Arkansas; Kansas Fuel Company, Kansas City, Missouri; R. A. Long Real Estate & Investment Company, Kansas City, Missouri; Texas & Louisiana Naval Stores Company, Lake Charles, Louisiana; Lake Charles Chemical Company, Lake Charles, Louisiana.

It is the plan of the Long-Bell Lumber Company that its executive officers should be in control of different departments, Mr. Bannister's duties being specifically those of general manager of the coal operating and sales department, together with other duties that devolve upon him in looking after the multiplicity of details and interests in connection with all departments. Having risen through successive stages from the position of an accountant in the general office, he is in a position to know better than perhaps any other person connected with the company the many details that go to make up the organization and since passing on to positions of executive control he has contributed in large measure to the expansion and material growth of the southwest through the development of the interests of the Long-Bell Lumber Company. Mr. Bannister is also interested to some extent in Kansas City real estate and owns a beautiful home at No. 4112 Warwick boulevard, which he built in 1903, and the residence occupied by his mother at 4115 Walnut street.

On the 10th of March, 1888, F. J. Bannister was married at Hackett, Arkansas, to Edith Nevius and they now have a daughter and two sons: Louise, Edward and Fred J., aged respectively nineteen, sixteen and one years. Mr. Bannister gives his political allegiance to the democracy and is a member of several secret societies, belonging also to the Manufacturers & Merchants Association of Kansas City, to the Commercial Club of Kansas City and the Hoo Hoos, a famous organization of lumberman. He is particularly interested in high class horses and is the owner of several, including Dixie Harkness, one of the best of the famous Missouri-bred, high class saddlers. His summer vacations are largely spent in the Wisconsin lakes to the detriment of the finny tribe, for he is particularly fond of ang-

ling. Such in brief is the life record of F. J. Bannister, who has attained to an eminent position in business life. One of the prominent characteristics of his successful career is that his vision has never been bounded by the exigencies of the moment but has covered as well the possibilities and opportunities of the future and this has led him into extensive undertakings, bringing him into marked prominence in industrial and commercial circles.

EDWARD CLARENCE WRIGHT.

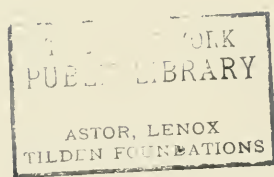
Edward Clarence Wright, attorney at law of Kansas City, was born October 16, 1863, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. His parents, William and Ellen (Brennan) Wright, came from England in 1847 and established their home in New England, where the father, prominent in public affairs, filled various official positions and took an active interest in public life.

Having completed his preliminary course in the public schools of his native city, Edward Clarence Wright enjoyed the advantages of university training at Harvard, where he was graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1886 and as Bachelor of Law in 1889. He won distinction in his classes, being an honor man in several, and while pursuing his law course gave special attention to research in land titles and constitutional law. His practice has been maintained along the same lines. Before leaving the university he was admitted to the bar at Suffolk, Massachusetts, and the same year he came west to practice at Kansas City. From 1891 until 1893 he was attorney for the Lombard Investment Company and afterward assistant receiver for the same company until the settlement of its affairs. He was likewise made general counselor for the Concordia Loan & Trust Company. He practiced with Hon. Edward P. Gates until the latter's election as circuit judge of Jackson county and subsequently with Frank Hagerman until 1899. He has since been alone in practice and his legal work has been mostly in the line of investigation of land titles and municipal securities. He has also been connected with many equity cases and has been employed by other lawyers to assist in legal work of that character. He is general attorney for two railroad companies and is employed locally by two other railroad companies for the adjustment of all matters except injury cases and he has a very extensive practice in realty law and examines more titles than any other lawyer in Kansas City, public opinion according him first rank as a representative of this branch of the profession. He is an officer and a director in twelve corporations engaged in active business in Kansas City.

In June, 1891, Mr. Wright was married to Miss Annie Glines Porter, a daughter of Louis Chandler Porter, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, a direct descendant of John Porter, who settled in Connecticut in 1640. Seven direct ancestors of Mrs. Wright were soldiers of the Revolutionary war and two of the war of 1812, and the family is one of prominence and distinction in New England. Mr. and Mrs. Wright now have four sons. They hold membership in the Protestant Episcopal church and while in Massachusetts Mr.



EDWARD C. WRIGHT.



Wright held various minor positions in the church. His first presidential vote was cast for Grover Cleveland in 1884 and he allied his interests with the gold democrats in 1896. He has little aspiration for public office, however, preferring to concentrate his time and energies upon his professional interests, which are continually growing in extent and importance. For a number of years he was president of the Phi Delta Phi of the southwest, and has also been known as a writer for several years.

WILLIAM H. MONTGALL.

William H. Montgall, whose name is on the list of Kansas City's honored dead, belonged to one of the old and most prominent pioneer families. Moreover he was respected in business circles as a leading banker and real-estate dealer and his course throughout an active business life was such as to commend him to the confidence and trust of his fellowmen.

The family settled here in 1840 and William H. Montgall was born in the suburbs of Kansas City on the old Brush Creek farm, which was the Montgall homestead, March 20, 1850. His parents were Rufus and Nancy (Bryan) Montgall, both natives of Shelby county, Kentucky. The father was born in 1817 and was educated in the public schools of his native state, where in his boyhood and youth he also assisted in the work of his father's farm. In 1840, the year of their marriage, he and his wife started westward, the journey being made with a team of horses and wagon after the primitive manner of travel of the time. Their objective point was Kansas City, Missouri, but when they reached Louisiana, Missouri, Mr. Montgall was stricken with rheumatism and they were forced to remain in that town for several weeks. His brother-in-law, William O. Shouse, who had come to Jackson county some years before, learning of Mr. Montgall's sickness went to Louisiana and assisted in bringing him to this county. Mr. Montgall located in the southern part of Kaw township, which was then a wild district, while the present site of Kansas City was covered with a dense forest, in which the Indians often hunted deer and other game.

The father at once began the development of a farm and the establishment of a home. He cleared away the trees and transformed the land into rich and fertile fields, making his home on the old Brush Creek farm until 1857, when he removed into a district that is now a part of the city, establishing his home at the corner of Nineteenth street and Agnes avenue. There he continued to live until 1882, when he took up his residence at his elegant city home at the corner of Thirteenth and Locust streets. He then began investing quite extensively in real estate and the rise in land values, owing to the rapid increase of population, brought to Mr. Montgall a handsome competence, making him a wealthy man. He was preeminently a business man, energetic, enterprising and persevering. Above all he was strictly honorable in everything that he did and naught was ever said against his sterling integrity. For forty years he took a prominent part in the public

affairs of Kansas City yet had no ambition in the line of office seeking and always refused to serve in positions of public trust. During the war and at the time of the border troubles he was at the head of a militia company and did gallant work in protecting the homes of this vicinity. His early political allegiance was given to the whig party but later he became a stanch democrat. He was moreover a strictly temperate man, never using intoxicants nor tobacco in any form and throughout his life his influence was found on the side of justice, truth and right. His principles were so high, his conduct so manly and his sterling worth so manifest that no man in Kansas City had more friends than Rufus Montgall.

There existed an ideal relation between himself and his wife, who was a noble Christian woman. She passed away about a year prior to the death of her husband, who then said that he had nothing more to live for, for though his son and daughter survived, they had married and gone to their own homes. From them, however, he received the most filial affection and he spent the last year of his life in the home of his son William, receiving all the loving care and attention possible. In his death, which occurred November 14, 1888, the entire community felt that he had suffered a severe loss, such was his personal worth and his general usefulness. He was a pioneer to whom the county owed much of its development and progress and his name is inseparably interwoven with its history.

William H. Montgall acquired his education in the public schools of Kansas City and was reared at the family home, witnessing the development and progress of Missouri's western metropolis. When he arrived at years of maturity he was married here to Miss Sallie E. Ford, a native of this city and a daughter of Lewis A. and Martha (Holmes) Ford who were natives of Shelby county, Kentucky, and came to Jackson county at a very early day, casting in their lot among its pioneer residents. Mr. Ford first settled at Westport, a suburb, and subsequently took up his abode on Delaware street near the Junction building. He was a carpenter by trade, became a contractor and assisted in the erection of many of the first business blocks of the city and also a large number of the early residences and in the course of years he became the leading contractor of the city, continuing in active connection with its building operations until forced to retire a few years ago on account of ill health and the loss of his eyesight three years ago. He is now totally blind but manifests a most happy and contented spirit, and at the age of eighty-five makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Nannie Burrus, who resides at Independence avenue. His wife passed away several years ago. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Montgall was born one son, Rufus Ford Montgall, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and an intelligent and enterprising young man, who resides with his mother.

Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Montgall settled on a farm near Blue Springs in Jackson county, not far from Kansas City, and there he carried on general agricultural pursuits for several years but his health failed and occasioned his removal to the city about the time of his mother's death. He afterward devoted his energies to the management of various

business interests here. He became a stockholder in the Bank of Kansas City and made judicious and extensive investments in real estate, owning many fine residences and valuable city property. He was a man of excellent business and executive ability and of sound judgment, while, like his father, his straightforward dealing was above question. He was a member of Calvary Baptist church but took no active part in clubs or lodges, his interest centering in his home, where he preferred to spend his leisure hours in the enjoyment of the companionship of his little family and of congenial friends. In politics he was a democrat but not an office seeker. His favorite recreation was hunting and with dog and gun he frequently went on long hunting trips. After two weeks' illness he died March 20, 1890, his remains being laid to rest by the side of his parents in the beautiful Elmwood cemetery. It would be difficult to name a citizen of Jackson county who had more warm personal friends or who more thoroughly merited the high esteem in which he was held than William H. Montgall.

Mrs. Montgall is also a member of the Calvary Baptist church and is deeply interested in its growth and upbuilding. She resided at the corner of Thirteenth and Locust streets until a few years ago, when she erected her present fine stone residence at No. 1019 East Armour boulevard, where she and her son now reside, this being one of the fine homes on the boulevard. She also spends much time visiting with her aged father at Independence. Montgall street, a prominent residence thoroughfare of the city, was named in honor of the family.

JAMES G. ADKINS.

By the death of James G. Adkins, on the 31st of July, 1897, Kansas City sustained an irreparable loss, for he was one of its most honorable and upright men. Death often removes from our midst men whom we can ill afford to lose, whose lives have been all that is exemplary of the true and thereby the really great citizen. Such a one was Mr. Adkins, whose whole career, both business and social, served as a model to the young and an inspiration to the aged. He shed a brightness around everything with which he came in contact. His life was one of usefulness and of benevolence and the spirit of kindliness, justice, generosity and of helpfulness permeated all that he did.

Mr. Adkins was born on the 10th of March, 1834, in Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky, and was but two years of age when his parents removed to Clay county, Missouri, his father settling on a farm about two and a half miles southwest of the town of Liberty. There he was reared as a farm lad, enjoying the advantages of outdoor life, the freedom and the exercise upon which so many successful careers have been based. He supplemented his early education by study in William Jewell College, from which he was graduated and after the completion of his education he engaged in the drug business at Liberty for eight years—from 1855 until 1863. Disposing of his store, he became interested in freighting between the Missouri river, Denver

and Salt Lake, continuing in that business until 1866, when he became identified with the Valley Woolen Mills, his business connection continuing until his removal to Kansas City in 1880. In this way he contributed to the commercial and industrial prosperity of Liberty and that he was one of its prominent and influential citizens is also indicated by the fact that he was chosen mayor of the town and was also elected to the office of sheriff of Clay county. On coming to Kansas City he entered the Bank of Commerce, where he remained for ten years, when he embarked upon an independent business venture, establishing an insurance agency as representative of the Mutual Reserve Insurance Company of New York and the Fidelity Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. He soon succeeded in securing a good clientage and annually wrote a large amount of insurance, being recognized as one of the foremost insurance agents of the city.

Mr. Adkins was married in the year 1856 to Miss Mary Keller, of Liberty, Missouri, and unto them were born two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Dr. James M. Adkins, is now a practicing physician of Kansas City and the manager of the Grand Central Pharmacy at No. 404 Wyandotte street, while his residence is at No. 333 Askew street. Charles, the second son, is an insurance broker of Kansas City, and the daughters, Mrs. L. F. Rieger and Miss Laura Adkins, also reside here.

While living in Liberty, Missouri, Mr. Adkins held membership in the Baptist church and took much interest in church work. He was a very prominent Odd Fellow, widely known in this connection throughout the state, being grand high priest of the grand encampment, the second highest position in that branch in the order. He also held high rank in the military branch of the order, or canton, being lieutenant colonel, and his funeral services were conducted with the honors of that organization. Perhaps no better testimonial of his life work and his character can be given than to present in full the resolutions of the Kansas City encampment passed at the time of his death: "It is with a quivering hand and an aching heart that we have to announce to this encampment the loss of one of its members, in the past chief patriarch and grand high priest of this jurisdiction, James G. Adkins, who died July 31, 1897. Death came to him suddenly and without a moment's warning and took him away without an apparent struggle, in the fullness of a strong, well matured manhood; and as the sad tidings came to us it brought a shock not to be forgotten and a deep sadness that lingers about our hearts.

"Patriarch Adkins was not only prominent in his physical manhood, with his genial countenance, but prominent in intellect, in integrity, in moral and religious influences, in his uncompromising and unrelenting defense of honest convictions, in the positiveness and force of his character. Such men are not forgotten but always leave their impress and live in memory. As a citizen he commanded universal respect. He was always active and influential in favor of the elevation and purity of society and the highest degree of morals. He was untiring and uncompromising in continuous war against corrupting influences. We have lost his companionship and the realization of that loss fills us with sadness. For a time we shall vainly long for the touch

of the vanished hand and the sound of the voice that is still. He loved his brethren and was ever gentle, kind and considerate to his fellowmen, regardless of wealth or station.

“He wounded none with jeer or jest, yet bore no honeyed tongue;
Was social with the gray-haired and merry with the young.
He gravely shared the council speech, or joined the rustic game,
And shone as Nature’s gentleman in every place the same.’

“He was genial, companionable and sympathetic, and he who enjoyed with him an intimate friendship had a friend indeed and in truth, who could not be made to falter. He carried with him everywhere, in public and in private, a large hearted charity; and while for the base and low his contempt was always great, yet for the poor and unfortunate his heart was always melted with tenderness and sympathy. He was broad and high in his conception of religious attainment and Christian triumph; in his appreciation of God’s great plans and purposes; in man’s elevation to a higher and better life.

“Patriarch Adkins became an Odd Fellow in 1856, being initiated into Liberty Lodge, No. 49, at Liberty, Missouri. December 31, 1886, he placed his membership in Kansas City Lodge, No. 257, at Kansas City. He became a member of Clay encampment, No. 12, in 1858, and transferred his membership to this encampment December 30, 1886, where he held his membership the remainder of his days. His trueness, zeal and signal ability as an Odd Fellow soon placed him upon the roll of honor and started him into positions of preferment and prominence. He served for many years as district deputy grand master and deputy grand patriarch; and step by step had attained the honorable position of grand high priest. Wherever duty called him, to near or distant lodges, whether through calm or stormy weather, his response was ever prompt, hearty and cheerful. To know him was but to love him as an Odd Fellow, and whoever came in contact with him, whether the humblest or the proudest of the fraternity, it was but to feel the hearty grasp of an open hand, the thrill and warmth of a great and generous heart. He delighted to encourage the weak and exalt the humble. He made all Odd Fellows feel, wherever he met them, that he was indeed their brother. He was a safe adviser, a wise counselor, a faithful and efficient worker, and an ever willing helper in the cause of Odd Fellowship. We who have so often heard in the halls of Odd Fellows his familiar voice, his animated tone, his strong arguments, his earnest appeals, as with the power of eloquence he seemed to pour out his very soul in behalf of what he believed to be the best interests of our great order, are deeply saddened today by the thought that we can neither see nor hear him more on this earth. We look and listen in vain, for he is gone. Gone to the glorious reward of the faithful; gone where earnest labors have their rich reward; gone to where error sinks and truth rises; gone where the false is banished, and true merit shines out forever; gone where, upon his noble brow, throughout eternity there will be a crown of victory. And as we now pause to bid him this formal yet truly sad farewell, be it earnestly

"Resolved, That the name of the Past Chief Patriarch and Grand High Priest James G. Adkins be held sacred in our memories; that his loyalty, his noble services, his efficient services in behalf of Odd Fellowship will not be forgotten. That we prize the noble record of his life as a far greater heritage than the rich mines of gold; that we shall always remember him as a brilliant star in the firmament of Odd Fellowship; that we regard his pure life and able services as a ceaseless benediction and an immeasurable treasure to our great order; that we will hold dear his wise admonitions and seek to follow his worthy example, and maintain that high standard, which, in his noble life and character, he has presented for our imitation.

"Resolved, That this report be spread upon the records of this encampment."

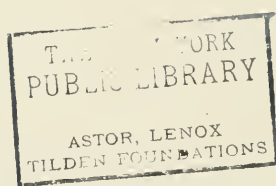
CAPTAIN JOHN F. ENEBERG.

Captain John F. Eneberg, deceased, was the president of the Kansas City Lumber Company and one of the leading business men of western Missouri. With the passing years he prospered in his undertakings and, making judicious investments in real estate, became the owner of property all over the city. His residence here dated from 1880 and continued to the time of his demise. He was a native of Sweden, born December 21, 1825. His parents both died in that country during the boyhood of their son John, who was the youngest and the last survivor of a family of brothers and sisters. He attended public schools in his native country and at the age of fifteen years started out in life on his own account, securing a clerkship in a grocery store in his native town. He was thus connected with mercantile interests there until twenty-eight years of age, when the favorable reports which he had heard concerning America led him to the belief that he might have better business opportunities in the new world. Accordingly he determined to try his fortune in the United States and sailed for New York, whence he made his way direct to Lexington, Missouri. There he began in the grocery business, which he conducted with success at that point for some time. While there residing he was married on the 13th of November, 1854, to Miss Emogene Jones, a native of Lexington, Missouri. Her parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterward to Lexington, Missouri, being pioneers of the latter place, where they resided until called to their final rest.

Captain Eneberg was engaged in the grocery business in Lexington at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. Almost immediately afterward he enlisted and a few days later he organized a company, of which he was made captain. It was a part of McPherin's regiment and he served with his command until the close of the war. Although he participated in many hotly contested engagements he was never wounded, although the hardships and rigors of war undermined his health. At the close of hostilities, without receiving a formal discharge, he returned to Lexington and again became connected with its business interests as a grocer. He likewise extended his



JOHN F. ENEBERG.



energies to the lumber trade and at the same time was engaged in railroad contracting, building six miles of the Chicago & Alton Railroad through Lexington and vicinity.

About 1875 Captain Eneberg disposed of his business in Lexington and in connection with a Mr. Bates founded a small town near by, on the line of the recently constructed Chicago & Alton Railroad. They named the place Bates City and there Captain Eneberg and Mr. Bates engaged in the lumber business and in general trade for several years or until 1879, when they suffered heavy losses by fire. The following year Captain Eneberg removed to Kansas City, where in connection with two others he organized the Kansas City Lumber Company, with offices and lumberyard at the corner of Twentieth and Walnut streets. He was made president and treasurer of the company and so continued in business until his health failed, when in 1902 he decided to retire, although he still continued to hold the office of treasurer of the company throughout his remaining days. During his last several years he was in ill health. In connection with the lumber business he likewise engaged in the real-estate business, making many purchases and sales and owning much valuable property all over the city. With keen discernment he recognized the opportunities for wise investment and was seldom, if ever, at error in judging the value of property or its possibilities for appreciation in price.

The life work of Captain Eneberg was brought to a close on the 7th of July, 1904. He held several public offices in Lexington, including that of alderman, and was a stanch republican in politics but never sought nor desired office after he came to Kansas City. He belonged to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the lodge in which he held membership conducted his funeral services. He was also a charter member of the Commercial Club and was ever greatly interested in the welfare and development of the city, cooperating with the club in many of its movements for municipal growth and progress. He was preeminently a self-made man and arose from an humble position to one of wealth and affluence. He was very industrious, being at his place of business at seven o'clock in the morning, while his evenings were always spent at home. He gave close and assiduous attention to all of the interests and details of his business and his wise judgment and keen discernment were manifest in the success which attended him. In all of his business dealings, too, he was thoroughly reliable and straightforward and thus won an honored name.

Mrs. Eneberg is a member of the First Christian church of Kansas City. She owns and occupies a nice residence at No. 1606 McGee street, which was built by Captain Eneberg in 1886. Her property interests are quite extensive. She also owns three houses on West Eighteenth street, two at the corner of Twenty-first and Penn streets, one on Twentieth street, one on Highland street and one in Kansas City, Kansas, which properties are bringing to her a very gratifying rental. She is the last of the old families who located in the vicinity of Sixteenth and McGee streets in pioneer days. Since her husband's death she has adopted a son, Tycho E. Gerdin, who is now twenty-six years of age. He manages the business interests for his mother, cares for the

property, makes collections and has been of much assistance to Mrs. Eneberg in the control of her business interests. He is, moreover, a fine musician and very popular in musical circles of the city.

On the death of Mr. Eneberg the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst John F. Eneberg on July 7, 1904; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in him the lumber interests of Kansas City have lost a true friend and beloved associate, he having been identified with the lumber trade of our city for a long period of years and having always found him an honorable, upright and courteous gentleman; be it

Resolved, That we extend to his widow and family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their darkest hour, and commend them to Him who doeth all things well. Be it further

Resolved, As a mark of respect that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and to the lumber trade journals.

HANS DIERKS,
W. D. EASLEY,
A. J. MARTIN.

GEORGE S. PUGH.

George S. Pugh, during a lifetime of intense and well directed activity, was interested in all that promoted the commercial importance of Kansas City and contributed not a little toward making the city the commercial and industrial center which it is today. For many years he was engaged in the foundry business here, arriving in 1887, in which year he established a foundry on the west levee, conducting the enterprise throughout his remaining days. He was a native of England, born March 16, 1847. His father, Edward Pugh, also owned and managed an iron foundry in the town of Willenhall, England, about fifteen miles from Birmingham, conducting the enterprise successfully throughout his life. Both he and his wife died there. The paternal grandfather was also an iron merchant in England, and thus three successive generations of the family had been connected with the same line of trade and all have been worthy representatives of this great department of industrial activity.

In the common schools of England George S. Pugh acquired his early education and his opportunities were somewhat limited owing to the fact that he was only ten years of age when his father died and he and his brothers then had to begin work to support the mother and other members of the family. He was employed in a foundry there as a common laborer until 1864, when thinking to find better business opportunities in the new world he crossed the Atlantic to America. He was just seventeen years of age when, with four of his brothers, he came to the United States. They settled at Mineral Ridge, Ohio, where all five secured positions in the blast furnaces of Jonathan Warner, the well known iron manufacturer. George S. Pugh was

employed as manager at this furnace, his previous experience well qualifying him for the position. All of his brothers are now deceased.

It was while residing in Ohio that Mr. Pugh was married to Miss Margaret S. Burson, a native of Mineral Ridge, whose parents resided in that locality throughout their entire lives, Mr. Burson being engaged in farming.

Following his marriage Mr. Pugh continued as manager of the Jonathan Warner Blast furnace at Mineral Ridge, Ohio, for fifteen years, and seeking a broader field of labor, one in which he would have opportunity to engage in business on his own account, he came to Kansas City in 1887. Here he established the Pugh Foundry Company, of which he became president, the plant being located at Nos. 9 to 21 West Levee. The beginning was small but the business built up gradually and soon assumed extensive proportions, this being now the largest plant of the kind in the city, furnishing employment to many workmen. The company manufactures all kinds of castings and makes a specialty of window weights, having manufactured all the weights for the large buildings of Kansas City and other western cities. Mr. Pugh gave close attention to the business and its development and always had firm faith in the successful outcome of his enterprise. He was notably prompt, energetic and reliable, never making engagements that he did not fill nor incurring obligations that he did not meet. He always maintained a high standard in his business life and relations, and the house which he founded has from the beginning borne an unassailable reputation for integrity and reliability in all transactions.

Mr. Pugh voted with the republican party, but the emoluments and honors of office had no attraction for him. He belonged to the Hyde Park Christian church, of which his wife is still a member, and his life by precept, example and influence furthered all those worthy causes which had for their object the development of the city along social, intellectual and moral lines. He died very suddenly March 7, 1904. His life was a credit to the city and his labors a tangible element in the commercial prosperity. He made many friends among his business associates and won the warm esteem of all with whom he came in contact in other relations of life.

JOHN TITUS.

John Titus belongs to that class of Kansas City's citizens whose connection with its business life and its social and moral interests makes him a representative resident and one whose work is widely acknowledged by his fellow-men. He is well known here as an optician, doing business at No. 927 Walnut street. His birth occurred in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 22, 1864, his parents being John and Mary J. (Sterrett) Titus. The father was a native of Brooklyn, New York, and the mother of Cincinnati, Ohio. Removing westward, Mr. Titus became a wholesale grocer of Cincinnati, where he conducted a growing and prosperous business for many years, but is now living retired,

making his home in Glendale, Ohio, where he has resided since his marriage. His wife, however, passed away on the 22d of February, 1905.

John Titus was reared in his parents' home and is indebted to the schools of Glendale for the education he acquired. In 1881 he secured a position in the wholesale house of E. J. Wilson & Company, dealers in coffee and spices, and remained with that firm for seven years, working his way gradually upward to positions of responsibility. In 1888 he resigned in order to remove to Chicago, where he engaged in business as manufacturers' agent, being thus employed for three years. On the expiration of that period he took up the study of ophthalmology through the International School of Optics, of London, Ontario, and was graduated in the spring of 1894. He then came to Kansas City, since which time he has been engaged in the optical business here, and is today one of the well known and successful representatives of his profession in Kansas City. He is thoroughly familiar with the science which underlies the business and has given general satisfaction to his patrons, so that his trade is constantly increasing.

Mr. Titus was married June 27, 1894, to Miss Elizabeth Sims, of Kansas City, who was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. They now have one child, Sterrett Sims. The family residence is at No. 3315 Wabash avenue, where Mr. Titus owns a modern home. He is a member of the Knife and Fork Club, of Kansas City, and a republican in politics, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Central Presbyterian church. He has never sought to figure prominently before the public in any light, but has put a correct valuation upon the opportunities and conditions of life, both in its business and social relations, and his influence is ever found on the side of progress and improvement.

HOWARD VANDERSLICE.

Howard Vanderslice, president of the Vanderslice-Lynds Mercantile Company, has important and varied business interests, such as demand the control of a man of master mind, who not only follows in the business paths that others have marked out, but institutes new methods of commercial activity, and in so doing gives proof of his sound business judgment. Various enterprises have profited by his cooperation or been promoted by his purposeful spirit. He was born in Georgetown, Kentucky, April 8, 1853. His father, Thomas J. Vanderslice, was also a native of that place, first opening his eyes to the light of day November 10, 1827, in the house where his son Howard was also born. The mother bore the maiden name of Sarah J. Birchfield and was a native of Franklin county, born near Frankfort, Kentucky, February 20, 1834. They were married June 5, 1857. The father died March 18, 1902, and the mother November 12, 1878. In the family were fourteen children, of whom five are still living: William, of Pueblo, Colorado; Samuel L., a resident of Denver, Colorado; Russell M.,



HOWARD VANDERSLICE.

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of Memphis, Tennessee; and Maggie, the wife of T. H. Moore, a traveling salesman of Chicago.

The other member of the family is Howard Vanderslice, who came west with his parents and grandfather, Major Daniel Vanderslice, on the 1st of August, 1853. The family home was established in Doniphan county, Kansas, whither Major Vanderslice was sent as Indian agent for the Sac and Fox tribes. Thomas J. Vanderslice there engaged in farming and also conducted a general store.

Howard Vanderslice spent his boyhood days upon the western plains, and after mastering the elementary branches of learning in the district schools he attended the Highland University at Highland, Kansas. At the age of nineteen he put aside his text-books and left home, going to Iowa Point, Kansas, in 1872. There he spent nine years as telegraph operator and depot agent, and in 1881 he formed a partnership with Milton Emmerson of that place under the firm style of Emmerson & Vanderslice. They engaged in purchasing grain at White Cloud, Kansas, until 1890, when Mr. Vanderslice came to Kansas City, where two years before he had established a feed, coal and ice business. After his arrival here he extended the scope of his activities by establishing a grain commission house and forming a partnership with John H. Lynds under the firm style of the Vanderslice-Lynds Mercantile Company, of which he is still president. They began business on a small scale, but are today one of the largest grain commission firms of the city. They also own a large ice plant at Eighteenth and Olive streets, and in June, 1907, purchased the controlling interest in the Central Ice Company, conducting the most extensive business in that commodity in the city. Of the company Mr. Vanderslice has since been president. Their annual sales of coal, ice, feed and grain reach an extensive figure and return a gratifying profit on the capital invested. Mr. Vanderslice is also largely interested in mining and oil properties, being a director in the Lucky Tiger Mining Company, whose mines are located two hundred and fifty miles south of Douglas, Arizona, in the Montezuma district of Mexico, with offices in Kansas City. He is likewise a stockholder in the Chanute Oil Refinery and the Exchange Oil Company, both of Chanute, Kansas, and of the latter is treasurer. He also has various other interests, which constitute him one of the leading and successful business men of Kansas City. In January, 1874, Mr. Vanderslice was married to Miss Minnie E. Flinn, a daughter of William D. Flinn, of Iowa Point, Kansas. He is a Mason and a Shriner, holding membership in Smithton Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., of Highland, Kansas, the first lodge organized in that state, and of which his father and grandfather were charter members. He also belongs to Orient chapter, R. A. M., Oriental commandery, K. T., and Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Kansas City. He is connected with the Commercial Club, the American Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association and the Evanston Golf Club, all of Kansas City. His political allegiance was formerly given to the democracy, but he is now independent in politics. During President Cleveland's first administration he was appointed and served as postmaster of White Cloud, Kansas. He and his wife are prominent socially in the

community, being people of many friends. In manner Mr. Vanderslice is plain and unassuming and possesses a genial, social nature. He is liberal minded and public spirited, recognizing and fulfilling his duties and obligations in community affairs and in individual relations, and while he has prospered, the most envious cannot grudge him his success, so justly has it been won and so worthily used.

EDWARD DOUGLAS KIRK.

Edward Douglas Kirk is a member of the firm of McAnany & Kirk, conducting a detective agency in Kansas City, in which connection they have done excellent work in the capture of those wanted by reason of some infringement of the laws of the land. He was born in Amboy, Illinois, December 28, 1863. His father, Owen Kirk, was a native of the north of Ireland, born in 1832. About 1855 he came to America, settling in Brooklyn, New York, but after a short time removed to Amboy, Illinois, where he followed farming until his removal to Kansas City in 1866. With his family and about twenty-five other Illinois people and their families he made the trip overland. Upon arriving here they camped at what is now the corner of Twelfth and Tracy streets, finding here but a little village of small proportions and with but little promise of commercial and industrial development.

Mr. Kirk bought a block of ground on Holmes between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, on which he erected a house. He then engaged in teaming and hauled all the sand used in the construction of the old St. James, Lindell, Madison and other leading hotels of those pioneer times. He married Cathryne McAnany, at Amboy, Illinois, a native of the north of Ireland. Her father died when she was quite small and her mother afterward married an English peer. Following the second marriage of her mother and when she was fifteen years of age Mrs. Kirk ran away from home and came to America, bringing with her Nicholas McAnany, her youngest brother. They crossed the Atlantic with a sea captain who was an old friend of the family. A few months later Cathryne McAnany made another trip to Ireland and returned to America with her two other brothers, Phillip and Patrick. These children thus grew up in America and became useful and honored citizens. Phillip McAnany eventually went to California, where he died a few years ago after having amassed a large fortune. Nicholas passed away a few years ago in Kansas City, while Patrick is still living on a farm at Merriam, Kansas. After reaching womanhood Cathryne McAnany gave her hand in marriage to Owen Kirk and they now reside near Fairmount Park, where they own a fine farm.

Edward Douglas Kirk acquired his education as a pupil in the public schools of Kansas City and in his early business career he and his brother Phillip associated themselves with their father in the transfer business, in which they continued for fifteen years. In 1885 Edward D. Kirk removed to a farm near Merriam, Kansas, whereon he resided for two years and then again came to this city. He was elected constable on the democratic ticket

in the fall of 1891 and served for a term of two years, after which he invested in a stable of race horses, which he owned for four years, meeting with very desirable success in this venture. Subsequently he purchased a half interest in the Home Detective Agency, with which he was associated until June, 1906, when he sold his interest to his partner, Whig Keashler.

Mr. Kirk then entered the employ of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in the claim department, where he continued for a little more than a year, when he resigned to form a partnership with Thomas F. McAnany, a cousin, in the detective business. The firm of McAnany & Kirk now have offices elegantly fitted up in the New York Life building. The senior partner served the city as a detective for fourteen years and resigned to engage in business for himself. He is recognized as one of the shrewdest detectives in the country and stands high in the profession, being accounted also one of the most respected citizens here. Mr. Kirk has also had several years' experience as a detective and has met with excellent success in that work. His life has been of an exemplary character and his friends are many and loyal.

On the 4th of June, 1884, at Independence, Missouri, the marriage of Mr. Kirk and Miss Mary E. Brown was celebrated by the Rev. Dr. Proctor, an Episcopal rector. Her father, J. K. Brown, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, was a prominent merchant and stock raiser. Mrs. Kirk came to Kansas City in 1881 after having graduated from Warrensburg (Mo.) University and taught for four years in the Washington school in Kansas City. She is a member of the First Presbyterian church here and Mr. Kirk was reared in the Catholic faith. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kirk has been born a daughter, Mary Anderson Kirk, whose birth occurred in Kansas City, December 14, 1893, and who is now a pupil in the public schools here. Mr. Kirk owns an acre of ground at Seventy-fifth and Main streets, on which he erected a substantial residence in 1906. He also has a half interest in a farm of seven hundred acres in Miami county, Kansas. His political allegiance is given to the democracy. He is well known in Kansas City as a man of activity and enterprise and moreover has gained much more than local fame by reason of his detective work.

GEORGE HERBERT BUNTING.

It is needless to say anything introductory of the president of the Bunting-Stone Hardware Company, of Kansas City, for few men of his years are more widely known and none more deserves the respect and confidence which are uniformly tendered them. A native of Galveston, Texas, born on the 19th of October, 1873, George Herbert Bunting is a son of the Rev. Dr. Robert Franklin Bunting, an eminent minister, soldier, editor and educator, who was graduated from the Washington and Jefferson College and also from Princeton University. He was born in Pennsylvania of English parentage and became one of the famous Texas Rangers, and was the first man to receive a commission as chaplain in the Confederate army. He was also in charge of

two hospitals during the period of the war. He became very prominent in the Presbyterian ministry and also through his connection with educational work, and his life was a vital force in the intellectual and moral development of the south. For many years he edited the Southwestern Presbyterian and was a large contributor to religious and scientific publications elsewhere in the country. He was a second cousin of General U. S. Grant and died in the year 1891. His wife, who in maidenhood was Chrissenda Sharpe, was a daughter of William Linton Sharpe, widely known as an iron manufacturer and philanthropist. He was for many years a Presbyterian elder of Steubenville, Ohio, and at one time was president of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, being of Scotch-Irish lineage. His life work touched the lives and interests of many and in all that he did he was actuated by broad humanitarian principles. Two of his sons gained distinction in the Presbyterian ministry, the late Dr. J. Henry Sharpe, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Samuel L. Sharpe, who died when engaged in missionary work in South America. The mother of Mrs. Bunting was a direct descendant of the well known McIntoshes, of Scotland.

The family of Rev. Dr. Robert F. Bunting and his wife numbered five sons and a daughter, all of whom are living, namely: William Miller, who is associated with his brother George in business; Dr. Henry S. Bunting, a physician, author and publisher, of Chicago; Robert F., who is engaged in commercial pursuits at Montgomery, Alabama; Dr. Charles Clarke Bunting, a practicing physician, of New York city; and Bella Nina, the wife of Charles A. Shaeffer, of Kansas City.

The other member of the family, George Herbert Bunting, was educated in the public schools of Nashville, Tennessee, to which city he accompanied his parents on their removal when he was ten years of age, his father serving as pastor of the First Presbyterian church there for many years. The son also pursued a college course there and during his college days was prominent in athletic and social life. He likewise edited various college publications and is still an associate editor, being contributor to the college paper, on which some member of his family has held a position for the past twenty years. Mr. Bunting is likewise a member of the varsity foot ball, baseball and track teams and for several years held the southern inter-collegiate record for half mile and mile runs. His college days being ended, he entered upon his business career as a traveling salesman for a Chicago house, which he represented in thirteen southern states. While in that position he chose Kansas City as the place of his future residence and upon resigning his position as commercial traveler in the spring of 1897 he took up his abode here and has since been identified with its business interests. Seven years ago he organized the Bunting-Stone Hardware Company, of which he is president, with John C. Stone as vice president; W. M. Bunting, treasurer; and Fred W. Magee, secretary. They began business in a modest way, but today the establishment is one of the largest hardware houses of the city and the trade in both the retail and wholesale fields is very extensive. Their up-town store is at No. 804-6 Walnut street, while their wholesale house is at No. 2012-14-16-18 Baltimore avenue, and they are represented on the road by salesmen who cover seven

states. The business has had substantial growth and is today one of the important commercial enterprises of Kansas City.

On the 30th of September, 1900, Mr. Bunting was married to Miss Marjorie, daughter of A. H. Munger, president of the Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, of Kansas City. They have three children: Albert Munger, Barbara and George H., Jr., now in their sixth, fourth and second years, respectively.

Mr. Bunting is a member of the University Club, the Midday Club, the Commercial Club, the Manufacturers and Merchants Association and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, a college fraternity, of which his father and all his brothers are likewise members. He is also president of the Kansas City Alumni Association. In politics he is independent and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. A lover of horses and of country life, he lives across the Missouri river in Clay county, where he has one hundred acres of land under cultivation, surrounding a beautiful, modern residence, which he erected a few years ago. While an active and successful business man, he does not believe in the concentration of his energies upon business interests alone, recognizing the value of rest and recreation and of divided interests. His business prominence and personal worth alike entitle him to mention with the representative men of Kansas City.

IRA G. HEDRICK.

Ira G. Hedrick, a civil engineer, who is making a specialty of the building of bridges and viaducts, was born April 6, 1868, in West Salem, Edwards county, Illinois, his parents being Henderson and Mary Ann (Bryan) Hedrick. The father, born in 1837, was a farmer by occupation, whose great-grandfather Hedrick came from Holland and founded the family in New York in 1755. The mother was a daughter of Gideon Bryan, of Clay county, Illinois.

At the usual age Ira G. Hedrick became a pupil in the public schools of his native town and when he had completed the course there he continued his studies as a preparation for business life in the Arkansas State University, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering in 1892, while in 1901 the degree of Civil Engineer was conferred upon him. In 1898 he received the degree of Bachelor of Science and in 1899 that of Doctor of Science in McGill University, at Montreal, Canada. In October, 1892, he put his technical knowledge to the practical test by entering business as a civil engineer in connection with J. A. L. Waddell, at Kansas City, continuing as his assistant until 1898, when he became assistant to the chief engineer of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway. A year later he formed a partnership with Dr. Waddell under the firm style of Waddell & Hedrick. They did a large amount of important bridge work, including the bridges over the Missouri river at St. Charles, Missouri; at Jefferson City, Missouri; and East Omaha, Nebraska; over the Miami river at Toledo, Ohio;

the Red river at Index, Texas, and at Alexandria, Louisiana; over the Frazer river at New Westminster, British Columbia; over the Arkansas river and the White river in Arkansas, and all bridges on the Vera Cruz & Pacific Railroad, and many large bridges for the International and Great Northern Railway in Texas. They designed and constructed the Inter-City viaduct at Kansas City and were consulting engineers to the Boston Elevated Railroad. Their work was of a most important character, the firm having no superior in bridge building in the entire country. In January, 1907, they dissolved partnership and Mr. Hedrick is now in business alone as a consulting engineer. He is president of the Kansas City Viaduct and Terminal Railway Company.

Mr. Hedrick has made continuous advancement since he took up the study of civil engineering and is now connected with the most important societies for the advancement of knowledge of this character, including the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, the Institute of Civil Engineers of London, England, and is an honorary member of the Rensselaer Society of Civil Engineers. He likewise belongs to the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.

On the 10th of February, 1889, Ira G. Hedrick was married to Louisa N. Luther, a daughter of Newton J. Luther, of Washington county, Arkansas, and they have one son and two daughters. During the fifteen years of his practice as a representative of the profession of civil engineering Ira G. Hedrick has advanced to a most prominent place, being recognized as the peer of the ablest members of the profession in the United States, while his admission to foreign societies of this character indicates the regard evinced for his technical ability in European lands.

RICHARD GENTRY.

Richard Gentry was born in Boone county, Missouri, November 11, 1846. He was reared on a farm and received his early education at a log schoolhouse in the country. In 1863 he was sent to the Kemper school for boys at Boonville, Missouri, where he remained until the fall of 1864, when he left school to join General Price's army, who was then making his famous raid through Missouri. He served as private and sergeant major until the close of the Civil war, in Company A, Colonel Williams' Regiment, and in General Shelby's Brigade. He was engaged in the battles of Sedalia, Westport, Pleasanton and Newtonia.

On his return home to Columbia, Missouri, in 1865, he entered the Missouri State University, from which institution he was graduated in 1868. Having adopted civil engineering as a profession, he at once obtained a position on the surveys of the Chillicothe & Omaha Railroad, which were commenced at Omaha. In 1869 and 1870 he was with the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad and built a division of the Callaway county branch of that road, now the Chicago & Alton. In 1872 and 1873 he was stationed at



RICHARD GENTRY.

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Little Rock, Arkansas, in charge of a division of construction of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, now the Iron Mountain Railroad. He built the Iron Mountain Railroad bridge over the Arkansas river at Little Rock as a part of his division.

He was married November 11, 1873, to Susan E. Butler, a daughter of Martin Butler, of Callaway county, Missouri, and lived in Mexico, Missouri, and engaged in farming and banking until 1880. In 1879 and 1880 he became interested in mining in Colorado and promoted successfully several large mining enterprises. He sold to Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, and Senator Stephen B. Elkins and others a group of mines at Rico, Colorado, and these gentlemen organized two large companies on these properties in the winter of 1879-80.

In 1880 he moved to Kansas City, Missouri, became interested in banking and cattle ranching in Colorado, and later in 1885 invested largely in Kansas City real estate, most of which he sold at handsome profits before the decline in values began in 1887. He built his present residence at 2600 Troost avenue in 1882.

In 1889 he was one of the incorporators of the Kansas City, Nevada & Fort Smith Railroad, now the Kansas City Southern, and was its first chief engineer and general manager and one of its largest stockholders.

In the fall of 1895 he retired from his connection with this railroad, having sold his interests. Under his management the first three hundred miles were built and operated, and the next two hundred miles were located and partly constructed.

In 1899 Mr. Gentry engaged in the manufacture of shoes in Kansas City, which did not prove very successful and was soon discontinued. Since that time he has not engaged in business requiring his personal supervision. He is now interested in the Tombstone consolidated mines of Arizona, in the Perigrina mines of Guanajuato, Mexico, and in coal mines of Indian Territory and Arkansas, and also in the manufacture of Portland cement in Kansas and Iowa.

Mr. Gentry is a man of good business judgment, of very good financial ability and has always loved large transactions. He was reared an old-school Presbyterian but in later life has become more liberal and inclines toward Unitarianism and the Higher Criticism. In politics he was a democrat from his youth, but in 1896 he opposed Mr. Bryan and his free silver platform and has voted for the republican candidate for president ever since and may be called an independent in politics. He was one of the charter members of the society of the Sons of the Revolution in Kansas City, Missouri. In 1899 he was elected president and historian of the Gentry Family Association of the United States, at the Gentry reunion of that year. He has now in manuscript, ready for the printer, a history and genealogy of the Gentry Family of America.

He is a strong believer in and an advocate of higher education. All of his six children entered college directly from the high schools of Kansas City, two daughters were graduated from Vassar College and his two sons were graduated from Yale University.

Mr. Gentry is a son of Richard Harrison Gentry and Mary Wyatt, his wife, of Columbia, Missouri, and a grand-son of Major General Richard Gentry and Ann Hawkins, his wife, of Columbia, Missouri, who served in the war of 1812 with the Kentucky volunteers under General Harrison, and was an ensign at the glorious victory at the battle of the Thames. In 1833 General Gentry commanded the Missourians in the Black Hawk Indian war, and in 1837 he commanded a regiment of Missouri volunteers in the Florida war and was killed at the head of his regiment December 25, 1837, at the decisive battle of Okeechobee. Gentry county, Missouri, was so named in his honor by the state legislature. General Gentry was a son of Richard Gentry and Jane Harris, his wife, of Kentucky, early pioneers from Virginia through Cumberland Gap and over the Wilderness trail. Richard Gentry of Kentucky was a soldier of the Revolution and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. The next ancestors in the Gentry line were David Gentry, of Albemarle county, Virginia, and his wife, Mary Estes. His father was Nicholas Gentry, of Albemarle county, born in 1697 in New Kent county, Virginia, and died in 1779, a son of Nicholas Gentry, of Hanover county,—the immigrant of 1677—the first Gentry to settle in America.

Mr. Gentry, our subject, is also a descendant of the prominent Wyatt family of Virginia and England through his mother, Mary Wyatt; and through his grandmother, Ann Hawkins, he is a descendant of William Hawkins, the great sea captain, the father of Admiral Sir John Hawkins. Through his great-grandmother, Jane Harris, he is a descendant of Robert Overton, of England, one of Oliver Cromwell's generals, and of Colonel William Claibourne, colonial secretary of Virginia. He is also descended from the Peytons and Smiths of Virginia and England—two of the most prominent early Virginia families—through his ancestor, Peyton Smith, of Spottsylvania county, Virginia, who died there in 1782. Mr. Gentry's children are Elizabeth, Richard H., Ruth R., Mary, Helen and Martin Butler.

EUGENE R. LEWIS, M. D.

Many accord to the practice of medicine the highest place in the professions as being of the greatest usefulness to mankind. It is undoubtedly true that it is less commercialized than any other calling, and the successful physician is without exception found to be a man not only of broad scholarly attainments but of deep human sympathy, manifesting at all times a spirit of helpfulness toward his fellowmen. Dr. Eugene R. Lewis, whose life work was one of untiring activity and great usefulness, won well earned distinction as a practitioner and also as the founder of the University Medical College. He was a representative of a family distinguished for service in this profession. His father, his wife and both her parents, together with several other representatives of their respective families, were all representatives of the medical fraternity. Dr. Lewis arrived in Kansas City in May, 1874, being at that time but twenty-one years of age.

He was a native of Randolph county, Missouri, born June 7, 1853, and a son of Dr. Richard K. and Emma Duke (Wight) Lewis, the latter a native of Shelbyville, Kentucky, and the former of Glasgow, Missouri. The father was a graduate physician at the age of twenty-two and became a very able and prominent surgeon, practicing the greater part of his life in Randolph county, Missouri. He died in Fayette, this state, both he and his wife passing away when their son Eugene was but six years of age.

Liberal educational privileges were afforded Dr. Eugene R. Lewis, who, after attending the public schools of his native county, became a student in Pritchard College, in Glasgow, Missouri. He afterward went to Fayette, this state, where he attended the Central Medical College, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1872. He was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in March, 1874, and came direct to Kansas City, where he opened an office and began practice, nor was he long in demonstrating his ability to cope with the intricate problems which continually confront the physician and surgeon. Gradually his practice grew until it assumed very extensive proportions and was also of a most important character.

In 1880 Dr. Lewis was married in Montgomery county, Missouri, to Miss Nannie Pitman, a daughter of Dr. H. W. and Betty Mary (Smith) Pitman, the latter a native of Virginia and the former of Missouri. Her father engaged in the practice of medicine in Montgomery county during the greater part of his life and there he passed away at the age of seventy-five years. His wife was the first woman to take a degree in the School of Pharmacy in Philadelphia. She is now seventy-six years of age and makes her home with Mrs. Lewis, being a very bright and active woman, whose faculties are practically unimpaired. Her daughter Nannie was a student in Lindenwood College, at St. Charles, Missouri, from which she was graduated. She won the Master of Arts degree, and desiring to acquaint herself with the medical science she attended the Women's Medical College in Kansas City and was graduated in the class of 1898. She opened an office in the Bank of Commerce. Three children were born unto them, but the eldest, Mary Duke, died in infancy. Richard P. and Eugene R. are living with their mother and are now students in the University Medical College, with the intention of becoming active members of the profession, which has claimed so many representatives in both the paternal and maternal ancestral lines. Dr. Lewis was one of the founders of this university and also of the hospital here, filling the office of steward for a time. He paid for the charter and was manager for four years. At the time of his death he was president of the Women's Medical College and Mrs. Lewis was dean of the same. His pronounced ability, his broad learning and his fitness for leadership well qualified him for the position of prominence that was accorded him as a medical educator and also as a practitioner. For twelve years he was treasurer of the International Association of Railway Surgeons and one of the founders of the same. He was likewise secretary of the American Health Association at the time its meeting was held in Kansas City in 1890—a most successful convention, due largely to the efforts of Dr. Lewis, who was a member of all the prominent medical societies of the city and for three years was city physician.

Dr. Lewis gave his political allegiance to the democracy and was appointed coroner, but his interest in politics was that of a public-spirited citizen and not an office seeker. He attained high rank in Masonry, becoming identified with the consistory and the commandery, and he was also a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge. He held membership in the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal church and died in that faith June 8, 1901, at the age of forty-eight years. Although his life span covered less than a half century, he accomplished much that has left an indelible impress upon the life of the city in various phases that led to improvement. He was one of the vanguard in the onward march of progress that has characterized the medical profession in recent years and as founder of the Medical University and as president of the Women's College the influence of his service is immeasurable.

CHARLES W. PYLE, M. D.

Dr. Charles W. Pyle, who, with an exclusive office practice, makes a specialty of nervous and chronic diseases, was born in Lee county, Iowa, February 27, 1864. His father, Dr. Edward C. Pyle, a native of Pennsylvania, removed to Iowa in 1854, locating at Keokuk, where he engaged in the practice of medicine. After leaving Pennsylvania, however, he took up his abode in Richmond, Indiana, where he remained until removing to Keokuk about 1854. He married Addie Wickersham, a native of Pennsylvania, who arrived in Iowa in 1851, prior to her marriage. She is a representative of an old family of York, Pennsylvania, whence she came to the middle west with her father, Thomas Wickersham, who with his two sons opened a foundry, which he conducted up to the time of his death in 1882. The death of Dr. Edward C. Pyle occurred at Farmington, Iowa, in 1888, and his widow, still surviving him, now makes her home with her son, Charles W.

In the public schools of Centerville, Iowa, Dr. C. W. Pyle pursued his education until he completed the high-school course with the class of 1880. He also spent four years in the state university at Iowa City, from which he was graduated in March, 1884, with the M. D. degree. He then located in Van Buren county, Iowa, where he practiced for several years, after which he spent a year in travel and in post-graduate study. In 1888 he arrived in Missouri, locating at Rich Hill, whence in 1896 he removed to Kansas City. Since that time he has been engaged in special office practice, devoting his attention largely to nervous and chronic diseases. In 1903 he became interested in the promotion of the Keysall Chemical Company, assuming its management, and now controls the business in connection with carrying on his professional work. The business of the chemical company is exclusively a physicians' specialty line and the trade has now extended over the entire country.

Dr. Pyle was married in Warrensburg, Missouri, June 28, 1905, to Miss Katherine Brown, a daughter of Judge John W. Brown, who had been a resident of Warrensburg since 1865. Dr. Pyle has for eighteen years been an

Odd Fellow and has filled all the chairs in both the subordinate lodge and the encampment. He holds one of the first certificates of membership to the Modern Woodmen in Missouri and has also held all of the offices in that order. He is well known in those organizations, where he has gained many friends.

JAMES HEWSON.

Among those who have contributed to Kansas City's business development is numbered James Hewson, now deceased. Arriving here in 1869, he was identified with its commercial, manufacturing and financial interests—a prominent representative of that type of American citizens who, while advancing individual prosperity also promote the public good. The success which attended him through many years of active relation with business affairs enabled him in his later years to live retired. He was a native of Canada, born near Toronto, February 26, 1841, his parents always remaining residents of that country. Having attended the public schools of his native city, he afterward pursued a college course, which he completed by graduation and was thus well qualified by liberal education for life's practical and responsible duties.

While still a resident of Toronto Mr. Hewson was married to Miss Eleanor A. Austin, also a native of Canada, born near Toronto, where her parents always resided. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hewson were born four children, all yet living: Eleanor, now the wife of Edward L. Foutch, vice president and treasurer of the B. R. Electric & Telephone Manufacturing Company of this city, their home being with her mother, Mrs. Hewson; Sarah, the wife of W. T. Vaughn, of Clinton, Iowa; Myrtle, the wife of Ralph Parker, secretary and treasurer of the People's Supply Company, their home being at No. 204 Garfield street; and Lotta, who resides with her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Hewson made their home in Toronto until they crossed the border to the United States to enjoy the business opportunities of the new world, with its livelier competition and advancement more quickly secured. Establishing their home in Kansas City, Mr. Hewson entered business circles as a dry goods merchant at the corner of Eighth and Main streets, where he conducted his store for about a year. He then sold out and erected a large building at the corner of Third and Main streets, where he began the manufacture of baking powder and various kinds of flavoring extracts. That enterprise proved profitable and he continued therein for about ten years. He afterward erected what will always be known as the Hewson building, a large office structure, at Nos. 1016 and 1018 Walnut street. In this building he conducted an insurance business with excellent success until about 1900, when he gave up all active business enterprises, his time being devoted merely to the supervision of his invested interests. He thus through the last five years of his life practically lived retired, his former activity, energy and well-directed labor having made him one of the prosperous residents of the city. His last illness was of only three days' duration and his death occurred in the South

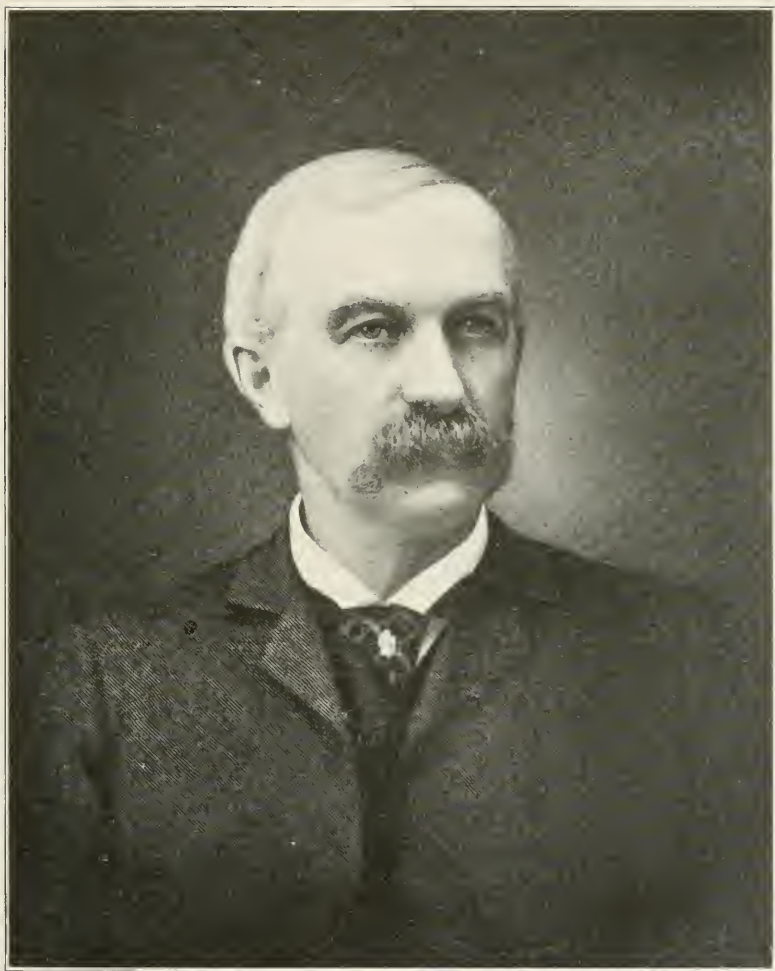
Side Hospital, September 20, 1905, his remains being interred in Forest Hill cemetery.

In politics Mr. Hewson was a stalwart republican, thoroughly in sympathy with the principles and policy of the party, yet never an office seeker. Both he and his wife were members of the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which he took a most active and helpful part. He was one of its most prominent representatives, held all of the church offices and was a most liberal contributor to its support and to the various societies connected with the church. His life in its various phases was most honorable. No trust reposed in him was betrayed in the slightest degree, and he performed every duty with a sense of conscientious obligation. Those who knew him in a business way admired and respected him and those who came within the closer circle of his acquaintance gave him their warm friendship and utmost regard. He left to his family not only a handsome estate but also the priceless heritage of an untarnished name, and his memory is yet enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him. Mrs. Hewson and her daughters are prominent in the social circles of Kansas City. They reside at No. 2700 Independence boulevard, where Mrs. Hewson owns a commodious and beautiful residence.

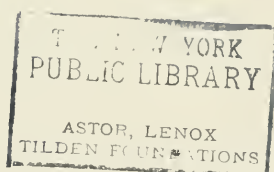
WILLARD W. HYATT.

Willard W. Hyatt, now deceased, was numbered among the prominent residents of Kansas City, where he was engaged in merchandising and in the real-estate business. His birth occurred upon a farm in Otsego county, New York. His father, Fitch Hyatt, was a leading resident of that locality, whence he removed to Cambridge Springs, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he lived retired until his death. His wife bore the maiden name of Electa Weaver and by her marriage became the mother of five children: Smith, who was married, died in Texas shortly after his removal to that state. Christiana E., became the wife of Alva Adams and died in Kirksville, Missouri. Willard W. and Willis W. were twins and the latter, who married Olive Ingalls, died in Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania. Susan became the wife of John Sherwood, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and is the only one now living.

Willard W. Hyatt acquired his education in the country schools of his native town. He worked upon the home farm until twenty-one years of age and for sometime after engaged in various business enterprises. Associated with his twin brother, he owned and conducted a sawmill and later carried on a tannery. He afterward went to Erie, Pennsylvania, where for a time he was employed by a car manufacturer. His next step in the business world was made as a general merchant near Oil City, Pennsylvania, in association with his brother, Smith Hyatt, and his brother-in-law, Charles P. Allen. They successfully conducted their store for several years and then sold out, after which all three came west to Missouri, settling in Warrensburg, where they again established and conducted a store. This partnership



W. W. HYATT.



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was dissolved about 1877, in which year Mr. Hyatt came to Kansas City, where for a time he followed different pursuits. Eventually he engaged in the grocery business with a Mr. Holman in a store at 212 East Ninth street but after a brief period he sold out to his partner. He then turned his attention to the real-estate business and was very successful in buying and selling property and also as a speculative builder, erecting many houses, which he put upon the market. He displayed keen insight in determining the value and possible appreciation of property and his investments were so wisely made that his labors proved of the utmost benefit in the attainment of success.

Mr. Hyatt made his first home in Kansas City at No. 1222 Washington street and later lived over his store at No. 312 East Ninth street. He then purchased the home where his last days were passed at No. 1112 Bales avenue, buying this from the Bales estate. He was married near Phoenix, New York, July 27, 1865, to Miss Theresa Allen, who was born in Oswego county, New York, and who grew to womanhood there. Her parents were Hiram and Eliza (Perren) Allen. By a previous marriage to Miss Clara Glass, which occurred in Wisconsin, Mr. Hyatt had one daughter, Tillie, who became the wife of Chester Snyder and died in Kansas City, leaving a daughter, Tillie, now the wife of D. L. James, of this city.

The death of Mr. Hyatt occurred in June, 1904. He was a member of Bales Avenue Baptist church and took an active and helpful part in its work. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and in politics was a life-long republican who, though he never sought nor desired office, always kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day and was thus able to support his position by intelligent argument. He had a wide and favorable acquaintance here and his life showed forth those traits of honorable, upright manhood which won for him uniform confidence and trust.

LEO N. LESLIE.

Leo N. Leslie has for some years been one of the foremost builders and owners of handsome residences and fine business property in Kansas City. In fact, he has contributed in large measure to the substantial improvement of the city along architectural lines, being among the first to introduce the modern apartment house, while in the construction of splendid business blocks and beautiful homes his work is scarcely paralleled. He was born at Saxonville, Massachusetts, January 25, 1856. His father, Thomas L. Leslie, was a native of Scotland and in early life was a soldier in the English army. In 1838 he came to America and for many years engaged in merchandizing at Saxonville. He married Eliza Soden, a representative of an old New England family, and in 1883 he passed away, while the mother of our subject is also deceased.

When about twelve years of age, Leo N. Leslie left school to assist his father in the conduct of his mercantile business and was associated therewith

until 1872, when he went to Boston, where he obtained an humble position in the mercantile establishment of Mitchell, Greene & Stevens. There he worked his way upward, acquiring a practical knowledge of the business. In 1874 he left that employ to accept a position as traveling salesman for Morse, Shepard & Company, of Boston, continuing with that house for four years. In October, 1879, he came to Kansas City and a few months later engaged in the dry goods business under the firm name of L. N. Leslie & Company at No. 726 North Main street. In 1882 the firm name was changed to Leslie & Edwards, D. R. Edwards having acquired an interest in the business. In 1886 the firm sold out to W. T. Matthews.

In the meantime Mr. Leslie had done his initial work as a speculative builder, having invested some of his surplus funds in Kansas City real estate, which returned to him handsome margins. In March, 1887, he organized the Suffolk Investment Company, capitalized for fifty thousand dollars, and became its president. In less than a year the company had acquired a surplus of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars. To Mr. Leslie was entrusted the general management of the business and the success was due entirely to his untiring efforts and judicious management. The company owned and opened up the beautiful Eden Park, a residence addition to the city of Independence, Missouri. Mr. Leslie has been one of the foremost builders of beautiful homes and fine modern business properties in Kansas City. There stand as monuments to his enterprise, commercial integrity and business ability the Idaho, Oregon, Saxon, Aberdeen, Grand View, Summit, Windsor and Elenor apartment houses, the last mentioned being eight stories in height; also the large building occupied by the Adams Express Company on Baltimore avenue between Tenth and Eleventh streets, together with four other large properties on the avenue. The majority of the structures erected by Mr. Leslie have been on the west side of the city. In all he has built and owned one hundred and thirty-four properties, sixty-five of which were large apartment buildings, since coming to Kansas City. Of all of the buildings which he has erected none have been constructed on contract, but by day labor and under his personal supervision and careful direction. He has owned twenty-two flats on Locust street, ten properties on Main street, and four on Thirtieth street east of Main. At the present time he has twenty-four income properties. He lives at No. 4057 Warwick boulevard, where he has one of the handsomest homes in that fashionable residence district.

In all his building operations Mr. Leslie has brought to bear the most progressive methods and introduced the most modern improvements. Owing to his superior knowledge of the builders' art, the Shuberts arranged with him to construct their handsome theatre, "The Sam S. Shubert," on Tenth street, between Baltimore avenue and Wyandotte street. This magnificent playhouse was built in 1906 and opened to the public in October of that year. It was constructed in a marvelously short time, being in fact a record breaker. As late as the 14th of August the steel structural work had not been completed and it was feared, not only by the public but those interested in the construction and management of the house, that it could not possibly be completed in time for the designated opening night. Mr. Leslie said,

however, that it would be, and with a strong determination he set about to make good his word. He scarcely took time to eat or sleep and during the last few weeks kept a large force of mechanics working day and night. Not only that, but he contributed from his private funds to make good his promise and to furnish a building even superior to that expected or even asked for by the promoters of the enterprise. Mr. Leslie manifested great pride in providing Kansas City with the finest playhouse in the west, and this building today stands a monument to his successful efforts. Upon the opening night the house was entirely finished and Mr. Leslie had the pleasure of realizing that he had fully carried out his promise. He has been personally complimented by eminent actors and theatrical managers from all parts of the country upon his successful undertaking. Since erecting the Shubert theatre he has erected a handsome four-story steel and brick building for the United States & Mexican Trust Company on ground at the corner of Tenth street and Baltimore avenue, adjacent to the theatre. Mr. Leslie owns the ground and leased it to the Trust Company for a period of ninety-nine years at a good rental.

On the 31st of May, 1883, Mr. Leslie was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Leonard, of West Liberty, Logan county, Ohio, a daughter of Dr. Benjamin B. Leonard, a prominent physician of that locality and at one time president of the Ohio State Medical Society. Mrs. Leslie was educated at Stanton, Virginia. The only child of this marriage is Kate L. Leslie, who was born in Kansas City and supplemented her early education acquired in the schools here by study in Columbia College.

To those acquainted with the life history of Leo N. Leslie it would seem trite to say that he has risen from an humble position to rank with the prominent and prosperous men of his day, yet it is but just to say, in a history that will descend to future generations that his record has ever been such as any man would be proud to possess. Starting in life in an humble clerkship he has steadily risen and at all times has commanded the respect of his business associates and the admiration of his contemporaries. He has never made an engagement that he has not filled nor incurred obligations that he has not met. Kansas City owes much of her substantial improvement and present attractiveness from an architectural standpoint to his labors and success and the most envious cannot grudge him his success, for it is the logical reward of capable management and honorable effort.

ROBERT PEET.

Without any special advantages or opportunities in early life Robert Peet made steady progress in the business world until he gained a prominent place among the most successful men of the entire west. A native of England, he was born in Cambridgeshire, August 24, 1843. His parents likewise resided in that country, both the father and mother passing away there, the death of the former occurring during the early childhood of their son Robert.

Robert Peet received but limited educational privileges, attending only the public schools in his native town, and he put aside his text-books at a comparatively early age. About 1861 he and his brother William sailed for America, landing in New York city, whence they went direct to Cleveland, Ohio. There they had an uncle living, who was engaged in the soap manufacturing business, and the nephews began work there in the soap factory. After a few years, however, William withdrew from active connection with the business and worked at the carpenter's trade, but Robert Peet continued as a soap manufacturer.

He remained in Cleveland until 1872, when he and his brother William came to Kansas City, where they at once established a soap factory. Their first place of business was a small plant on McGee street, but their trade soon increased and they removed to a larger factory at the corner of Main street and the Levee, where they conducted business for several years. Their business constantly developed so that after a time they were again forced to seek enlarged quarters and they erected a very commodious factory in Armourdale at the corner of Adams and Osage streets. Here Robert Peet looked after the manufacturing part of the business, while his brother William attended to the office. They conducted the enterprise, which constantly grew in volume and importance, until a large force of workmen was employed and all kinds of soap manufactured. The business is still being conducted and the product is now in use all over the world. Today the factory is the largest of the kind in the entire west. The firm is now, and has always been, known by the name of the Peet Brothers Manufacturing Company and the present Officers are: William Peet, president; W. James Peet, vice president; Albert W. Peet, secretary and treasurer.

While residing in Cleveland, Ohio, Robert Peet was married to Miss Sarah J. Gunton, a native of England, as were her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gunton, who were born in Cambridgeshire, and were there neighbors of the Peet family. Mr. Gunton resided in Cleveland, Ohio, for many years and his wife died there. After her death he came to make his home with Mr. and Mrs. Peet. He continued to reside here until his demise. There were two children born unto our subject and his wife: William James, who married Miss Katherine Shannon, of St. Joseph, Missouri, and is now vice president of the Peet Brothers Manufacturing Company and resides at No. 3766 Washington boulevard; and Eliza, who became the wife of Aubrey G. Bartlett, of this city, and died here, leaving a daughter, Nettie Estelle, who is now the wife of Roy J. Gregg, who is engaged in the telephone business in Kansas City.

Mr. Peet voted with the republican party, but was never an office seeker. He affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and both he and his wife held membership in the Episcopal church. They first resided at No. 1016 Charlotte street and later maintained their residence at the old Peet home at No. 1313 Troost avenue, where the death of Robert Peet occurred. Since his death Mrs. Peet has made her home in Kansas City with her son at No. 3766 Washington boulevard. She is still interested in the soap business and has much valuable property here.

The death of Mr. Peet occurred in April, 1900, when he was fifty-seven years of age. As the years passed he gained a gratifying measure of success, but he never selfishly hoarded his wealth. On the contrary, he was a man of charitable and benevolent spirit and gave freely of his means to aid others and to promote any worthy cause. He certainly deserved much credit for what he accomplished, as he came to America empty-handed and won success through the recognition and utilization of opportunities.

WILLIAM ALLEN WILLIAMS.

William Allen Williams, connected with various corporate interests, including the Kaw Valley Construction Company, the Williams Mining Company and the Orient Townsite Company, and likewise the owner of considerable real estate in Kansas City, where he maintains his residence, was born at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, June 17, 1857. His father, William Allen, was a hardware merchant and a native of Wales, whence he came to America in his boyhood. In 1861 he removed to Sacramento, California, and in 1872 located at Palmyra, Missouri, where he died soon afterward. His wife, Mary P. Wheeler, was a native of Pennsylvania.

William A. Williams pursued his education in the public schools of Sacramento, California, and Palmyra, Missouri, and when his intellectual training was thus concluded he became telegraph operator on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. After a short time he was made station agent, and subsequently was given charge of the terminal for the Missouri Pacific Railway at Little Rock, Arkansas, there continuing in that capacity from 1880 until 1891. He next became general manager and had charge of the construction of the Pittsburg & Gulf Railway, with headquarters at Texarkana until 1897. In that year he went to Quincy, Illinois, as general manager of the Stillwell lines between Quincy and Omaha, in which position he remained until 1900, when he returned to Kansas City and organized the Kaw Valley Construction Company, which secured the contract for all construction of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway within the United States. This company was organized with W. P. Robinson, formerly manager of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Company, as president, and Mr. Williams as vice-president. Upon the death of the former in 1904, Mr. Williams purchased his interest from his widow and is now sole proprietor and president of the company. He is also president and half owner of the Williams Mining Company, zinc miners of Joplin, Missouri, and president of the Orient Townsite Company. He is largely interested in Kansas City and other real estate and makes his home on his farm twelve miles south of Kansas City, where he has placed improvements to the value of fifty thousand dollars. He is a breeder of standard trotting horses, and at one time owned Highwood, a horse of national reputation and the sire of some of the fastest trotting stock in America.

On the 8th of October, 1896, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Adele M. Dally, a daughter of William Dally, of New Orleans, and they have three daughters, Willa, Adele and Allene, all yet at home. Mr. Williams is a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to the Royal Arcanum and to the Elm Ridge Club. His political preference is for the republican party, but he is not active in its ranks. He holds membership with the Presbyterian church at Westport, and is interested in the moral and intellectual progress as well as the material development and upbuilding of the community in which he resides. Any one meeting Mr. Williams would know at once that he is an individual embodying all the elements of what in this country we term a "square" man—one in whom to have confidence, a dependable man in any relation and any emergency. His quietude of deportment, his easy dignity, his frankness and cordiality of address, with the total absence of anything sinister or anything to conceal, foretold a man who is ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.

GEORGE J. EYSELL.

George J. Eyssell was numbered among those of foreign birth who, coming to America, have found in the business conditions here the opportunities for a successful and progressive career. For a long period Mr. Eyssell was prominently associated with mercantile interests in Kansas City and maintained a position in public regard which caused his death to be deeply regretted when on the 17th of February, 1908, he passed away.

A native of Germany, he was born at Rinteln, on the 23d of December, 1855. His father, Otto Eyssell, was also a native of that country, where he spent his entire life. He wedded Marie Boedeker and following her husband's demise she came to America in 1880, settling in Kansas City. There were ten children in their family, eight sons and two daughters, and seven of the sons are now engaged in the drug business. George J. Eyssell helped to educate them all and bring them to this country. The members of the family are: Hugo, Fred, August, William and Otto, all of whom have gained a creditable place as druggists in the business circles of Kansas City; Emil, who is living in Portland, Oregon; Moritz, of St. Louis; Emma, the wife of D. G. Landes; and Mathilde.

George J. Eyssell pursued his education in the schools of the fatherland and served his apprenticeship in a drug store in Bremen, Germany. He lost his father in January, 1873. He was at that time seventeen years of age and was the eldest of the family of ten children, so that his brothers and sisters all looked to him for guidance and his mother depended largely upon him to take his father's place in the household. Thinking that he might find better opportunities in the new world and more rapidly acquire a competence,



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he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York on Decoration Day, 1873. His first stop was in Dayton, Ohio, and later he went to Hannibal, Missouri, and from there to St. Louis. In the fall of 1874 he landed in Leavenworth, Kansas, where he clerked for nearly two years. Coming to Kansas City at the end of that time, he was employed as clerk in the drug store of Ford & Arnold at the corner of Fifth and Main streets from 1875 until 1878. Ambitious to engage in business on his own account and feeling sure of success, his mother managed to make a loan of two thousand dollars on their home, having his promise to forward this amount to the next brother to establish himself in business. This sum has wandered down the line of eight brothers. With this start George J. Eyssell ventured into business in April, 1878 at 1035 Union avenue, one week before the first train ran into the Union Depot, and later he purchased the building which he occupied, devoting all of his life to the drug trade, his close attention, unremitting diligence and careful management enabling him to build up and carry on a most successful commercial enterprise. In addition to this he was never unmindful of the duty which he owed to his family and in fact was most generous in the assistance which he rendered to his younger brothers and sisters. He sent to each of his brothers the money necessary to pay their passage to America and aided them in their business careers. His mother and the two youngest children came to Kansas City in 1883. As time passed and his financial resources increased Mr. Eyssell purchased other property beside his business block and as he never invested for speculative purposes but always kept the property which he bought, he owned at the time of his death some good income paying realty. In 1885 he erected the residence which the family now occupy at No. 1744 Washington street. At the time it was built it was considered a good ways out but the city has since developed so largely that it is now considered within close distance of the business district.

In 1880, in Hannibal, Missouri, occurred the marriage of Mr. Eyssell and Miss Emma Boedecker, who was born in that city, a daughter of Moritz Boedecker, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1852 and located first in Dayton, Ohio. He afterward removed to Hannibal, Missouri, in 1860 and there lived for many years but spent his last days in Kansas City, where he died in 1907 at the advanced age of eighty-two years. His wife bore the maiden name of Catherine Rott, is also a native of Germany and is now a resident of Kansas City. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Eyssell were born two children: Mathilda, the wife of William H. Wittig; and George, who is still in school.

Mr. Eyssell was always deeply interested in the welfare of Kansas City and did everything in his power to promote its interests and upbuilding. He belonged to the Elks Lodge, was a member of the Turn Verein and was one of the founders of the German Hospital, in the work of which he was greatly interested. In fact he did much along charitable lines and was a man of broad humanitarian principles, who responded readily to any tale of sorrow or distress. Throughout his entire life he manifested a spirit of helpfulness, not only to his family and his kindred but to many with whom he came in contact. His acts of charity were always performed most unostentatiously and there were many occasions when he quietly rendered aid that

was known only to himself and the recipient. He leaves to his family a memory that is sacredly cherished and which is as a blessed benediction to those who knew him.

EDWARD LOWE MARTIN.

Among Kansas City's business men none are more closely identified with the growth and best interests of the city than Edward Lowe Martin, who has made his home here for forty years, a period within which Kansas City has attained her present proud position, fighting with other metropolitan centers for leadership in the world of commerce, science, art and letters. For many years Mr. Martin has been known for his sterling qualities, his fearless loyalty to his honest convictions, his sturdy opposition to misrule in municipal affairs and his clear-headedness, discretion and conduct as manager and leader. His career in business has been one of success, and he has also given some of the best efforts of his life to the purification and elevation of municipal government. For three decades he has figured prominently in connection with the city's welfare and with the promotion of financial and railway interests here.

A native of Kentucky, he was born in Maysville, Mason county, on the 12th of March, 1842, his parents being William and Margaret (Sheridan) Martin, who emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, in 1822, and located in Maysville, Kentucky. The ancestry is Scotch-Irish, and the paternal grandfather was conspicuous in the Irish rebellion of 1798. The mother died in 1858, the father surviving until 1864. He followed the boot and shoe business during his residence in Kentucky and there reared his family of six sons and two daughters, all of whom have now passed away with the exception of Edward L. Martin, of this review, and Anna, now the wife of R. G. McDonald, of Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Edward Lowe Martin pursued his education in the private schools and in an academy in his native city until he had attained the age of sixteen years, when he entered business life as shipping clerk in a wholesale grocery house. He rose rapidly, promotion coming to him in recognition of his trustworthiness, business ability and unabating energy. When the Civil war broke out in 1861 he was placed in full charge of the business, then the largest mercantile enterprise in the city, his employer, Isaac Nelson, having been arrested and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette as a Confederate sympathizer. Mr. Martin then closed up the business and turned over the proceeds to Mr. Nelson's father. This done, he accepted a position as head bookkeeper in the largest hardware store in that section of Kentucky, continuing in that capacity until 1864, when he resigned in order to accept a similar position in one of the extensive wholesale grocery houses of Cincinnati, Ohio. His business capacity and enterprise won further recognition there, when, after a year, he was admitted to a partnership, continuing with the house until 1868.

That year witnessed the arrival of Mr. Martin in Kansas City, where he embarked in the wholesale liquor business, building a large distillery and conducting it under the name of the Kansas City Distilling Company. Later he consolidated his business with that of the Distillers & Cattle Traders Company and retired from that field of activity. At a later date he organized the Merchants' Bank, which he conducted for a time and then closed out the business, paying off every depositor in full. In the meantime Mr. Martin had become a recognized leader in political circles and has ever stood for reform and improvement in municipal life. In 1873 he was elected mayor on the reform ticket and his administration rescued the city's affairs from ring rule and fraud management and placed the municipal interests on an honest basis that has since been maintained, his course receiving the endorsement of all public-spirited men having the welfare of the city at heart. While mayor he inaugurated the present waterworks system and signed the franchise for the building of the plant. He also secured from congress the charter for the bridge now used by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. He remained one of the most prominent and active members of the Democratic party here until recent years, when he has retired from politics to devote his time to private business affairs. For twenty-one years, however, he was a member and organizer of the board of education, this being the longest term served by any member. He acted as district delegate to the first Chicago convention which nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency and was a delegate-at-large to the democratic national convention at St. Louis. He was once offered the nomination for congress, but refused to become a candidate on account of the pressure of his private business affairs.

Aside from the business already mentioned as claiming the time and attention of Mr. Martin, he has figured in connection with other important lines of industrial and financial activity. He was the originator and one of the builders of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railway and the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway, and of both he served as president for many years. That he is a man of resourceful ability, unwearied energy and keen discernment is a uniformly accepted fact, and his services have, therefore, been sought in the conduct and management of various important business interests. He has been a director in several Kansas City banks and vice president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Trust Company, now the Guardian Trust Company. He was formerly interested in the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, but has sold his stock in this. He became one of the originators of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Topeka Railroad Company, which built that part of the Santa Fe System between Kansas City and De Soto, Kansas, changing the terminus from Atchison to Kansas City. He is a charter member of all commercial organizations framed in Kansas City since 1868, in which connection he has done much to promote trade relations and thereby promote the growth and prosperity of the city, which always depends upon its commercial and industrial interests.

On the 10th of December, 1861, was celebrated the marriage of Edward L. Martin and Miss Mary Elizabeth Ricketts, a daughter of R. M. Ricketts, of Maysville, Kentucky, and a representative of one of the oldest families

of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have a daughter and son: Lulu M., the wife of Thomas E. Gaines; and Edward P., who is treasurer of the Kelly Milling Company of Kansas City. Mr. Martin has been very liberal to charitable and philanthropic movements and is in vital sympathy with young men and with the cause of their advancement, and his life is a benefit and stimulus to them and a lesson to all. He has infused into them much of his own progressive spirit and has stimulated them to put forth their best efforts in the accomplishment of honorable purposes. In consequence of his prominence in political, business and social life, he has a wide acquaintance and has gained a host of warm friends, whose high and sincere regard, recognizing his genuine worth, he fully possesses. He has held, and yet holds, many advanced ideas on questions of governmental policy. There is no doubt that had he entered into the methods of many politicians he could have filled almost any office he had desired; but with him principle is above party, purity in municipal affairs above personal interest.

EDWIN R. DURHAM.

Edwin R. Durham, who is serving for the third term as United States marshal for the western district of Missouri, was born at Canton, Illinois, August 1, 1853. His grandfather, Adam Durham, was a farmer, living in New Jersey. He was descended from a family of English lineage. Jonathan M. Durham, the father, came to Illinois in 1850 and located in Fulton county. He was also a farmer by occupation. He enlisted for service in the Civil war in August, 1862, as a member of the Eighty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and died in the hospital at Bowling Green, Kentucky, January 18, 1863. His wife, Mary N. (Brown) Durham, a native of Virginia, is now living in Harrison county, Missouri.

Edwin R. Durham, having spent the first twelve years of his life in the state of his nativity, accompanied his mother to Harrison county in 1866 and there attended the country schools until 1871, when he returned to Illinois, continuing his education in the graded schools and the academy at Prairie City, that state. He finished his course there in 1874 and returned to Harrison county, Missouri, in 1875. He afterward engaged in teaching in the country schools for several years prior to the time when he entered upon official service as a deputy in the office of the county collector. For two years he filled that position and for thirteen years was deputy county clerk. He also held other township and city offices at Bethany, Harrison county, Missouri, and in 1895 was appointed chief clerk of the department of education at Jefferson City, which office he held until July 1, 1898, when he received the appointment from President McKinley to the position of United States marshal for the western district of Missouri. He was again appointed by President Roosevelt in 1902 and once more in 1906, so that his present term will cover a service of twelve years in that office—years marked by the utmost fidelity in the discharge of his duties.

On the 14th of February, 1877, Mr. Durham was married to Miss Lottie McClure, a daughter of Joseph McClure, of Bethany, Missouri. They have two children: Grace, the wife of Charles E. Scovern, bookkeeper for the Long-Bell Lumber Company of Kansas City; and Bertie Virginia, who became the wife of L. B. Hanson, of Glenwood, Iowa, and died October 18, 1890.

Mr. Durham holds membership with the Kansas City Athletic Club and with the Masonic lodge. In politics he is a stalwart republican, and in Harrison county served for several years as chairman of the republican county central committee, and also as a member of the congressional and judiciary committees. He belongs to the Christian church and is interested in many good works done in the name of charity and religion. He is now president of the Kansas City Hospital Day Association, which he aided largely in organizing. It is a society for aiding Kansas City hospitals in doing charitable work. His broad humanitarianism is manifest in many ways, while his deep and sincere interest in his fellowmen finds expression in the social disposition and genial nature that render him personally popular.

JUDGE EDGAR B. PFOST.

Judge Edgar B. Pfof, of Kansas City, is at the present time connected with the real-estate business and has large mining interests at Joplin, Missouri. He is known throughout the state as one of the promoters of fraternal organizations, gaining a wide acquaintance through his labors in this regard. He was born in Ravenswood, West Virginia, May 14, 1863, a son of M. D. L. and Martha Olive Pfof. The father is still living at Urich, Missouri, but the mother died in 1892.

In the public schools of Montrose, Henry county, Missouri, Judge Pfof pursued his education and afterward went to Barbour county, Kansas, in 1885. For five years he was there engaged in ranching, and in 1893 he went to Topeka, Kansas, to accept an appointment as officer in the state reform school, serving in that capacity for two years. In 1895 he became a resident of Kansas City, Kansas, and was appointed judge of the city court by Governor J. W. Leedy, thus continuing in charge of judicial interests at that place for two years. In 1897 he was elected president of the Fireside, a fraternal insurance society, and remained as its leading officer for three years, after which he was chosen royal prophet of the Ancient Order of Pyramids, also a fraternal insurance organization, in which position he continued until the order amalgamated with the American Guild, a similar society, in the early part of 1905. Judge Pfof was then made manager of the western department with headquarters at Kansas City, filling the position until the spring of 1907, when he retired in order to devote his time to his mining interests. He has valuable mining properties at Joplin, Missouri, and their development and control make extensive demands upon his time and attention. He also owns considerable real estate, having made judicious investment in property, which now returns a gratifying income annually.

In 1887 Judge Pfof was united in marriage to Miss Amanda E. Fossett, at Medicine Lodge, Kansas, and unto them were born two children, Alpha and Gladys. Judge Pfof was again married on the 1st of September, 1903, his second union being with Josephine Zellery, of Kansas City, who was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1879. Both Judge and Mrs. Pfof are members of the American Guild, and he is also prominent and popular in various social and fraternal organizations, holding membership with the Masons, the Elks, the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, the Fraternal Aid and the Modern Brotherhood of America. He owns a beautiful home, which he and his family occupy, at No. 2029 Prospect avenue. His salient characteristics are those of leadership, and he is regarded as an influential man, who has always cast the weight of his influence for the public good and in support of those beneficent and helpful principles on which the different fraternal organizations are based.

JOHN CALVIN MCCOY.

A life history should ever be the record of continuous progress, for talents grow by use and powers develop through activity. This statement finds verification in the life of John Calvin McCoy, now deceased, who for twenty years was a commission merchant at the stock yards of Kansas City and for many years was president of the Stock Yards Exchange. He was likewise engaged in the grain business here for a number of years and belonged to one of the pioneer families of Kansas City, so that throughout his life he was closely associated with its interests and its upbuilding.

His birth occurred here on the 8th of March, 1853, his parents being John Calvin and Elizabeth (Woodson) McCoy, the former a native of Vincennes, Indiana, and the latter of Kentucky. When Kansas City had scarcely emerged from villagehood the father took up his abode here and was a surveyor of the early days, surveying both the old town of Kansas City and Westport. Employed in his professional capacity by the United States government he fixed the old boundary line at Fort Leavenworth and also surveyed and fixed the boundary lines of the Cherokee and Creek lands in the Indian territory. He afterward purchased a farm in Kansas and carried on general agricultural pursuits there for several years, after which he returned to Kansas City, where he lived retired at his old home at No. 711 Olive street, enjoying well earned rest after many years of indefatigable toil and unflinching perseverance. Both he and his wife died at the old home, where two of their daughters, Miss McCoy and Mrs. Holloway, now reside.

John Calvin McCoy pursued his early education in the public and private schools of Kansas City and at the age of seventeen years matriculated in the Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, where he remained as a student for three years. Returning home on the expiration of that period he entered business life as a farmer in Jackson county. He was thus engaged in farm labor for several years, after which he began work in the city



J. C. McCoy.



as a bookkeeper for the grain firm of Vaughn & Company, acting as their head bookkeeper for eight years. Resigning his position, he started in business on his own account as a grain merchant in partnership with Captain N. P. Simonds, of Beloit, Kansas, under the firm style of Simonds, McCoy & Company. They continued in the grain trade for several years and in that period Mr. McCoy also became a live-stock dealer. In this line he entered into partnership with his brother and the firm name eventually became the Rogers & McCoy Live Stock Commission Company, the brother selling his interest and removing to a farm in Johnson county, Kansas, where he has since made his home.

Withdrawing from the grain trade, John C. McCoy concentrated his energies upon the development and conduct of his live-stock business at the stock yards here. The firm afterward became McCoy Brothers & Bass and in a few years became the J. C. McCoy Commission Company, business being conducted under that style throughout the remainder of J. C. McCoy's connection therewith. He remained in the live-stock business throughout his remaining days and passed away December 11, 1905, after an illness of several months. On the 20th of August, 1887, he became a member of the Stock Yards Exchange and was one of its most active representatives, serving as its president in 1894-9 and 1898-9. He frequently represented the exchange in the national association and often attended the special meetings of the exchange at Washington, D. C. He was widely recognized as one of the leading live-stock men of Kansas City, in a district which is one of the prominent centers for this department of business in the country.

On the 15th of February, 1887, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. McCoy and Miss Florida Mason, a daughter of Luther and Martha Mason, both natives of Kentucky, whence they came to Jackson county, Missouri, at an early day, settling near Blue Springs upon a farm, which is still known locally as the Luther Mason farm. There the father engaged in general agricultural pursuits until 1882, when he moved with his family to Kansas City, where he lived retired throughout his remaining days, passing away here in 1890. His wife died many years before when they were living on the old homestead. Three children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. McCoy: John Calvin, who resides at home and is a civil engineer for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company; Mary Agnes and Matt Mason, who are also with their mother.

In his political views Mr. Mason was a democrat but without aspiration for office. In early life he became identified with the Knights of Pythias and both he and his wife were members of the Central Presbyterian church. His social associations were always those of culture and refinement and he was actuated throughout his life by high and manly principles. In business circles he was known for his thorough reliability and commercial integrity as well as for the marked enterprise that enabled him to work his way steadily upward until he became one of the most prominent and successful live-stock merchants of Kansas City. In July, 1890, he built the comfortable residence at No. 919 Park avenue where Mrs. McCoy and her children reside, enjoying the comforts of life provided by the husband and father.

Perhaps no better testimonial of the life and character of Mr. McCoy can be given than the resolutions which were passed by the directors of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange December 12, 1905, and which reads as follows: "The familiar form and presence of our friend John C. McCoy is henceforth withdrawn from the accustomed walk and our daily companionship. The announcement of the fact brings immediately to the apprehension a deeper sense of our loss than we took time to realize amidst the hurry and distraction of these pursuits which we too often allow to usurp the place of better things. John McCoy had a fuller knowledge of the history and legislation of the Exchange than any other member, and no one gave so much of his time and energies to the promotion of those measures which he considered would best insure progress, harmony and equality of right and privileges to the individual members of the body. His executive ability was exceedingly fine and he went carefully through the minutest detail and form, sparing no labor to complete everything that passed through his hands. Once convinced, he held steadfastly to conclusions but always with winning kindness. He possessed the rare faculty of keeping in subjection personal feeling, and however arduous in the advocacy of measures there was no expression of temper or harshness of judgment. If he opposed your views you always respected his sincerity and admired his ability. And if in accord with him, you generally elected to leave the labor with him. Among other Exchanges and in the national body he held a deservedly high place and was always heard with marked attention. John McCoy was a success. Within his sphere he was faithful and constant to duty, and departing, leaves to his family and friends the heritage of a good name—rather to be chosen than great riches.' We ought to make more over the memory of such friends. It is not good to repress the natural tribute of our hearts and we ought to be freer in yielding to the generous impulse to give honest expression to honorable and honoring sentiments. Also let us accept the lesson it impresses, of courtesy and appreciation of each other, with a common purpose of extending to a higher standard of excellence in our every day life. We bear profound sympathy to the bereaved family of our friend and sincerely share with them the sorrow of their parting, invoking the highest consolation, the healing that comes through Divine compassion.

"F. W. ROBINSON, President.

R. P. WOODBERRY, Secretary.

The Kansas City Live Stock Exchange."

JAMES McCORD NAVE.

There have been few residents who have exerted as strong and beneficial an influence on the public life of Kansas City as did James McCord Nave, now deceased. He was a representative of a pioneer family here, and throughout the greater part of his life was engaged in the wholesale grocery business, being connected with one of the largest commercial enterprises of

the Missouri valley. It was not alone the extent and importance of his business interests, however, that gained him rank with the foremost citizens here. He was a student of the questions affecting the public welfare in many ways, and stood ever for progress, reform and improvement. His labors, too, were of a most practical character, and while he worked ever toward the ideal, he had the ability to utilize the means at hand in his progress toward better conditions.

Mr. Nave was born in Savannah, Missouri, November 22, 1844. His paternal grandparents, Henry and Mary (Brooks) Nave, removed from Tennessee to Missouri in 1815 and settled in Saline county. Henry Nave had just previously served his country as a soldier of the war of 1812. He lived to see the country engage in two other sanguinary conflicts, and died in Missouri in 1883 at the very advanced age of ninety-six years.

The parents of James McCord Nave were Abram and Luey (McCord) Nave, natives of Cocke county, Tennessee, and of Virginia respectively. Brought to Missouri at a very early age, Abram Nave acquired his education in one of the old-time log schoolhouses of Saline county, this state. For many years he figured prominently in business circles, engaging in general merchandising in Savannah, Missouri, in 1841. The enterprise proved profitable, and in 1846 he and his brother-in-law, James McCord, opened another store in Oregon, Holt county, Missouri. From 1850 until 1857 Mr. Nave was engaged in buying and shipping cattle, mules and other live-stock. Locating at St. Joseph, Missouri, the firm of Nave, McCord & Company began business and so continued under that firm style until 1880, when the business was incorporated as the Nave & McCord Mercantile Company, then the largest of the kind on the Missouri river. A successful beginning enabled them to extend the field of their operations, and in 1860 they opened branch houses at Kansas City, Missouri, and at Omaha, Nebraska. In 1872 Mr. Nave removed to St. Louis, where he established the wholesale grocery house of Nave & Goddard, which he conducted with profit for many years. He was also connected with other business enterprises, becoming a member of the firm of McCord, Braydon & Company, at Pueblo, Colorado, a stockholder in the Henry Krug Packing Company of St. Joseph, Missouri, and a member of the Nave-McCord Cattle Company, which owned vast herds and over one hundred and twenty-five thousand acres of ranch land in Texas. In 1883 Abram Nave left St. Louis and returned to St. Joseph, Missouri, where his remaining days were passed in honorable retirement from labor, his death there occurring June 23, 1898. He had long survived his wife, who died in Savannah, Missouri, November 9, 1853. Mr. Nave was widely recognized as one of the leading business men of the state, whose efforts were directed along well defined lines of labor, and were characterized by recognition and utilization of opportunity. He did not fear that laborious attention to business so essential to success, and, moreover, he had the power of combining and coordinating forces so that large results were achieved.

James McCord Nave, when a youth of twelve years, became a student in the Masonic College at Lexington, Missouri, but only attended there for

a year, being obliged to discontinue his studies on account of trouble with his eyes. Upon recovery he became a student in the Missouri State University and afterward in Bethany College in West Virginia, then under the presidency of its founder, Rev. Alexander Campbell, the promoter of the Christian church. Upon completing his education he entered the wholesale grocery house of Nave, McCord & Company at St. Joseph, Missouri, the active managers thereof being his father and uncle, from whom he received his first lessons in a calling in which he himself became distinguished, their best traits being reflected in his own life and subsequent business career. After a year in St. Joseph he was sent to Omaha to take charge of the wholesale house owned by the firm in that city, where he continued until 1867, when he was admitted to a partnership in the business. He then came to Kansas City to take charge of the wholesale house at this place, the business here being conducted under the name of McCord, Nave & Company. James M. Nave was a partner in and manager of the business here until it was closed out in 1895, after which he lived a retired life. During this long period the business, which was carried on by the same partners in St. Joseph, St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City, was one of the most extensive transacted by any mercantile firm in the country. In the control of the house here James McCord Nave enjoyed the highest possible reputation for business discernment, sagacious methods and spotless integrity. The growth of the business at this place was commensurate with the growth of the city, and, in fact, was established here at about the beginning of the development of Kansas City. The growth and prosperity of every community depends upon its commercial interests, and the wholesale grocery house of which he was the head contributed in no small degree to the city's progress, drawing to it a large trade. He was notably prompt, energetic and reliable and would tolerate the employment of no business methods that could not bear close scrutiny.

Mr. Nave usually gave his political allegiance to the democracy, although at local elections he sometimes cast an independent ballot. He believed in placing the general good before partisanship and the public welfare before personal aggrandizement, and his relation to Kansas City was at all times that of a public-spirited man, deeply and sincerely interested in her welfare. In 1874 he took an earnest stand in advocacy of a new city charter, and as chairman of the committee of thirteen who reported that instrument, his influence was potent in formulating measures which averted imminent municipal bankruptcy and preserved the city from lawlessness. While this subject was under consideration he was often called upon to address public gatherings. He frequently spoke to the Board of Trade, and his far-sighted, incisive utterances ever commanded deep attention and awakened thoughtful consideration. He was prominent in drafting a bill of bankruptcy which became a law. He figured prominently in those organizations formed to promote trade interests. He was the first president of the Western Grocers' Association and acted in that capacity for several years. He was also a member of the Commercial Club, and several times was solicited to become its president, but always refused to do so, although he took much interest in the club and

labored for the promotion of those measures for which it stood. He was also a charter member of the Kansas City Club.

On the 7th of November, 1867, Mr. Nave was married, at Alton, Illinois, to Miss Annie M. English. There were two children by this marriage, James Revel and Ada May, both still with their mother. The son was born in Kansas City, December 24, 1873, and began his education in the public schools here, after which he attended the military school at Peekskill-on-the-Hudson, followed by study in the Andover (Mass.) Preparatory School and in the Williams College at Williamstown, Massachusetts. When the plant of the Eagle Manufacturing Company was removed from Davenport, Iowa, to Kansas City and the company incorporated under the laws of Missouri in 1896, he acquired an interest in the business and was made assistant secretary. The following year he was advanced to the position of treasurer and continued as the same for several years. Methodical in the conduct of business interests, he is one of the most unassuming, yet one of the most capable and progressive young business men of Kansas City, contributing much to its reputation for enterprise and activity. He is connected with the University and Commercial Clubs, and of both organizations he is a popular member.

During the last ten years of his life Mr. Nave lived retired save for the supervision which he gave to his personal interests, which included properties derived from or connected with the large mercantile interests which commanded his attention during his more active life. In 1905 he became ill and went to Philadelphia for treatment, accompanied by his son, but he became worse there and died in that city June 21, 1905. The death of such a man is a distinct loss to any community. While his business interests were large, gaining him success, they were also of a character that contributed to general prosperity. He found time, too, to cooperate in measures for the public good, and he exerted a widely felt influence in behalf of improvement, holding to high ideals of citizenship as well as of commercial honor and individual integrity. The old Nave homestead on West Tenth street is known by every pioneer of Kansas City, it being the family residence for a long period, or until a few years ago, when an elegant new home was erected at 4300 McGee street. There Mrs. Nave and her children now reside, and the family are not only wealthy, but are numbered among the most prominent in social circles.

SAMUEL F. SCOTT, JR.

Samuel F. Scott, filling the position of city gas inspector in Kansas City, is a veteran of the Spanish-American war and is now serving as commander of the organization of United Spanish War Veterans of the Department of Missouri. He is a son of the late Colonel Samuel F. Scott, former postmaster of Kansas City and one of the soldiers of the Civil war, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

Samuel F. Scott, Jr., was the eldest child and only son of the family. His birth occurred in Kansas City, August 6, 1877, and he was educated

in the public schools and also in military schools of Missouri and New York. He likewise pursued a course in bookkeeping at the Spalding Business College in Kansas City and subsequently filled the position of clerk in the post-office. Later he was secretary of the board of health and in April, 1906, was appointed to his present position of city gas inspector. It will thus be seen that throughout the entire period of his business career he has been connected with the public service and that he is capable, efficient and loyal is never a matter of question. In the discharge of his duties he systematizes his work and is prompt and accurate, thus winning high encomiums from those to whom he is responsible in the discharge of his duties.

At the time of the Spanish-American war Mr. Scott offered his services to the government, enlisting on the 14th of May, 1898, as a quartermaster sergeant of the Third Missouri Volunteers. He served through the war and is popular among those who also defended American interests in that conflict, being honored by his comrades in Missouri by election as department commander of the United Spanish War Veterans. He possesses a social genial nature and has an extensive circle of warm friends, numbering many who have known him from his boyhood to the present time.

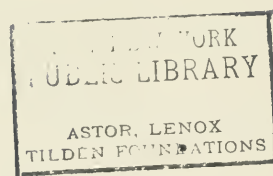
CHURCHILL J. WHITE.

In a history of Kansas City's banking interests it is not only compatible but imperative that mention should be made of Churchill J. White, for he was one of the pioneer business men of this character here, arriving in April, 1865, from which time he was continuously associated with banking interests until his retirement as a wealthy man many years later. Many who were associated with him in his life's activities speak of him in terms of praise because of his unfaltering fidelity to high business principles and commercial ethics. He was a native of Woodford county, Kentucky, born June 7, 1825. His father, William White, always resided in Woodford county, spending his last days there, his death, however, occurring when his son Churchill was quite young. The mother with her children subsequently removed to Clay county, Missouri, and, purchasing a farm near the town of Liberty, the county seat, she there reared her family and made her home until she was called to her final rest.

Churchill J. White acquired his education in the public schools of Kentucky and Missouri. He continued his residence at Liberty until 1865, when he arrived in Kansas City and became cashier of the Kansas City Savings Association, at which time there were but four stockholders in the institution. He continued as cashier there for several years and his enterprise contributed in substantial measure to the growth of the business. He next became connected with the Bank of Commerce and remained one of its stockholders and as cashier until 1895, when he was chosen to the presidency of the Citizens National Bank, remaining at the head of that institution for two years. He next became interested in the Metropolitan National Bank



CHURCHILL J. WHITE.



and was a stockholder therein until because of ill health he gave up all business cares and retired. He was thoroughly conversant with the banking business in principle and detail and in business circles bore an unsullied reputation.

Mr. White was married in Liberty, Missouri, in 1847, to Miss America Adkins, a daughter of Robert Adkins, who was a farmer by occupation, and to them were born three children. Of the two who reached years of maturity, Sallie B. married John Sydner and died in 1894. She had three children, only one of whom is now living, namely: Churchill. Churchill A. White, son of our subject, married Miss Elizabeth Gentry, of Independence, Missouri, a daughter of Overton H. and Elizabeth (Henley) Gentry. They were both natives of Kentucky and came to Jackson county at an early day, purchasing a farm near Independence, where Mr. Gentry carried on general agricultural pursuits for about twenty years. He was also prominent in political circles, exercising much influence in that direction. He died in December, 1907, and is still survived by his widow, who yet resides in Independence. Unto Churchill A. White and wife has been born one child, Beryl, now seven years of age. He is engaged in the lumber business in Liberty, Missouri, and also has business interests in Kansas City. He resides a part of the time in the latter place, living at his grandfather's old home on Independence avenue.

During the Civil war, Churchill J. White served for a time as a lieutenant in the Eighty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteers, and was afterward transferred to the Fourth Regiment as adjutant and captain, serving with that rank at Chillicothe and Liberty. On the 4th of August, 1864, he resigned his commission and returned home. Following his retirement from business he traveled extensively for the benefit of his health but died on the 19th of July, 1907. During the early period of his residence in Kansas City he was elected to represent his ward in the city council and served in the municipal legislative body for many years, exercising his official prerogatives in support of much that was beneficial and progressive in the community. His political views were in harmony with the principles of the democracy and he gave to the party staunch support at the polls. Fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mrs. White owns a beautiful home at No. 2114 Independence avenue, where she now resides and her grandson makes his home with her when in the city. He is a member of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks.

JOHN BURKE PRIDDY.

John B. Priddy, who passed from this life in October, 1894, was a native of Floyd county, Virginia, where his birth occurred April 26, 1832. He had, therefore reached the age of sixty-two years when called to his final rest. His father, Burke Priddy, was also a native of Virginia, and there married Miss Catherine Zentmeyer. They became the parents of five children, all of whom

were born in the Old Dominion, and during the early boyhood of their son John they removed from Virginia to Ohio, the family home being established in Warren county. The father owned a plantation and a number of slaves in Virginia, but followed the profession of teaching in Ohio.

John B. Priddy, of his review, was largely reared in the Buckeye state and was indebted to the public school system for the early educational privileges he enjoyed. His more advanced intellectual training was received in the Turtle Creek Academy and in the Lebanon (Ohio) Normal School. He afterward engaged in teaching and the time which is usually spent in recreation and social enjoyment by those who are in business life after the cares of the day are over, were devoted by him to the study of law preparatory to becoming an active member of the legal profession. That he had mastered many of the principles of jurisprudence was indicated by his admission to the Ohio bar. He then engaged in practice in Washington Courthouse, Fayette county, and was very successful in his legal career, his ability winning him a large and distinctively representative clientage. He served as mayor of the city for two terms, and later as prosecuting attorney there for sometime, and was afterward judge of the probate court for twelve years. He was well known in legal circles from Columbus to Cincinnati, and while he displayed few of those dazzling meteoric qualities that sometimes distinguish the lawyer, he possessed the more substantial qualities which shine with continuity and can always be depended upon. At length his health failed him, and because of this he removed westward to Wichita, Kansas, where his sons were then engaged in business.

Mr. Priddy had been married in Rutland, Vermont, in 1866, to Miss Lora Rockwell Mortrom, of Pittsfield, Vermont, a daughter of Moses and Lora (Rockwell) Mortrom, both of whom were natives of the Green Mountain state. The father was superintendent of marble quarries at West Rutland, Vermont, where he continued in business until called to his final rest. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Priddy was born one child, Bruce Mortrom, who is now engaged in the real-estate business in Kansas City.

In his social relations Mr. Priddy was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was a past grand master and, in fact, was almost continuously in some state office in connection with the lodge, for he was very prominent in the organization. In politics he was also widely known as a stalwart advocate of the republican party and an active worker in its ranks. He frequently attended the state conventions as a delegate and his opinions carried weight in the councils of his party, for they recognized in him an unswerving champion of its interests and one whose patriotic citizenship was above question. His last days were spent in Wichita, Kansas, where he passed away in October, 1894.

Mrs. Priddy now lives in Kansas City with her son, their home being at No. 3521 Forest street. Bruce M. Priddy has been continuously connected with real-estate interests here since his removal to the city in November, 1903, not only engaging in the purchase and sale of property, but also in speculative building, erecting many cottages and business houses. He is secretary of the Real Estate Exchange. Mrs. Priddy is a member of the Colonial Dames and

also belongs to the Westport Baptist church, and in the membership of both has gained many warm friends by those who appreciate the womanly qualities of culture and kindliness which she displays.

REV. WILLIAM JAMES DALTON.

Rev. William James Dalton, rector of the Church of the Annunciation in Kansas City, was born August 12, 1848, in St. Louis, Missouri, the son of Richard and Bridget (Delaney) Dalton, who were natives of Ireland. The father, a well educated man, was a prominent merchant of St. Louis between the years 1839 and 1864, and was one of the first to introduce Irish linen into that city. He died in 1877, his wife surviving him for ten years.

Father Dalton of this review attended the parochial schools and afterward entered St. Louis University, but his studies in that institution were interrupted by the closing of the school during the Civil war. He then continued his studies in church seminaries in Milwaukee and Cape Girardeau, Wisconsin, and was a classmate of Bishops Bonacum, Hennessey, Cotter and Shanley. At Cape Girardeau he was the youngest member of his class, and after a rigid examination in the studies of the college he was accorded a scholarship in the American College at Rome. Two and a half years before he attained his majority he was ordained to the priesthood by the Right Rev. Joseph P. Machboef, bishop of Denver, by special dispensation procured from Rome through Archbishop Kenrick. Following his ordination to the priesthood Father Dalton was assistant in the Church of the Annunciation in St. Louis, and on the 29th of June, 1872, by appointment of Archbishop Kenrick, he became rector of the lately organized Annunciation parish in Kansas City. In 1894, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination, a celebration was held, attended by Bishops Fink, Bonacum, Scannell, Burke, Dunn and Hennessey and about one hundred and fifty priests. Afterward a reception was tendered Father Dalton in the Auditorium theater and was most largely attended, Hon. J. V. C. Karnes presiding. Congratulatory addresses were delivered by many prominent citizens and the occasion was long to be remembered by all. It was a fitting honor to one who had served so long and faithfully in developing the interests of Kansas City, not only along moral lines but also in municipal affairs tending for the betterment of conditions for the city at large.

Father Dalton has been a most ardent worker for better conditions among his parishioners and his advice has been sought by many upon business and financial matters. He has labored untiringly for the welfare of those who have come under his guidance, and at the same time his influence is not an unknown factor for the benefit of the community at large. In 1889 he was one of the freeholders appointed to draft the present city charter. He was among the first to advocate the park system and held official positions in several organizations promoting that object. He is a member of the Humane Society and of the Provident Association and is a stalwart champion of many

measures commanding his interest. He has served as vice president of the Humane Society from its organization and has been a director of the Provident Association for a number of years. He was a leader in the effort which resulted in the establishment of the Kansas City Manual Training School and was prominent among the founders of the Catholic Columbian summer school, which meets annually at stated points. From the beginning he has served as one of its directors and its vice president and is president of its board of studies, and also president of the Reading Circle Unions, established in many cities.

Father Dalton has made frequent valuable contributions to the literature of the period. From 1879 to 1884 he was editor of the *Western Banner*, the first Catholic journal published in Kansas City. In 1894 he published a pamphlet containing a series of sermons and lectures on various topics, and in 1897 issued a series of discourses on Biblical topics under the title of "The Mistakes That Moses Didn't Make." In the same year, in book form, he published historical sketches of Kansas City. He has written largely for leading journals and magazines of the country, but his most important literary work is a "History of Missouri," which has been in preparation for many years. In this work in search of material he has searched the libraries of France, Germany, England and Spain, and has been favored with the correspondence of the Spanish government officials and with photographs of original documents, from which he has gleaned much hitherto unpublished matter. This work is now nearing completion and will prove a most valued addition to historical literature of the state. Father Dalton is widely recognized as a broad-minded man on political, religious and social questions, a tireless worker and patriotic and zealous citizen, and the warm-hearted congenial gentleman is loved by all who know him, whether people of his own faith or otherwise.

EDWARD F. SWINNEY.

Edward F. Swinney, president of the First National Bank of Kansas City and president of the American Bankers' Association, needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, nor would the history of the city be complete without the record of his life, which had its beginning in the little town of Marysville, Campbell county, Virginia, August 1, 1857. His early educational advantages were those afforded by the common schools and later he attended Blackburg Military Academy at Blackburg, Virginia. He had no college training such as is deemed essential as a preparation for life's practical duties at the present time, but in the school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons, while reading, observation and experience have continually broadened his mind concerning those lines of thought and activity which engage the attention of the world but which have not come under his direct observation.

On leaving the Blackburg Academy in November, 1875, he sought opportunity for the exercise of his industry and energy—his dominant qualities

—in the middle west, starting out in life on his own account at Fayette, Missouri, in February, 1876, when eighteen years of age. Not specially trained for any line of business, he eagerly accepted anything which would give him a start and at a salary of twenty dollars per month, from which sum he paid all expenses, he began work as a delivery boy in a grocery store. His hours of labor were from early morning until late at night, as there were no unions then to regulate the time nor the wage and Mr. Swinney felt satisfied with his position. He could not remain satisfied save as it gave him a start, for he possessed an ambition that could never be content with mediocrity, but must continually work for something better. This has been characteristic of his entire life and has been manifest in every relation, his entire career being one of progress. When a little more than a year had passed in the grocery store Mr. Swinney secured an advance in salary to twenty-five dollars per month in connection with a clerkship in a dry-goods store, where he remained with increased salary until the 15th of August, 1878. In the meantime he had decided definitely that he wished to enter the field of banking and, learning of a vacancy in a Fayette bank, he applied for and obtained the position, there remaining until September, 1882. A change of position brought him promotion at Rich Hill, Missouri, and when a year later a bank at Colorado City, Texas, was organized with Fayette capital, Mr. Swinney was offered the position of cashier. He accepted and remained as the chief employe of the Colorado City institution until March 1, 1887, when he entered upon active connection with the banking interests of Kansas City as cashier of the First National Bank. Thoroughness has ever characterized all of his work.

From the beginning of his connection with banking he made it his purpose to master the business in principle and detail and his unfaltering diligence and close application won him continued advancement until after a service of thirteen years as cashier of the First National he was elected to the presidency of what is now one of the strongest financial institutions of the west. He is justly accounted one of Kansas City's leading business men and conservative financiers. In matters of business policy his judgment is sound and reliable and while he does not jump at conclusions he forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution. He has ever regarded a banking position as one of special trust and with the utmost care has safeguarded the interests placed in his hands. He has wrought, too, along modern business lines for the growth and development of the institution of which he is now chief executive officer and the increase of its business is attributable in large degree to his labors, to his keen insight and his ability to combine and coordinate forces. When asked on a certain occasion how best to obtain success he said, "To the young man who wants to succeed I would only give this brief little creed: Show to his employer that he has his interests at heart in everything. No man is so hard that he does not become interested in a young fellow whom he knows is interested in him. Make a little and save a little and you will soon have a capital to start on, though it may be small." Whether Mr. Swinney had formulated this creed at the beginning of his career is

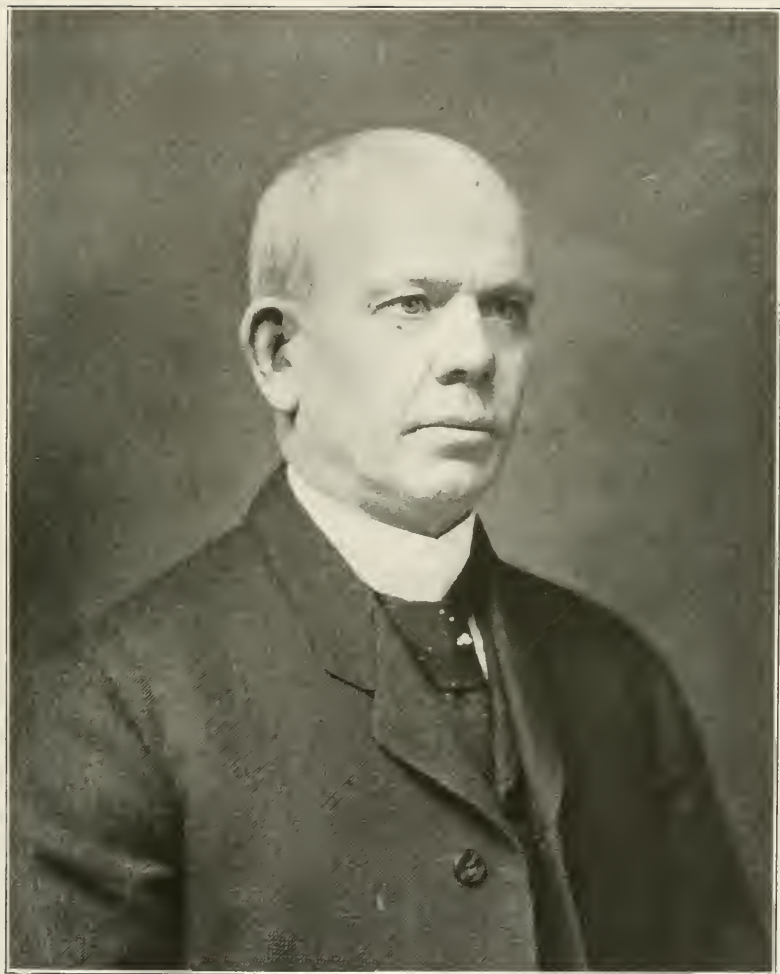
not known but it is a fact that its embodiment has been found in his own life record.

He has not confined his attentions alone to banking, although he has attained distinguished honors in financial circles, but has been a potent factor in the control and successful outcome of various other business concerns. In former years he was one of the directors of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company and was on the directorate of the Fidelity Trust Company and the Missouri Savings Bank.

Municipal progress has always been a matter of deep interest to him and many progressive movements have won his active cooperation and substantial aid. For many years he served as treasurer of the Kansas City school board and has always been prominent in the Commercial Club, an organization which more than any other has made Kansas City the important industrial and commercial center which it is today. A well merited honor came to him in banking circles when in 1905 he was made president of the American Bankers' Association, being thus chosen as a national leader of the financiers of the country. Moreover he has never confined his attention to business interests alone, thereby narrowing his nature to a single groove, but on the contrary has kept in close touch with the world's thought and progress. His reading has been broad and of a varied character; he enjoys sports and is a member of the Country Club of Kansas City. Geniality is one of his marked characteristics and he accords to all the courtesy of an interview. Men give him not only their admiration for what he has accomplished but their respect because of the methods he has followed and their friendship because of the genuine personal worth that he has manifested in every relation of life. His advancement from a humble position in the business world to one of national prominence has been but the merited and well earned recognition of his ability.

GEORGE C. SMITH.

George C. Smith, who stood as the executive head of the Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Company, controlling the most extensive wholesale dry goods trade of Kansas City, seemed to have accomplished throughout his business career the utmost possibility of success at any given point. Without one esoteric phase, his record was that of a man who, with clear conception and unfaltering determination, works toward the high standard which he sets up. A native son of Missouri, Mr. Smith was born August 6, 1848, in Cooper county, and the experiences of farm life were his in his boyhood and youth. The country schools afforded him his educational opportunities and when twenty-one years of age he became a salesman in the general store of Hoblitzell & Judd at Milton, Atchison county, Missouri, where he continued for a year and a half. On the expiration of that period he accepted a position in the wholesale dry goods store of Lemon, Hosea & Company at St. Joseph, Missouri, and remained as assistant salesman and buyer with the



GEORGE C. SMITH.

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new firm when the original proprietor sold out to Milton Tootle, John S. Brittain and John Ovelman. Another change in the partnership occurred three years later, Mr. Smith becoming a partner in the enterprise under the style of John S. Brittain & Company. After six years of successful proprietorship he sold his interest in the firm and turned his attention to the wholesale grocery business in Kansas City under the firm name of Smith-Heddens & Company. After five years devoted to that enterprise he again sold out and once more became a resident of St. Joseph, where he entered into partnership with John S. Brittain in the wholesale dry goods business under the firm name of Brittain, Smith & Company, which firm succeeded Brittain-Richardson & Company and also bought out the Wood Manufacturing Company. Thus in connection with the conduct of a wholesale dry goods establishment the company engaged in the manufacture of overalls and shirts, Mr. Smith acting as general manager of both concerns. His association with commercial and industrial interests of St. Joseph thus continued until 1893, when he disposed of his interest and became a partner of James McCord, president of the Nave-McCord Mercantile Company of St. Joseph, and John Townsend of the Townsend-Wyatt Dry Goods Company, under the name of the Smith-McCord Dry Goods Company. The newly organized company opened a wholesale dry goods establishment on the 1st of September, 1893, at the corner of Seventh and Wyandotte streets in Kansas City and such was the growth of the business during the succeeding decade that in 1903 it became necessary to obtain larger quarters and an extensive block was erected at the corner of Seventh and Central streets. On moving into the new quarters, in January, 1903, the name of the company was changed to the Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Company. By this time the business had taken rank as one of the largest wholesale dry-goods interests of Kansas City. The partners were all men of wide experience, of progressive views and firm purpose, and with Mr. Smith in the position of president and the executive head of the house, the interests were most carefully controlled and the trade constantly increased in extent and importance.

On the 8th of June, 1880, was celebrated the marriage of George C. Smith and Miss Mattie Heddens, a daughter of Dr. W. I. Heddens, of St. Joseph, Missouri. Three children were born unto them: Irving H. George C. and Catherine. The death of the husband and father occurred at his home at No. 720 Highland avenue, February 4, 1906, after an illness of several months. He was a man of domestic taste, who found his greatest happiness at his own fireside with his family around him. He was continually planning for the interests and welfare of his wife and children and was equally loyal in his friendships. At the same time he was a citizen whose public spirit made his service of the utmost value in promoting measures of general importance. He was for several years a director of the Commercial Club, of Convention Hall and of the Provident Association. He was elected to the presidency of the Commercial Club at the last annual election preceding his demise but was compelled to resign on account of failing health. In his labors for the public good he brought to bear the same practical discrimination and clear discernment that characterized him in his business life. He

seemed almost intuitively to place a correct valuation upon an opportunity and to look beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future. The salient features of his entire career were such as to win him the honor and respect of the general public and the sincere admiration and trust of his contemporaries and his colleagues. He always took a deep and helpful interest in the welfare of his fellowmen, being an especial friend of the young man, whom he often assisted in various ways and by whom he was deeply loved.

JAMES A. PATTON.

James A. Patton, president of the Bank of Commerce at the stockyards in Kansas City from January, 1899, until his death, April 30, 1905, was recognized in business circles as a man of thorough reliability. His commercial integrity was ever above question and his success was based upon methods which neither sought nor required disguise. He was born near Indianapolis, Indiana, May 20, 1858. His father, John Patton, was a banker, and for many years thus represented the financial interests of Thorntown, Indiana. The son pursued his preliminary education in the public schools and later attended a business college at Indianapolis prior to entering upon the study of law, to which he devoted four years. He then returned to Thorntown and became associated with his father in the bank, this connection continuing for a few years. Later Mr. Patton began learning the carriage-making trade in Thorntown and after a short time purchased his employer's plant there and engaged in the manufacture of carriages for several years, or until 1886. Disposing of his business in the Hoosier state, he removed westward to Garden City, Kansas, where he engaged in the banking business as president of a bank for three years.

In 1889 he removed to Houston, Texas, where for four years he was associated with the Planters & Mechanics National Bank, but on account of ill health he left the south and went abroad, traveling for four months. He was greatly benefited by the change of scene and climate, and with improved health, returned to America, settling in Boston, Massachusetts, where he engaged in the lumber business for three years. On the expiration of that period he again removed to the west, settling at Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he became associated with the First National Bank as cashier. After a short time, however, he was made president and continued his connection with that institution for three years, or until his removal to Kansas City in the early part of 1899. Here he was at once elected to the presidency of the Bank of Commerce at the stockyards, one of the strong financial institutions of the city, which, under his capable direction, conducted a flourishing and constantly increasing business. His long experience in banking, his excellent business ability and executive force enabled him greatly to promote the interests of the Bank of Commerce and also gained him recognition as one of the valued additions to business circles here.

In Thorntown, Indiana, Mr. Patton was united in marriage to Miss Lillie Luring, of that place, who died there in 1885, leaving a daughter, Ethel L., who is now residing with Mrs. James A. Patton. In 1889, in Greencastle, Indiana, Mr. Patton was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary C. Seybold, who was there born. Her father, John L. Seybold, followed farming near Greencastle throughout his entire life, and his wife also passed away in that locality. The only child of the second marriage is Margaret A. Patton, who also makes her home here with her mother. The death of the husband and father occurred April 30, 1905, and was the occasion of deep and widespread regret to those who knew him. His life was quiet and unostentatious but characterized by a genuine worth that everywhere commanded confidence, good-will and regard. In politics he was a republican without political aspiration, and fraternally he was a Mason, being initiated into the order at Indianapolis. The Independence Avenue Methodist Episcopal church found him a devoted and faithful member, and he was everywhere known as a consistent Christian gentleman.

ABRAHAM H. KNAPP.

Abraham H. Knapp was for almost twenty years superintendent of the Osawatomie Asylum, in which connection he took a stand much in advance of that usually occupied by the profession concerning the treatment of the insane. He instituted new methods, the value of which were proven in his active work, and became widely recognized by the medical fraternity as one of its most eminent and honored representatives. The ancestral history of the family records that several brothers of the name were residents of England. One went to Germany and erected a home on a hill, or knob, and he became known as Knapp, for knob, on account of the place of his residence. He was the founder of the branch of the family from which Dr. Knapp is descended. The first representative of this branch to locate in America established a home in New England at a very early day. Dr. Nathan Knapp, father of Abraham H. Knapp, and a native of Massachusetts, was a graduate of a medical college and settled at Saugerties, New York, where he practiced for several years and there spent his last days. Both he and his wife were earnest Christian people, holding membership in the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Abraham H. Knapp, the only son in a family of ten children, was born in the state of New York in August, 1829, and began his education there in the local schools. Determining to become a member of the medical fraternity, he began preparation for the profession as a student in a medical college of New York city and entered upon active practice at Gilboa, New York, in connection with Dr. Fanning. Subsequently, he pursued post-graduate work in Chicago, and at all times was an earnest and discriminating student of his profession, who did all in his power to further its interests and promote his own efficiency. He was married in Gilboa, New York, in 1851, to Miss Clara L. Jackson, of that place, and took his bride to Coxsackie, New York, a town

on the Hudson, where he had located nearly a year prior to his marriage. Six children of the family were born during their residence there, and when they had attained age sufficient to enable them to become students Dr. Knapp removed to Poughkeepsie in order to educate his children, continuing a resident of that center of learning for five years.

His next removal took him to Ottawa, Kansas, where he continued in active practice for three years, when his professional ability won recognition in an appointment to the superintendency of the Osawatomie Asylum, a state institution. The following years marked the greatest epoch in his life work. His system of management of the insane attracted wide attention. He brought to bear the most humane principles and practices in the control of the institution and accomplished wonderful results through kindness. He stood for progress in everything bearing upon his work and was instrumental in securing the erection of new buildings, planned with a view to convenience, lighting and sanitation. The grounds were attractively laid out until the asylum became a most beautiful place, designed in its beauty and harmonious coloring to bring that quality of rest and mental ease so necessary to those suffering from nervous and mental disorders. For nearly twenty years Dr. Knapp filled the position of superintendent, and his labors were most successful, viewed from either a humanitarian or a professional standpoint. He studied closely everything bearing upon the subject of the treatment of mental diseases, and his own broad experience brought him much valuable knowledge, while his efforts in behalf of the unfortunate under his care were attended with notable results in cures effected.

Of a most benevolent and kindly spirit, Dr. Knapp was always encouraged in his work by his wife, whose kindly and charitable disposition are attested by all who know her. Mrs. Knapp was born in Gilboa, New York, October 8, 1829. Her father, Allen H. Jackson, was a graduate of West Point, but did not enter the regular army on account of ill health. Locating in Gilboa, he there turned his attention to merchandising and was married there to Miss Diana Paige, of New York, a daughter of the Rev. Winslow Paige, a Presbyterian minister, who married Clara Keys, a niece of General Keys, who won fame in the war of 1776. The Rev. Paige was a descendant of Governor Winslow, of Massachusetts. Mr. Jackson, never a vigorous man, died in Gilboa in 1836 when about forty years of age, his wife surviving him for many years. Their daughter, Mrs. Knapp, was educated in Mrs. Emma Willard's Seminary at Troy, New York, a noted young ladies' school of that day and still one of the excellent educational institutions of the east.

Unto Dr. and Mrs. Knapp were born two sons and three daughters. Dr. Louis Knapp, a graduate of the Louisville (Ky.) Medical College, was assistant surgeon in the United States army and died at Ost, Kansas. He was married three times, and by his last marriage had a daughter, Clara, who is now the wife of V. Trueman, of Springfield, Missouri, and has one child, Jackson. Dora Mumford is living with her mother in Kansas City. Antoinette, usually known as Nettie, is the wife of P. H. Gehr, and resides at Mountain Home, Arkansas. She has three children by a former marriage, Thomas, Enniss and Hallie. Frank, an electrician of Kansas City, married

Ida Beeler and has two sons, George and Frank. Clara is the wife of Dr. G. P. True, of Aurora, Missouri, and they have two sons, Frank and Harry.

Dr. Knapp was devoted to the welfare and happiness of his wife and children and was altogether a most kind lovable man, whose many good qualities won him the esteem of all who knew him. He stood very high in the different communities in which he resided and was known and honored throughout this state. He lived a Christian life and possessed a nature that recognized the divine power, yet did not affiliate with any church. In politics he was a lifelong republican and during the war served as an examining surgeon in the state of New York. When death claimed him the profession lost a valued and prominent member his friends one who was ever faithful and loyal to their interests and his family a most devoted husband and father.

Mrs. Knapp still survives her husband, and following his demise removed to Kansas City in 1893. Although now nearly seventy-nine years of age she possesses wonderful sight and marked artistic talent, doing excellent work in oil, portraiture and scenes; also illustrations for periodicals. The years rest very lightly upon her, her appearance and activity indicating that she is a lady of much younger age. She keeps in close touch with the interests of the day and association with her means expansion and elevation.

RICHARD SAUNDERS.

Richard Saunders, who departed this life on the 17h of July, 1904, was for many years prominently connected with the banking business of Missouri, but after coming to Kansas City he practically lived retired. Such was his approachableness and his popularity that he was widely known to his extensive circle of friends as Dick Saunders. He was born in Madison county, Kentucky, March 21, 1835, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Saunders, who were likewise natives of that county, where they resided until the 24th of July, 1843, when they removed to Buchanan county, Missouri. The father purchased a farm at Big Spring, near the city of St. Joseph, and was there engaged in carrying on general agricultural pursuits throughout his remaining days. His wife also died there.

Richard Saunders acquired his early education in the common schools of Buchanan county and then went to Philadelphia, where he completed his education by study in Duff's Commercial College. Following his return to St. Joseph, Missouri, he became the landlord of the Saunders House and engaged in the hotel business for sixteen years. He afterward went to Maryville, Missouri, where he and his brother John and his cousin, George S. Baker, formed a partnership and established a banking house under the firm style of Baker, Saunders & Company, which is still in existence under the name of the Maryville National Bank. For a number of years Richard Saunders continued in the banking business at that place and met with success in his undertakings. He removed to Kansas City in 1881. Here he largely

lived retired, although he was engaged to some extent in real-estate operations and in loaning money. Throughout his business career he manifested keen discernment, strong purpose and unfaltering reliability, and his labors, carefully and intelligently directed, brought to him gratifying prosperity.

Mr. Saunders was married in Maryville, Missouri, to Miss Lida C. West, a daughter of John and Martha West. Her father was a farmer throughout his entire life and died in Ohio, after which Mrs. West removed to Maryville, Missouri, and made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Saunders until she passed away there. Mr. and Mrs. Saunders became the parents of a son and daughter: Edward W., who died at the age of two years; and Helen.

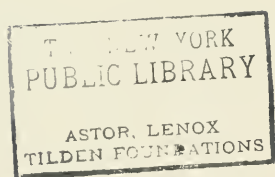
In 1903 the health of Mr. Saunders became impaired and with the hope that the change would prove beneficial he went to California, where he spent one year with a professional nurse. He then returned to Kansas City but almost immediately grew much worse and passed away at his home here July 17, 1904. He was never an office seeker, although he kept well informed on the political questions and issues of the day. In early life he was a democrat but later voted the republican ticket. He assisted in organizing the first Odd Fellows lodge in Maryville, of which he was a member but never joined the lodge in Kansas City. Both he and his wife were members of the Christian church here, interested in its work and generous in its support. Mr. Saunders was a personal friend of many of the leading financiers of Kansas City and also of the moneyed men of St. Joseph and Maryville. His associates respected him and gave him warm personal friendship, while his cordiality and geniality are evidenced in the fact that he was usually addressed by his first name or its shortened appellation of Dick. He was devoted to his family and his friends and by all who knew him his death was deeply mourned. Mrs. Saunders is prominent socially in the city. She owns a large and beautiful residence at No. 3126 Troost avenue, where she and her daughter now reside.

JAMES HURT.

James Hurt, deceased, was a retired capitalist and one of the best known residents of Kansas City, where he made his home from 1870 until his death in 1884. He was born in Mount Sterling, Kentucky, May 10, 1828, his parents being Joshua and Elizabeth Hurt. The father's birth occurred in Tennessee, October 10, 1782, and the mother was born December 20, 1802. Losing his father when only four years of age, James Hurt was reared by his mother in his native town and acquired a good education in his youth. In early manhood he engaged in teaching in Mount Sterling for a brief period, after which he became a trader and thus laid the foundation for his later success. While still residing in Kentucky he engaged extensively in dealing in horses and mules and likewise was connected with the grain trade, carrying on business with ever increasing success for many years or until his removal to the west. His brother, William P. Hurt, was then con-



JAMES HURT.



nected with the Columbia female college, known as Christian College, and this fact influenced our subject to locate there.

From Columbia, Mr. Hurt removed to Kansas City, where he was married to Miss Julia G. Howard, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of John Leland and Cordelia (Lincoln) Howard, the latter being a distant relative of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Howard was also born in Kentucky and in his boyhood was a schoolmate of Tom E. Marshall and Colonel W. A. Doniphan and others who gained distinction in later life. In his youth he was provided with liberal educational advantages and became a well read man, always keeping abreast with the times. Studying law, he engaged in the practice of that profession in Louisiana for twelve years after his graduation, and then returned to Kentucky, where he became interested in farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of fine blooded horses. He was the owner of some of the finest stock of that period. At an early day he removed to Clay county, Missouri, taking with him forty head of horses, which was the first stable of fine stock established in this state. After the death of Mr. Hurt, he came to Kansas City and spent his remaining years with his daughter, dying here in 1893, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. He was a man of fine personality and a general favorite with all who knew him, which was evidenced by the fact of his being elected justice of the peace in Clay county on the young men's ticket when seventy-five years of age. He was the associate and personal friend of many of the prominent men of the south.

Three children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Hurt, two sons and a daughter, but the daughter is the only one now living. The sons were both professional men of Kansas City and their death was a distinct loss to western Missouri. They were provided with excellent educational advantages, one being a graduate of Harvard. Holden H., who died recently, was an attorney of Kansas City and resided with his mother until his demise. James C., who passed away in 1906, was a graduate chemist and was living with his mother at the time of his demise. Both were Greek letter men, being members of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. The daughter, Julia Fay, is the wife of John Benoist Carton, a resident of St. Louis, and has one daughter, Julia Fay.

The first year of his residence in Kansas City Mr. Hurt erected a large wholesale house and a hotel, which materially promoted the upbuilding of the town, then containing only thirty thousand inhabitants. Several years later he embarked in the wholesale shoe business as a member of the firm of Cooper, Hurt & Company, but after a brief period he disposed of his interest in the store, becoming largely interested in cattle and real estate. Prosperity attended his efforts and as an enterprising and progressive citizen he did much toward the upbuilding of the city. He was a member of the Kansas City Building & Loan Association and was everywhere known as a man of unwavering honesty and genuine worth. At the time of his death he was a retired capitalist.

Mr. Hurt never held any public offices but preferred to concentrate his energies upon his private interests, although his friends several times urged

him to become a candidate for the state legislature. He was a devoted and faithful member of the Christian church, to which Mrs. Hurt still belongs, and he took an active and helpful interest in the various departments of church work, serving as one of its deacons from the time of the building of the church until his demise. Mrs. Hurt was appointed a member of the State Board of Charities by Governor Dockery and faithfully served in that position for three years, when she resigned. She is a member of the Improvement Club, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and with willing hands she ministers to the wants of many.

STEPHEN E. RUMBLE.

Character and ability will come to the front anywhere. It is only the real value of a life in its relations to others that causes the memory of an individual to be perpetuated. It may be through the establishment of extensive business interests that the individual assists his fellowmen, or it may be in less tangible ways of influence or in support of plans and measures for the public good. He lives most who lives not for himself alone, a fact which found verification in the life record of Stephen E. Rumble, one of Kansas City's most respected and honored business men and residents from 1883 up to the time of his death. His birth occurred in Ohio, August 18, 1860. His father, David Rumble, was also a native of that state, where for many years he resided on a farm, afterward removing to La Belle, Missouri, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits throughout his remaining days, both he and his wife passing away there.

Stephen E. Rumble obtained his education in the best public schools in his native county in Ohio and when a young man went with an uncle to Natchez, Mississippi, where they were engaged in business together for four years. On the expiration of that period Mr. Rumble came to Kansas City in 1883 and for a few years devoted his time and energies to different lines of business. He then abandoned all other interests to assist in the organization and promotion of the Kansas City Life Insurance Company, of which he became secretary and one of the leading stockholders. Throughout his remaining days he continued in active connection with the company in that office and contributed in large measure to its success. Whatever he undertook he carried forward to completion. He was a man of strong purpose and resolute will, carefully shaping conditions to his own ends, yet never adopting a business principle or sanctioning a business action that was not strictly fair and honorable.

Mr. Rumble was married twice. He first wedded Miss Tillie Zaumsil, who died in Kansas City, after which he was married here to Miss Leila Summers, a native of Clay county, Missouri, and a daughter of Sidney and Elizabeth (Russell) Summers. Her father was a native of Kentucky and when fifteen years of age became a resident of Clay county, Missouri. Fol-

lowing his marriage, which occurred there, he purchased a farm which was a part of the old Russell homestead, the Russell family having been pioneers of that county. Mr. Summers engaged in general farming in Clay county for thirty-three years and there remained until his death in 1899. Since then Mrs. Summers has made her home in Kansas City.

Mr. Rumble always took a very active interest in politics and was a staunch republican. Socially he was a member of the Masonic fraternity and he likewise held membership with the Commercial Club, of which he was a prominent representative. He held membership in the Independence Boulevard Christian church, of which his wife and Mrs. Summers are also members. He joined this church on its organization and from the beginning until his death held office therein, while in its work he took a very active and helpful part, giving of his time, talent and means to further the cause of the church in its various activities. Since his death the splendid new house of worship has been erected and one of the windows was especially designed as a memorial to Mr. Rumble.

He was accorded a position of prominence in business circles, in the Commercial Club, and in his church. He exercised his talents for the furtherance of all of these and in commercial and financial circles was respected for the success he accomplished, while in municipal life he was honored for his loyalty to the city. To his friends he was ever faithful but his best traits of character were reserved for his own fireside, the ties of home being to him a sacred trust. Mrs. Rumble and her mother own a beautiful home which they erected at No. 2919 Campbell street, in addition to which they have the Summers' farm and estate in Clay county, Missouri. Mrs. Rumble also received a goodly inheritance from her husband, leaving her in an independent financial position. She cherishes, however, much more the untarnished name which he left behind him, showing that his life in every relation was actuated by high and manly principles.

CHARLES T. KORN BRODT.

Charles T. Kornbrodt, of the Kornbrodt Kornice Kompany of Kansas City, has here resided since 1885 and since 1898 has been engaged in business on his own account. As the name indicates, he is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in the city of Schmalkalden, December 10, 1860. His father, Casper Friedrich Kornbrodt, was also engaged in the cornice and sheet-metal business in Germany and was there married to Miss Christine Margaret Werner. Both parents died when their son Charles was but nine years of age. An elder son of the family, then eighteen years of age, carried on the business, while the two daughters of the household looked after the home duties and in this way the family kept together.

At the time of his father's demise Charles T. Kornbrodt began working in the shop with his brother and thus early acquainted himself with the sheet-iron business. He was at work at the bench with tools when most boys

are at play or in school and he early learned the value of industry, economy and careful management as factors in acquiring success in business life. He became thoroughly acquainted with sheet-iron work in every particular and was considered quite an expert in that line at the age of fourteen years—a time when most boys are just entering upon an apprenticeship to acquaint themselves with a business which they desire to make a life calling. He was not wholly deprived of educational privileges, however, but had the opportunity of attending school each day till his fourteenth year, working in the shop in the early mornings and in the evenings. He came to the United States at the age of nineteen, landing at Baltimore, whence he made his way to Dexter, Michigan. His financial resources were extremely limited, he having just enough money to take him through to Dexter, where lived a friend whom he had known in Germany and who had located there about two months before.

Mr. Kornbrodt immediately secured work at his trade at a salary of a dollar per day. In the fall he went upon a farm, where he worked through the winter for his board because the shops were closed down. He afterward hired to a farmer for wages but when he had remained in that service for a few months he suffered a sunstroke while in the hayfield. Upon his recovery he went to Detroit, Michigan, where he resumed work at his trade, continuing in that line until 1885, his wages being from nine to twelve dollars per week. When his employer wished to reduce his wages twenty-five per cent he left Detroit and what seemed then an adversity proved a blessing in disguise for, forced to strike out for himself, he made his way to Kansas City and entered upon what has proven a prosperous business career here. He was first employed as foreman by E. Stoeltzing, acting in that capacity in most able and acceptable manner for thirteen years. During that time he carefully saved his earnings until in 1898 he felt justified in engaging in business on his own account on Grand avenue. There he remained for a few years, while later he was located at Sixth and Broadway.

In 1907 he purchased the site that he now occupies and erected the present building, twenty-eight by one hundred and fifty-seven and a half feet. He has had many large contracts in the city, doing the sheet metal, cornice and other work for the Jones Dry Goods Company, for the Montgomery Ward building, for many of the large flat buildings, including the Williams flats at Twenty-ninth and Troost and Thirty-fifth and Troost, also at Forty-third and Warwick. He also had the contract for work in his line on the Moore school building, the Wellington Hotel at Wellington, Kansas, and the Normal school at Warrensburg, Missouri, together with the pipe work on the new car shops of the Kansas City Southern Railroad at Pittsburg, Kansas. His business for 1907 amounted to thirty-five thousand dollars, which was ten thousand dollars in excess of that of 1906. Since starting out on his own account his patronage has steadily increased and he is now at the head of a paying business concern. He began work in Kansas City at a salary of thirteen dollars per week but was constantly advanced until he was receiving twenty dollars, being recognized as an expert in sheet-metal work. The Kornbrodt Cornice Company does work in metal cornice, sky-

lights, metal ceilings, tin roofing, slate roofing, furnaces and everything in the line of sheet-metal work, and the business has now reached a profitable figure.

On the 6th of January, 1887, Mr. Kornbrodt was married to Miss Mary C. Stansch, of Kansas City, a daughter of the late August Stansch. They have two children, Frieda, aged thirteen years; and Rosa, aged eleven. The whole family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at the corner of Linwood and Olive and in its work Mr. Kornbrodt takes a most active and helpful part, acting as a member of the building committee at the time of the erection of the new church and serving since as treasurer. He has also been a helpful factor in the Sunday school and he does everything in his power to promote the growth and extend the influence of the church. An exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity, he is now junior deacon of Southgate Lodge, No. 547, A. F. & A. M. His political views accord with the principles of the republican party. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in America, for the opportunities which he sought and here found have enabled him to advance in the business world until he has now reached a creditable place.

AMOS L. WEST.

Amos L. West, who has been engaged in contracting in Kansas City since 1884, controlling a large and constantly growing business, was born in Cook county, Illinois, November 27, 1848. His father, John West, was a native of England and after coming to America wedded Mary M. Allen, a native of the state of New York. When their son Amos was eight years of age they removed to Nora Springs, Iowa, and shortly afterward became residents of Mason City, Iowa, where Amos L. West was reared to manhood, the public schools affording him his educational privileges, while his business training was received in the Iowa City Commercial College, from which he was graduated in April, 1871. He then turned his attention to contracting in the line of railroad construction and secured contracts with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad through Iowa. For several years he was identified with the building of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, building lines through Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas.

In 1884 he came to Kansas City with the intention of building thirty miles of track through Kansas but on reaching this city he halted his horses and equipments and at once began work here. He has since been one of the prominent figures in contracting circles here and has done much important work in his line. During the period in which he was engaged in railroad construction on the frontier he also bought and handled cattle quite extensively, having as high as four hundred and forty head on grass at one time and the business proved a profitable undertaking.

Mr. West was married to Miss Josephine E. Frye, of Granville, Wisconsin, in 1873, and unto them have been born four children: Emma B., the wife of Barney Blum, of Los Angeles, California; Mary Estella, who became the wife of Frank W. Sponable, a banker of Gardner, Kansas; John Orton and Austin Amos, who are now connected with their father in business in Kansas City. The wife and mother died in January, 1893, and in 1901 Mr. West was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary W. Preston, of Kansas City, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, whose parents removed to this city in 1884.

Mr. West is a republican in his political views and, as every true American citizen should do, keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church and both are highly esteemed in the city, having here many warm friends.

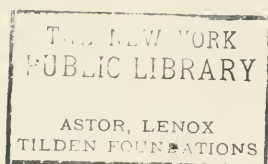
HENRY D. CLARK.

Henry D. Clark, whose life record ended December 31, 1907, was one of the picturesque figures in the history of Kansas City. While in no country are there so many opportunities open in the business world as there are in America, it is yet a sufficiently rare occurrence to awaken interest and admiration when a penniless boy arises to prominence in the business world and ranks with the more successful residents of the city in which he casts his lot. Such was the career of Henry D. Clark, who from 1876 until his demise made his home in Kansas City.

His birth occurred in Brookfield, New York, July 7, 1849, but during his very early childhood he was taken to Wisconsin, where he was reared. He was one of the youngest soldiers of the Civil war. He had completed but six months after the thirteenth anniversary of his birth when he joined the army, enlisting in 1863 with the Thirteenth New York Artillery, but he was large for his age and he claimed that he was eighteen. The "unlucky" number of his regiment and of his years evidently had no baneful influence over his life, for he escaped unharmed and was honorably discharged in 1865. He returned to Buffalo and later went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was then upon the lakes as a sailor for four years. He next went to Chicago and for one year was connected with the Independence Hotel. He also entered upon his theatrical career there and was manager of the California Paris Theater on the west side for a time. Mr. Clark went to Independence, Kansas, from Chicago and purchased a large tract of land, now known to contain some of the largest oil wells in the country, but becoming dissatisfied he sold out at a great sacrifice and came to Kansas City in 1876. He was at the time associated with one of the Eddie Foy companies. Believing that Kansas City offered a good field for theatrical attractions, he started upon an independent venture in this direction. This was during the days of Kansas City's pioneer experience and he received a



HENRY D. CLARK.



liberal patronage in the Coliseum from the typical residents of the frontier. In his house appeared many who have become known to fame, including Eddie Foy, McIntyre and Heath, Murray and Mack and scores of others. The Newmarket theater was erected by him on Walnut street near Fourth street, and he leased it for a term of years, while he turned his attention to the real-estate business. He also built the theater at the corner of Ninth and May streets, a combination theater, which he leased for six years to Judge & Hedson. At the end of that time it was destroyed by fire and he then rebuilt what was known as the new Ninth Street Theater, with a seating capacity of twenty-five hundred. It was prettily decorated and became an attractive house. Mr. Clark conducted this theater for five years, after which he leased it to the Orpheum Theater Circuit Company, which still operates it. It was for a long time the only exclusive vaudeville theater in the city and it remained the property of Mr. Clark up to the time of his death.

Mr. Clark was also well known because of his building and real-estate operations. He erected many residences and business blocks in the city. He put up a number of residences at Thirty-third and Broadway and also at Thirty-ninth and Genesee streets, from which he derived a good rental. He erected altogether about thirty houses in the southern part of the town and found these to be a good income paying property. In his real-estate deals he manifested keen discrimination concerning the valuation of property and its possible rise or diminution and his carefully conducted real-estate interests gained for him a place among the more substantial residents of Kansas City.

Mr. Clark was married in Kansas City, at the age of thirty-two years, to Delia R. Clark, of Oneida county, New York, and they became the parents of five children: Goldie A., now the wife of J. B. Shinn, of Seattle, Washington; Henry D., a druggist located at Thirty-ninth and Genesee streets; Palmer J., Hazel and William, all at home. The death of Mr. Clark occurred after a brief illness when he was in his fifty-ninth year. He left to his family a handsome competence, acquired by his own toil and careful management through an active business career, in which he gained for himself a creditable place in business circles as theater owner and real-estate dealer.

SIDNEY POWELL ALLEN.

Sidney powell Allen, financier and promoter of Kansas City, was born in Daviess county, Missouri, February 24, 1867. His father, Dr. J. T. Allen, who was born near Fredericksburg in Botetourt county, Virginia, came to Missouri in 1856. The mother, Harriett A. (Wynne) Allen, was a native of Tazewell county, Virginia, and both were representatives of old families of Scotch-Irish stock and came to Missouri during their minority, being married in this state.

In the public schools of Gallatin, Missouri, Sidney P. Allen pursued his education and in 1899 entered business life as a dealer in loans and

real estate at Cameron, Missouri. After eight years there passed, during which time he loaned several million dollars for life insurance companies and individuals, he came to Kansas City in 1898 and established an office for continuance in the same line here. Four years ago he practically withdrew from the loan business and turned his attention to the colonization of the southwest through the sale of farm lands. Until three years ago he handled principally Kansas and Missouri lands but the prices of property in these states became too high and he formed a company for the lease and purchase of lands in the Chicksaw and Choctaw nations, and ultimately organized the Bankers Trust Company, of Ardmore, Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, with a paid-up capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to act as a guardian for minors and transact a general trust company business. It will thus be seen that after his initial step in the business world he soon passed on to positions of executive control, subsequently bending his energies largely to organization, to constructive efforts and administrative direction. Possessing broad, enlightened and liberal-minded views, faith in himself and in vast potentialities for the development inhered in his country's wide domain and specific needs along the distinctive lines chosen for his life's work, his has been an active career in which he has accomplished important and far-reaching results, contributing in no small degree to the expansion and material growth of the southwest and from which he himself has also derived substantial benefits.

After organizing the company to operate in the Indian Territory, Mr. Allen also formed a company, capitalized for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to purchase timber lands in the Choctaw nations. He gave his attention principally to this work for some time, devoting but little time to colonization until two years ago, when he resumed efforts in that direction. At the present time, however, he confines his attention to the handling of large tracts through colonization companies, dealing extensively in Texas lands. He is a man of marked insight into business possibilities and opportunities that others have passed by heedlessly he has noted and improved, with the result that his individual success has been augmented, while the districts in which he has operated have also been materially improved thereby.

He has promoted various enterprises in considerable magnitude, including the formation of the drainage district in Bates county, Missouri, under the state law for the redemption of lands from overflow. This district consists of a tract of forty thousand acres in the Marais des Cygnes river valley. This land, which is unusually fertile, was worth only twenty-five dollars per acre on account of the overflow from the river, which took a snake-like course through that section, its entire distance being seventy-five miles. The company employed a competent engineer to dig a ditch which covers the entire distance in a straight line in twenty-five miles and naturally does away with the overflow, so that the land, naturally productive, has increased in value to from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars per acre.

Another enterprise which has found in Mr. Allen a moving spirit was the Socorro Company, of Elmdorf, New Mexico, capitalized for two mil-

lion dollars and bonded for five hundred thousand dollars. This company owns seventy-two thousand acres in Socorro county, New Mexico, of which sixty thousand acres, known as the Bosque del Apache Grant, lies seventy miles south of Albuquerque on the Rio Grande river. One half of this is in the Rio Grande Valley and is being put under irrigation. It is adapted to the production of sugar beets, alfalfa, cereals and fruit and will yield an income of from fifty to five hundred dollars per acre. The sugar trust has agreed to build a million dollar factory for the company as soon as the irrigation system is complete. The remaining twelve thousand acres is in small, well-watered tracts in the mountainous country a few miles west and is surrounded by extensive tracts of public land suitable for sheep raising. Various other enterprises have felt the stimulus of the business discernment, unwearied industry and substantial cooperation of Mr. Allen, including extensive mining interests in old Mexico.

On the 13th of June, 1902, Mr. Allen was married at Cameron, Missouri, to Miss Nellie B. Osborn, a daughter of James J. Osborn, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and they have one daughter, Helen Jean, who is attending Kemper Hall at Kenosha, Wisconsin. The wife and daughter are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Allen belongs to the Masonic fraternity and has taken the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite and the eighteenth degree in the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Kansas City, Commercial, Elm Ridge and Country Clubs, of Kansas City, and the Union League Club of Chicago, while his political preference is given to the democracy. He is a public-spirited man and a liberal contributor to various charities and benevolent institutions. He finds rest and recreation from the onerous duties of a strenuous business life in good literature, while hunting and fishing, to which he has been devoted from his youth, are his principal pastimes. He belongs to that class of men who have distinguished themselves in their day and generation for the possession in an eminent degree of those qualities of character which mainly contribute to the success of private life and to the public stability—men capable of projecting and promoting extensive interests that are a source of individual profit and at the same time of public benefit.

V. M. MURPHEY.

V. M. Murphey, conducting business under the name of the Murphey Coal & Feed Company at Twentieth and Forest streets, was born in Macon, Mississippi, in 1862. His father, Victor Murphey, Sr., was a native of North Carolina and died in Mississippi. The mother, Mrs. Leah (Malone) Murphey, was a native of Alabama.

The son acquired his education in the place of his nativity and upon attaining his majority in 1883 came to Kansas City, where for fourteen years he was connected with the Emery, Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Company. During twelve years of that time he was in the office as a trusted repre-

representative of the house. In 1897 he became connected with D. A. Ridgeway in forming a partnership for the conduct of a coal and feed business and, prospering in that undertaking, in 1903 he organized what is known as the Murphey Coal & Feed Company, doing business at Twentieth and Forest streets, with the following officers: V. M. Murphey, president; J. C. Hill, vice president; and V. McBee, secretary. The company deals extensively in coal, wood, feed and ice. They employ about fifteen men and utilize about ten teams in transportation of the commodities which they handle. The business has prospered from the beginning and the success of the company is attributable in no small degree to the experience, keen discernment and unabating enterprise of the president.

Mr. Murphey was married in Kansas City in 1887 to Miss Anna E. Hedges, who was born in Missouri, a daughter of George Hedges, a farmer of this state. They now have two children: V. M. and Elizabeth. The family home is at No. 1209 East Thirty-first street.

Mr. Murphey gives his political support to the democracy and in his fraternal relations is a Mason, but while interested in various good works and in the political situation of the country he is not an active participant therein but concentrates his time and energies upon the conduct of his business.

DAVID C. WEBB.

In former ages the history of a city or country was the record of its wars and conquests. Today it is the record of its business development, the victories now achieved being those of mind over matter, while the leaders in public life are those who manifest the initiative spirit in founding and controlling important business interests. In this connection David C. Webb, now deceased, was well known, having been the president of the Webb-Freyschlag Mercantile Company, wholesale dealers in general merchandise at Nos. 620 to 626 Delaware street. He arrived in Kansas City in December, 1893, and thereafter was closely associated with its business development.

A native of LaFayette, Indiana, where his parents resided until their deaths, he was there born April 23, 1834, and was educated in the public schools of that town. His opportunities, however, in that direction were somewhat limited, for from an early age he was dependent upon his own resources, being a youth of fourteen when with a brother he went to South America, locating at what is now Aspinwall on the isthmus of Panama. There he and his brother built and conducted a hotel and general store, it being the first hotel at that place. David C. Webb owned a half interest in both and continued in the dual occupation for some time. Later he engaged in building steamships there and also in shipping cotton, continuing in business for ten years or until 1858, when he disposed of his interests in the south and returned to the United States.

Mr. Webb then settled at Decatur, Illinois, where he engaged in general merchandising until 1876. During that time, in 1872, he visited Kansas

City. Four years later he removed to Council Grove, Kansas, where he purchased and managed several farms, and was also interested in the banks at that place and Lyons, assisting in organizing one at Council Grove, of which he was vice president and a director. He likewise was the owner of general stores at Council Grove, Strong City, and in other towns in that vicinity and was interested in banks in several different places. His business interests thus broadened out and he became a leading factor in commercial and financial circles in that part of the state.

In 1893 Mr. Webb came again to Kansas City, where he organized the Webb-Freyschlag Mercantile Company, continuing as its president up to the time of his demise. They established and conducted a wholesale notion house which is still in existence—the largest of the kind in Kansas City. The business is now very extensive and is thus recognized as one of the leading commercial enterprises here. Mr. Webb continued as president of the same and also kept his interest in the banks at Lyons and at Council Grove, Kansas. He was president of the Pague Manufacturing Company of Kansas City until his death and had large real-estate holdings here. He seemed to readily recognize the opportune moment and his judgment in all matters of commercial and financial interest was sound and reliable.

In Decatur, Illinois, Mr. Webb was married to Miss Mary A. Seamans, a native of Zanesville, Ohio, where her parents resided, her father being a merchant there during the greater part of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Webb had four children, two living, namely: Minnie and Nora L. The former is the wife of Edward W. Freyschlag, the president of the Webb-Freyschlag Mercantile Company, and they reside at No. 3800 Warwick boulevard with their children, Ralph W., Norma E., and Edward Eugene. The oldest married Kathleen Pague, of the old and prominent Pague family, and is now secretary and treasurer of the Pague Manufacturing Company of this city. He and his wife also reside at No. 3800 Warwick boulevard. Nora L. Webb is the wife of S. G. Puterbaugh, who is engaged in the dry-goods business at Lyons, Kansas.

The death of the husband and father occurred on Christmas day of 1906 and the interment was made at Mount Washington cemetery. He was a prominent Mason, having attained the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite and the thirty-second in the Scottish Rite. He was also a member of the Commercial Club and of the Independence Avenue Methodist Episcopal church and took an active and helpful interest in church work, doing all in his power to promote its growth and extend its influence.

Mrs. Webb is well known in the social circles of Kansas City and while here makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Freyschlag, but spends much of her time in traveling. She succeeded to the presidency of the Pague Manufacturing Company at the time of the death of her husband, who was widely known as a business man of Kansas City and in the state of Kansas as well. To those who know aught of his history it may seem trite to say that he arose from a humble position to become one of the most prominent merchants of the middle west, and it is only just to say in a history that will descend to future generations that his business record was such as any man might have

been proud to possess. Starting out in life at the age of fourteen years, he worked his way upward through the force of character which recognizes no obstacles that can be overcome by determined and honorable effort. He early learned that labor is the key which unlocks the portals to prosperity and by his indefatigable industry and unremitting diligence he won his prosperity. His life, too, was at all times upright and proved that success and an honorable name may be won simultaneously.

GEORGE B. PECK.

There stands as a monument to the business enterprise of him whose name introduces this review the large dry goods establishment conducted under the name of George B. Peck Company, but there is a more enduring monument than this in the love and veneration felt for the man by many to whom he proved himself a friend in need. His memory is held reverently in their hearts, the recollection of his kindness is tenderly cherished and his name spoken with gratitude, for great as were his accomplishments in the business world, still greater was his philanthropy. Well may his friends breathe the sentiment

“He was a man. Take him for all in all
I shall not look upon his like again.”

The natal day of George B. Peck was June 14, 1863, and the place of his nativity Detroit, Michigan. His father, George Peck, was president of the Michigan Savings Bank at Detroit and prominently connected with other important commercial and financial enterprises. The mother is now deceased. Two daughters of the family, Miss Julia E. Peck and Mrs. H. C. Caulkins, are residents of Detroit, where a brother, Barton L. Peck, also lives.

George B. Peck pursued his education in the grammar and high schools of Detroit and when he had completed his studies took a position in his father's dry goods store. Because of his relationship he made no claim for favors but, like any employe, set to work to master the business and to gain promotion because of his fidelity, energy and capability. He soon displayed great adaptability and his advance accordingly was rapid. After two years' connection with the retail trade he determined to gain experience in wholesale lines and accepted a position with the Burnham, Stoeple Dry Goods Company of Detroit, with whom he also continued for two years, when he resigned to take a position with Frederick Loeser & Company, of Brooklyn, New York. About four years later, in New York, he met John Doggett, who was organizing a dry-goods business in Kansas City. Mr. Peck bought some stock in the project and in October, 1889, came to Kansas City, was made a director of the company and assumed an active part in the management of the business, his previous experience well qualifying him for his new



GEORGE B. PECK.

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duties. On the 15th of July, 1894, he was elected vice-president, filling the position for four years. On the 15th of July, 1898, he purchased the interests of Mr. Doggett in the business and a few months later was chosen president of the company. Under his wise control the business developed rapidly. This growth is perhaps best indicated by the remark which he made to a friend a few years ago, that within six months he had spent fifty thousand dollars for new fixtures and the better display of stock, and the money had all come back in increased trade. He made it his policy to have his stock present as attractive an appearance as possible and the guiding principles of the house were based upon such old and time tried maxims as "honesty is the best policy" and "there is no excellence without labor." On the 15th of July, 1901, the directors of the company voted to change the name to the George B. Peck Dry Goods Company, which is today one of the largest establishments of the kind in Kansas City. The record which Mr. Peck made in business circles is one which any man might be proud to possess. From a clerkship he worked his way upward to a place among the millionaire merchants of the country and in all of his business affairs was guided by the strictest sense of honor and integrity. He never made engagements that he did not keep nor incurred obligations that he did not meet, and his career in commercial circles commanded the respect and excited the admiration of his contemporaries.

On the 17th of April, 1895, Mr. Peck was married to Miss Eda M. Bachman, of this city, and unto them was born a daughter, Eda Marie. The home life was largely ideal. Mr. Peck regarded fidelity to family as one of the highest duties of man and moreover derived his greatest pleasure in the companionship at his own fireside. Seeking for the motive spring of conduct and the guiding principles of his life, they are undoubtedly found in his Christian faith and belief. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church, loyal to all that the term Christian implied. For a long period he was teacher of a large Sunday school class of young ladies. Regular in his attendance on the various church services, he moreover brought his religion into everyday life. He was actively engaged in charitable work for seventeen years and his deep interest in his fellowmen and his desire to aid his fellow travelers on life's journey was manifest perhaps more strongly among his employes than in any other situation of life. A few years ago he established a school in his store for cash boys and girls, furnishing teachers, books and stationery at his own expense. The school hours were from eight to ten in the morning and half of the children attended one day and the other half the succeeding day. For four months each summer he rented a cottage at Fairmount Park and each employe was given the opportunity of spending one week there as his guest. Boats, fishing tackle, hammocks, books and other means of pleasure and recreation were supplied and everything possible done to give to his employes an ideal summer outing. Each year he had a large Christmas tree for the cash boys and girls and each received at least two presents. For several years he employed a house physician for employes and any who were sick could command the services of the doctor without charge and the salary was paid during the illness. The

policy which Mr. Peck inaugurated in these particulars has been maintained by the store and thus his good influence and his example lives after him and his work is yet a factor in the world's progress. It was Mr. Peck who established the Girls' Home at Fourteenth and Broadway and maintained it practically alone for several years prior to his death. There poor working girls could find a home and if unable to pay could receive free board and room. He was a director in the Provident Association for many years and his gifts to charitable and benevolent institutions were many and liberal. It is said that no needy one was ever turned away by him. It was such acts constantly occurring that made George B. Peck one of the best loved men in Kansas City. He had a heart that seemed to take in the universe and his sympathies were as broad as man's needs. To him his success was the talent entrusted to him, and surely there came to him the words of approval, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." After an illness of nearly two years he passed away November 3, 1906.

No man was ever more respected in Kansas City or more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people and none better deserved such respect and confidence. It is an important public duty to honor and perpetuate as far as possible the memory of an eminent citizen—one who by his blameless and honorable life and distinguished career reflected credit not only upon his city but also upon the state. Through such memorials as this at hand the individual and the character of his services are kept in remembrance and the importance of those services acknowledged. His example stands as an object lesson to those who come after him and though dead he still speaks.

MONTGOMERY G. WEST.

The general public is apt to think of this section of the country as pre-eminently an agricultural district, drawing its chief revenues from extensive farming and stock-raising interests, yet Kansas City is a center for many other commercial and industrial lines. Here are headquarters for many of the largest lumber interests of the country, and of such Montgomery G. West was formerly a representative, being a member of the Stevenson & West Lumber Company, conducting a commission lumber business, handling exclusively the cut of seven mills and a portion of the output of fifteen others.

Mr. West was born in Birmingham, Iowa, April 14, 1872, a son of Andrew West, a native of Canton, Ohio, who served as a captain in the One Hundred and Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war, and for a time was connected with the same regiment as Major William McKinley. Removing to Iowa after the war, he located at Birmingham, where for several years he conducted business as a retail shoe merchant. Later he removed to Des Moines and entered the employ of the Hawkeye Insurance Company of that city, as special agent, and was representing the company as special insurance adjuster at the time of his death in 1894. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Louisa Schott, is a native of Ohio, and now re-

sides in Fort Madison, Iowa. She comes of German parentage, her father, Adam Schott, a native of Germany, being brought to America when eight years of age, and later serving his adopted country as a soldier of the war of 1812.

The removal of the family to the capital city led Montgomery G. West to become a student in the public schools of Des Moines, and at the age of fifteen years he entered upon his business career, becoming an employe of the Santa Fe Railroad at Fort Madison as office boy to the division superintendent. His industry, ability and fidelity won him promotion from time to time, and at nineteen years of age he was chief clerk of the Chicago division. He remained with the railroad company until twenty-two years of age, after which he went to the city of Mexico, where he received his initial training in connection with the lumber trade as an employe in the lumber department of the Mexican Central Railroad for two years. This was his equipment, and he soon passed on to more responsible positions giving him a broader scope and wider opportunity. Returning to Iowa he entered the employ of the S. & J. C. Atlee Lumber Company, at Fort Madison, Iowa, remaining there for three years, subsequent to which time he spent three years in the Louisiana cypress and yellow pine belt with the Lutcher & Moore Lumber Company.

In 1896 Mr. West came to Kansas City as assistant manager of the Red Cypress Door & Sash Company, with which he remained until 1900, when he entered the Libby & Fulton Sash & Door Company, of Kansas City, as general sales agent and assistant manager, remaining in that capacity until 1905. As the previous record indicates, each step that he has made has been a forward one, his career being marked by an orderly progression that is proof of his expanding powers and his growing business discernment. On the 1st of May, 1906, he joined G. E. Stevenson and others in organizing the Stevenson & West Lumber Company. At the beginning they controlled the output of one mill, but arranged to handle the cut of others until today they control an extensive business by handling the entire cut of seven mills and a portion of the output of fifteen others. They dealt exclusively in yellow pine and established centers for their trade at Chicago and Decatur, Illinois; Hastings, Omaha and Lincoln, Nebraska; Wichita, Kansas; Des Moines, Iowa. Their shipments covered a territory extending on the north to Duluth, on the west to New York, on the south to New Mexico, and on the west to Colorado.

Mr. West has a creditable military record which began when, at the age of eighteen years, he joined the Iowa National Guard, serving in Company F of the Second Regiment, of which he was a member at the time of the Spanish-American war, but being out of the United States at the time war was declared he was prevented from serving. Upon his return to his native country he rejoined his regiment, just before they were mustered out of the United States service. Since coming to Kansas City, for the past five years he has been a member of the Third Kansas Regiment of the National Guard and was on active duty for ten days during the flood of 1903 and was the first man in charge of refugees brought into Convention hall. He

is now first lieutenant in the Third Regiment of Missouri Infantry and a member of the staff of Colonel Lechtman.

It seems that every important thing that Mr. West has done has been an element in his present success. For three and a half years he devoted his evenings to the study of law while carrying on business interests in Iowa and now has a comprehensive knowledge of legal principles as an aid to the conduct of his business interests. He speaks Spanish fluently and used that language exclusively in conducting business and keeping his accounts, while employed in the city of Mexico. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, of which his family have been earnest supporters since the dissolution of the whig party. He is active in a general way and a member of the Republican Club. His social relations are with the Floo Hoos and the Kansas City Athletic Club and he attends the Episcopal church, of which his wife is a member.

It was on the 28th of April, 1898, that Mr. West was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Schell, a daughter of Captain H. H. Schell, collector of the port of San Francisco. They have a beautiful home at No. 3230 Wabash avenue, which was erected in the summer of 1907. It is in the center of a cultured society circle and the scene of many an attractive social function. Mr. West is one in whom nature and culture have vied in making an interesting and entertaining gentleman. Without the advantages of college education he entered upon his business career, bringing to the outset, however, his strong individuality and the spirit of the initiative that results in leadership. What a man does and what he attains depends largely upon his opportunities, but the successful man is he who sees his opportunities and has sufficient courage to utilize them. He has always looked upon the present moment as a training school for the future and thus when called upon to assume the discharge of comprehensive duties was well trained by years of painstaking work.

EDWIN CYRUS WASHBURN.

Edwin Cyrus Washburn, deceased, was engaged in business in Kansas City as a tinner and cornice man. He was born in the state of New York, July 31, 1853. His father, James B. Washburn, was a farmer, who removed with his family to Missouri and settled upon a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres three miles north of Nevada, this state. He later sold that property and purchased a hotel in Nevada, where he spent the residue of his days, his death occurring there about 1905. His life was in many respects most exemplary, and his record may well serve as a model to the young and an inspiration to the aged. Of the Methodist Episcopal church he was a most faithful and consistent member, and his life followed closely the teachings of that denomination. In early manhood he wedded Miss Clarinda Beman, who is still living at Washington, Arkansas. Their children were: Adelbert, who was married and died at Stuttgart, Arkansas; Edwin C.;

Eugene, who died in Nevada, Missouri, in 1907; and George Milo, also of Washington, Arkansas.

Edwin Cyrus Washburn was a poor boy with limited educational opportunities, but made the most of the time which he spent in school and acquired a comprehensive knowledge of the branches which he studied. Not liking farm labor, he determined to devote his attention to some other occupation and took up the tinsmith's trade, entering upon an apprenticeship thereto at the age of eighteen years under the direction of his uncle, James A. Lacky, at Ellisville, Illinois. He served his full time there and then, well equipped for a business career of that character, started out for himself. Removing to Grinnell, Iowa, he worked at his trade in the employ of others for a time, but later took up his abode upon his father's farm three miles north of Nevada, Missouri, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for a short time. He next took up his abode in the town of Nevada, where he engaged in business as a tinsmith until about 1886, when he removed to Kansas City. Here he began work at his trade in the employ of Wise & Ridge. He at first rented a home here, but eventually purchased a residence at No. 4133 Euclid avenue. On the 4th of June, 1901, he met with an accident at his home, sustaining injuries which caused his death.

In Ellisville, Illinois, while serving his apprenticeship, Mr. Washburn was united in marriage, on the 2d of September, 1873, to Miss Martha A. Tompkins, who was born in Schoharie county, New York, July 1, 1850. Her father, J. C. Tompkins, was a native of Ulster county, New York, born August 10, 1813, and was a farmer by occupation. He married Elizabeth Moser, whose birth occurred in Greene county, New York, in 1820. They removed to Illinois about 1867, settling on a farm in Fulton county, where he and his wife spent their remaining days, the death of Mr. Tompkins occurring there January 19, 1900, while his wife passed away October 24, 1892. They were both consistent and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He and four of his sons were soldiers of the Union Army, enlisting as members of New York regiments, and Mr. Tompkins was a most patriotic man. His son, Jay A. Tompkins, was killed at his side by the bursting of a shell in front of Petersburg. His sons, Joshua and Henry, were in the Forty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, known as the Ellsworth Avengers. Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins were the parents of the following children, losing two (twins) at birth: Joshua, now of Canton, Illinois; Hannah, the wife of Austin Ploss, of Eminence, New York; Henry, of White City, Kansas; George, who is living in the Empire state; Jay, who was killed in the war; Mrs. Washburn; Ransom, living in Cuba, Illinois; and Lois, the wife of J. W. Laswell, of Fulton county, Illinois. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Washburn was Joshua Tompkins, who died in New York when almost a centenarian. He was a Quaker in religious faith, and was twice married, his first wife being Lois Lobdell, who died in New York.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Washburn was born a daughter, Jennie, whose birth occurred in Ellisville, Illinois, and who was graduated from the Central high school of Kansas City in 1894, after which she pursued a business course at Central College, and was then employed as bill clerk by the Mount

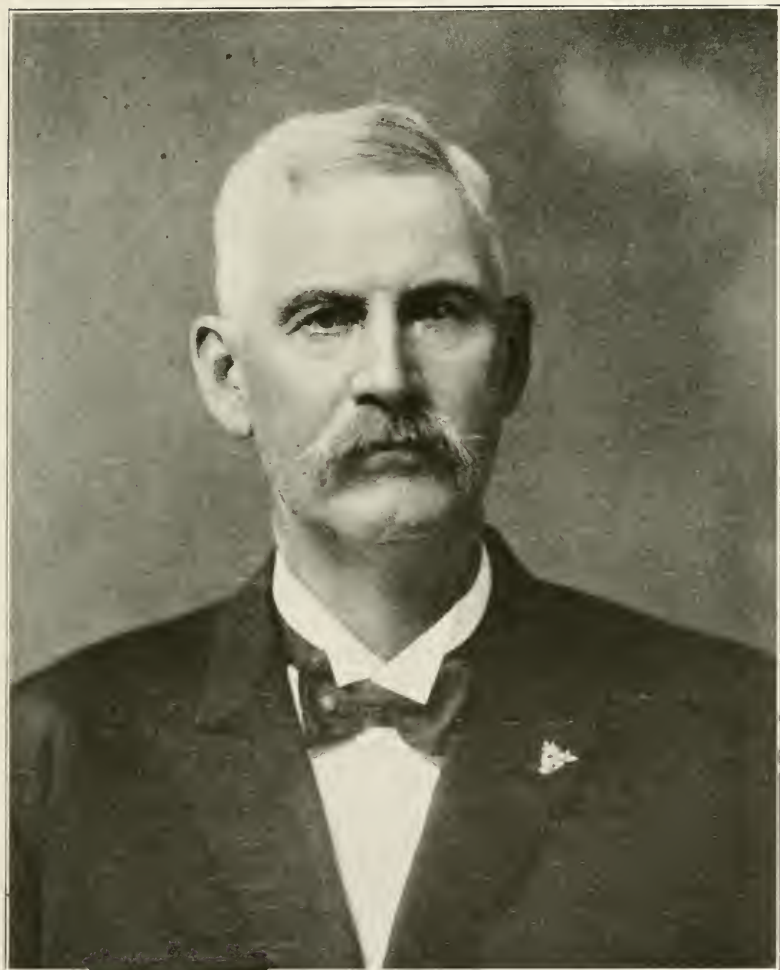
Cracker & Candy Company. She is now the wife of Alexander R. Shaw, of Kansas City, who is a carpenter. Since the death of her father they have resided with Mrs. Washburn, and they have two children: Lois Eva, born April 4, 1902; and Ruth Elizabeth, born October 6, 1903.

In politics Mr. Washburn was a lifelong republican, never faltering in his allegiance to the party from the time he attained his majority. He held membership with the Woodmen and the Foresters, and was a consistent and devoted member of the Arlington Methodist Episcopal church, ever ready and willing to aid in the church work, and doing all in his power to promote its growth and extend its influence. His life was indeed honorable and upright, and his many good qualities made his death the occasion of deep and widespread regret to his friends.

ANDREW J. MIDDLETON.

Andrew J. Middleton, a prominent contractor conducting business as the senior partner of the A. J. Middleton & Son Construction Company, of Kansas City, was born in Washington county, Iowa, on the 4th of March, 1849. His parents were William E. and Mary (Emery) Middleton. The father was a native of eastern Tennessee and the mother of Ohio, in which state they were married. They soon afterward joined the vanguard in that procession of emigration to Iowa which promoted the pioneer development of the state. The father participated in the Civil war, being a member of the famous Iowa Graybeards, a regiment composed of elderly men who made a brilliant record for loyalty and bravery. He gave his life on the altar of his country, for his death occurred during his service at St. Louis, February 14, 1863. Three of his sons were also soldiers of the Union army, namely: William E., John and George, all now deceased.

Andrew J. Middleton remained upon the home farm in Iowa during the period of his boyhood and youth and in early manhood went to New London, that state, where he engaged in farming on his own account for several years. His next removal took him to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he learned the bricklayer's trade and followed it for some time, being engaged on the construction of the old Toole Opera House and other prominent buildings of that day. Afterward he went to Page county, Iowa, where he engaged in contracting and building, and at the beginning of the mining boom he went to Leadville, Colorado, but lost heavily in mining operations there. He possessed, however, a resolute, determined spirit, which has enabled him to retrieve his lost possessions. Since 1877 he has been a resident of Kansas City, where he resumed his building operations and has gained a wide and favorable reputation as a contractor. In fact, he is today regarded as one of the most prominent representatives of the building interests of Kansas City, the firm of A. J. Middleton & Son being well known. They were the builders of the Moore storage warehouse at the corner of Nineteenth and Central streets and were the largest contractors on



A. J. MIDDLETON.

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& TILDEN

the new city hospital. They also built the new county jail at Independence, Missouri, in 1907, and at the present time are erecting a large building for the Publishing Realty Company at Twenty-fourth and Gillham road, the dimensions of which are one hundred and forty-four by two hundred and sixty-four feet. It is all concrete and is a fine modern structure. The firm has largely confined their operations to the construction of warehouses and business buildings for the past ten years, making a specialty of concrete contracting. Mr. Middleton was one of the pioneers in concrete work in Kansas City and laid the first cement pavement put down here. He was also the principal contractor in the concrete construction in the park roadway system and his labors have at all times been highly satisfactory and he has gained rank among the most prominent representatives of building operations in this section of the country.

In August, 1872, Mr. Middleton was married to Miss Mary E. Miller, a resident of St. Joseph, Missouri, but a native of Michigan. They have become the parents of a son and daughter: William E., who learned the builder's trade under the direction of his father and has since been associated with him in business; and Mary E., now the wife of Charlie Johns, of Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Middleton is a member of the Master Builders Exchange and in building circles his opinions are largely received as authority because of his wide experience, his long connection with the business and his efficiency, which he is continually promoting by keeping in close touch with the advancement that is being made in architectural lines. Fraternally he is connected with Kansas City Lodge, No. 220, A. F. & A. M., Kansas City Chapter, No. 228, R. A. M.; Kansas City Commandery, No. 10, K. T., Western Consistory, A. & A. S. R., and Ararat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He likewise belongs to Kansas City Lodge, No. 26, B. P. O. E., and is true to the teachings of these organizations. His political allegiance is given the republican party, but he has never sought nor desired office, feeling that his business affairs make full claim upon his time and attention. He has depended for his success upon a cultivation of that capability which always brings trade and also upon the employment of honorable methods which neither seek nor require disguise.

CHARLES H. VAN VLECK.

Charles H. Van Vleck was born August 3, 1858, in the town of Fenner, Madison county, New York. The ancestors of the Van Vleck family came to America from Holland in 1658, and it was just two hundred years later that the subject of this review made his appearance upon the stage of earthly activities. The first Van Vleck was a native of Holland. Two brothers of the family with their families, crossed the Atlantic to New York, then New Amsterdam, it being still under the Dutch rule. One brother settled on Manhattan Island, the other brother made his way up the Hudson river and

established a home near that historic stream. All of the Van Vlecks today spring from this ancestry and the family is now widely represented over the United States.

John B. Van Vleck, father of Charles H., was the patentee and builder of the old chain pump that drew water up out of the wells and cisterns on chains. His place of business was at Utica, New York, where the enterprise was conducted under the firm style of Van Vleck & Bonney. In 1855 John B. Van Vleck sold out and removed to the town of Fenner, where he purchased the farm upon which he was born and which remained his home until after the birth of his son Charles. Later he removed to Port Byron, New York, and in the year 1866 went into the nursery business. He fitted out twenty-two lots of horses and men and sent them into all parts of Michigan to sell fruit trees and shrubbery. He was considered the pioneer fruit tree man of that state, shipping to Michigan the nursery stock which was grown in Rochester, New York. He died in Port Byron, New York, in February, 1873, while the mother, long surviving him, passed away at the home of her son Charles in Independence, Missouri, March 22, 1904.

Charles H. Van Vleck was educated in the free schools and academy at Port Byron, New York, but was not able to complete the full course on account of the father's death and the mother's financial condition at that time. This has always been a matter of deep regret to him. His experience in life has been varied, though always along commercial lines. His first step after leaving school was to sell household necessities and he made it his purpose to study the methods of successful business men, selecting his associates among men of mature years, caring nothing for the frivolous things or games that command the attention of most boys. At fourteen years of age, wishing to see and know something more of his native state, he began driving a team of mules on the Erie canal, which work at that time paid better wages than anything else a boy could do. He followed boating for several years, and at the age of sixteen was owner and captain of a boat—said to be the youngest captain at that time on the Erie canal. At the age of twenty years he was master of a vessel that patrolled the Hudson river and the sound, and was also captain of the B. T. Babbitt steamboat in the harbor of New York. At the age of twenty-two years he gave up boating and went on the road as a commercial traveler, and in 1885 he came to Kansas City and accepted a position as traveling salesman. For a number of years he was engaged in the notion and wholesale dry-goods business in the capacity of traveling salesman in Kansas, his headquarters being Kansas City.

In 1901 he organized the E. P. Dresser Soap Company and afterward established the Purity Manufacturing Company, which business he sold out in order to enter the business in which he is now engaged. He is the founder of this business, organotherapy, of which he has every reason to be proud since it has proved a boon to suffering humanity. He has instituted a method of treatment whereby relief has been secured to hundreds of those seemingly mentally deficient, through the use of animal gland extracts, derived from the glands of young, healthy sheep. His has been a wonderful discovery, scarcely paralleled in fifty years of medical practice, and today

Mr. Van Vleck is considered the largest extensive manufacturer in his special line in the world. Others who have followed his example are now his competitors.

Mr. Van Vleck was married in New York city to Miss Mary Rourke, a daughter of John and Mary Rourke, of the eastern metropolis. They have five living children, three sons and two daughters, Jessie, Charley, Lee, Mary and Gertrude. Charley married Reba Saylor, of Excelsior Springs, Missouri, on the 1st of January, 1907. Lee and Mary are now being educated in Oberlin, Ohio.

In his political views Mr. Van Vleck is a democrat and supports the party at the polls, but has never sought nor desired office. Socially he is a Master Mason, and has taken all of the degrees in Palestine Commandery, K. T. He likewise belongs to Humboldt Lodge, K. P., of Kansas City.

ISAAC W. DUMM.

Isaac W. Dumm, president of the Reliance Investment Company, conducting a general investment business in stocks, bonds, etc., was born at Fairfield, Iowa, January 9, 1876. His father, John W. Dumm, a merchant and furniture manufacturer, is now deceased. His grandfather, John Dumm, was an old Virginia planter, while the great-grandfather came to America from Scotland prior to the Revolutionary war and settled in the Old Dominion. The mother of Isaac W. Dumm was, prior to her marriage, Martha Clarke, a daughter of Robert Clarke, a refugee from Ireland, who settled at Philadelphia and afterward removed to Delaware county, Ohio, as one of the early pioneers of that district. Mrs. Dumm is still living.

In the public schools of Iowa and Kansas Isaac W. Dumm mastered the elementary and more advanced branches that usually constitute the curriculum of the public school. He also spent two years in Drake University at Baker, Kansas, and completed his education in the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The following year he took post-graduate work and the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him.

For a long period Mr. Dumm was connected with journalism. While in college he was editor of two college papers and this awakened his interest in a journalistic career. Following his graduation he went to Coffeyville, Kansas, where he was married on the 1st of June, 1898, and then removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where he served in various positions on a newspaper of that city for more than a year. In 1899 he arrived in Kansas City and became identified with newspaper work on the local staff of the Kansas City Times. Later he was transferred to the business office of that paper and soon became advertising manager, occupying that position until 1902. He then resigned and became connected with the Kansas City World, first as advertising manager and subsequently as business manager. He was holding the position of assistant general manager when he resigned in 1904,

preparatory to establishing the I. W. Dumm Publishing Company. He conducted the business until it was merged into the Kansas City Post Newspaper Company on the 1st of January, 1906, when he severed his connection therewith.

Opportunities are always open to the ambitious, energetic man and Mr. Dumm organized the Reliance Investment Company, of which he is president and in which connection he is conducting a general investment business, handling stocks, bonds and other debentures. At the present time he is closely connected with an international concession given by the Nicaraguan government to a company composed of wealthy and influential New York men, this company having been conceded complete control of all privileges in the United States.

On the 1st of June, 1898, Mr. Dumm was married to Miss Zulu Zaun Caudry, of Coffeyville, Kansas, and they have two children: Virginia, nine years of age; and Dorothy, seven years old. The parents are members of the Methodist church and Mr. Dumm is connected with the Phi Kappa Psi and Theta Nu Epsilon, two college fraternities. He has taken the degrees of York and Scottish Rite Masonry, being a member of the commandery, the consistory and the shrine. He also belongs to the Kansas City Athletic Club and the Commercial Club. A young man not yet in his prime, he has attained an enviable position in the business world, where his opinions are reckoned with as a strong force and where his activity is recognized as a power toward the acquirement of success.

JOHN HALCRO.

Throughout his entire life John Halero has worked upon the principle that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and upon this he has built up the splendid reputation which he bears as a representative of the industrial interests of Kansas City. Here as a stone contractor and builder he has erected many fine structures which are always substantial in character. Time and material are never sacrificed to results, and he has constantly worked toward an ideal business standard in the personnel of his workmen, in the material used, and in the character of his service to the public. He therefore bears an untarnished reputation as one who in his labor is trustworthy, while the integrity of his word is never questioned.

Mr. Halero is a native of the Orkney Islands of Scotland, born May 31, 1859. His parents were Joseph and Jessie (Johnston) Halero, both of whom were natives of the land of hills and heather. The father, now deceased, was a stonemason by trade, and in his early manhood went to Canada with the Hudson Bay Company, in the employ of which he remained for five years. He then returned to Scotland, where he lived up to the time of his death. His mother afterward removed to Sussex, England, where she now resides with a daughter.

John Halero was reared on the Orkney Islands, where the opportunities of acquiring a common-school education were afforded him. As he approached manhood and considered the different avenues of business life open to him, he apprenticed himself to the stonemason's trade, entering upon the work at the age of fourteen years. He completed his term of indenture and then continued at his trade in the employe of others. In 1880 he came to the United States, settling in Chicago, where, however, he remained for only a few months. In the fall of the same year he arrived in Kansas City, where he was employed for a short time as a journeyman, and then engaged in contracting and building on his own account. He is regarded as one of the most skillful stonemasons of Kansas City, and many of the building contractors here today served their apprenticeship under him, and if any technical part of the work comes up for discussion he is called upon to settle the matter, his opinion being recognized as an authority on the disputed point. During the twenty-six years in which he has been connected with contracting and building here, he has erected many of the finest stone residences of the city, including his own home at No. 4601 Summitt street, which was built in unique style of architecture after the plan of an old Scotch castle, and is one of the attractive features of the architectural adornment of Kansas City. Mr. Halero superintended the construction of the stone work at Swope Park for the city park board, and this is a monument to his skill.

Mr. Halero was married in 1885 to Miss Ann Donaldson, of the Orkney Islands, returning to his native country for his bride, who had been a schoolmate of his in their childhood days. They have become the parents of five children: Thomas D., who is a brickmason of Kansas City; Joseph, now deceased; Charles A. and Arthur R., who are stonemasons of Kansas City; and Harry.

Mr. Halero is a republican in politics and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, but the honors and emoluments of public office have no attraction for him. He is a member of the Scottish Clans of Kansas City and also a member of the Tigers. His interests, however, have largely concentrated upon his business affairs, and those who know him recognize the fact that nothing can make him swerve from the course of business honor and reliability which he has marked out for himself.

COLONEL SAMUEL F. SCOTT.

Colonel Scott was born September 3, 1849, in Port Hope, Canada, his parents being James M. and Rebecca (McComb) Scott. His early boyhood was spent in McHenry county, Illinois, and his education was secured in the district schools there. In February, 1865, although but fifteen years of age, he enlisted as a private in Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, his father being a member of the same company. He was one of the youngest soldiers who carried a gun in the Civil war.

In 1868 Colonel Scott came west, and one year later settled in Kansas City and engaged in the real-estate business, and probably handled more properties during the boom of 1884-1886 than any other dealer. In his career in the realty market he laid out and platted twenty-three additions to the city. He was very successful as a promoter, and financed many large enterprises, and at one time had offices in London, England; New York city, St. Louis and Kansas City, with branches in Denison, Texas; Leavenworth and Fort Scott, Kansas. The city of Excelsior Springs, Missouri, is largely indebted to him for its present thriving condition.

His military title of colonel was derived from his connection with the state militia. He recruited and helped organize the organization known as the "Scott Rifles," which was named in his honor and was composed of veterans of the Union army of the Civil war. He was captain of this company, and was afterward made lieutenant colonel of the Third Regiment of the Missouri National Guard. He was a member of the Elks and Knights of Pythias. In 1898 he was appointed postmaster of Kansas City by President McKinley, and served as such for a period of four years. He was one of the most public-spirited men in Kansas City, and always was connected with any movement for the betterment of the city. An optimist by nature, he always saw the cheerful side of any proposition, and his advice was sought by many persons before investing in properties.

In 1874 Colonel Scott was married to Mary J. Lombard, of Cook county, Illinois, and four children were born of the marriage, all of whom are now living, namely: S. F. Scott, Jr., Myrtle, Pearl and Florence. His wife is also still living, but Colonel Scott died at his home, 2345 Wabash avenue, November 10, 1905.

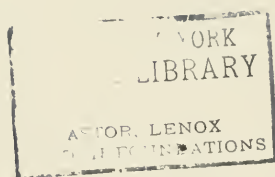
EDWIN RUTHVEN CRUTCHER.

A prominent New York financier has said, "If you do not win success, do not attribute it to environment or the conditions with which you are surrounded but lay the blame where it lies—in yourself. If you would win success you must pay the price." Edwin Ruthven Crutcher now a leading real-estate operator of Kansas City has paid the price of success in indefatigable energy close application and stalwart purpose.

He was born August 29, 1853, near Nashville, Tennessee, a son of William Henry and Mary Trevelyan Crutcher. His father was a wholesale merchant of Louisville, Kentucky, and died in 1864. The ancestral history of the family is traced back through many generations, the progenitor of the family in America coming from Wales in 1375 and settling in Virginia, whence representatives of the name removed to Kentucky in 1798. Members of the family were conspicuous in affairs of the times, the name figuring prominently in connection with the military and official records of the South. In the maternal line Mr. Crutcher is connected with the Mayo, Tabb, Trevelyan and Baber families, all prominent in the social



E. R. CRUTCHER.



life and political history of Virginia. One of his ancestors, Colonel William Mayo, laid out the city of Richmond, Virginia, and in connection with Colonel William Byrd located the boundary line between that colony and North Carolina. Edward Baber, also a maternal ancestor, was sent by the English king in 1654 to take entire charge of affairs in Jamaica after the surrender of that island to England by Spain. His father was among the charter members of the Virginia Company, under whose auspices all dealings with the American colonies were managed.

Edwin R. Crutcher was but eleven years of age at the time of his father's death. He remained in Louisville until he was graduated from the high school at the age of sixteen, when he entered upon his business career as a civil engineer. He was assistant sewer engineer at Louisville at the age of seventeen and from that time forward his life has been one of intense and well directed activity. At twenty-two years of age he engaged in corn milling and in the grain business and within five years became the largest corn goods manufacturer in the country, largely supplying the eastern and foreign trade. His business developed along substantial lines until it had assumed extensive proportions. In the year 1887 he came to the west and for a few days remained in Kansas City, after which he accepted the cashiership of the Bank of Columbus, Kansas. Later he was cashier of the Chattanooga Savings Bank for a year and in October, 1891, returned to Kansas City. During the two succeeding years he was secretary and vice president for the Lombard Investment Company and in September of the latter year he organized the real-estate, insurance and loan firm now known as Crutcher & Sons, and is now at the head of this important concern. The firm is prominently known as representatives of real-estate interests in the city, Mr. Crutcher having long operated in this field of activity. He has thoroughly informed himself concerning property values, both improved and unimproved, and has negotiated many important realty transfers—in fact is regarded as authority upon the subject of real-estate value and investment and has a large clientage.

In 1875 Edwin R. Crutcher married Miss Laura Loving, a daughter of Judge William V. Loving, a prominent jurist and legislator of Kentucky. The Loving family is of English lineage and ancestors of the name crossed the Atlantic in 1636, settling in Virginia. Thomas Loving, one of the direct ancestors, was a member of the house of burgesses from 1644 until 1659 and was surveyor general of the colony of Virginia. Mrs. Crutcher is also a descendant of Sir Thomas Lunsford. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Crutcher have been born: Edwin Ruthven, Jr., Loving Trevelyan and Wallace Mayo.

Mr. Crutcher is prominent in various societies, clubs and fraternal relations. He belongs to Albert Pike Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and has taken the degrees of the Scottish Rite up to and including the fourteenth degree. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Society of Colonial Wars, of the Kansas City Commercial Club, the Board of Fire Underwriters, the Kansas City Real Estate Exchange, of which he is now president. He is also a member of the Kansas City Club, Mid-Day Club, and the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. His political allegiance is unswervingly given the

democracy and he holds membership in the Presbyterian church. He is widely recognized as one of the influential and representative men of this part of the state, of progressive spirit, enjoying the esteem and confidence of business and social associates.

HENRY J. BRUNNER.

Henry J. Brunner, the president of the H. J. Brunner Hardware Company, was born October 4, 1846, at Landau-on-the-Rhine in southern Bavaria. His parents, George J. and Katherine (Clemence) Brunner, were both natives of that place. They came to America when their son Henry was six years of age and located at New Orleans. The father afterward engaged in shoemaking at Cincinnati, Ohio, to which city he removed soon after coming to America, while later he lived in Hamilton county, Ohio, where for many years he engaged in farming. He afterward conducted a shoe store and thus in a life of activity and enterprise provided for his family. In 1860, at the death of the mother, however, the family was broken up and Henry J. Brunner entered the employ of his brother, who was engaged in the shoe business in Georgetown, Ohio. He was the youngest of the following family: Eva, the wife of Matt Gopfert, of White Oak, Ohio; Henry, living in Georgetown, Ohio; Michael, who is in the shoe business at Georgetown; Christina, the wife of Andrew Dresch, of Schurtown, Ohio; and Henry J., of this review. Of the family only four are now living.

As stated, Henry J. Brunner started in business life at Georgetown, Ohio, in the employ of his brother, and during the early part of the Civil war went to Cincinnati by ship to enlist. He had a sister living in the city at that time. Being too small he was rejected and while there was persuaded to learn the brass foundry and finishing trade. He began at a salary of two dollars per week and paid a dollar and seventy-five cents of that for board. After six months he was given two dollars and a half per week, while his board was two dollars. He received a raise of fifty cents every six months and after two and a half years was getting five dollars per week in the line of his trade. In the meantime he had also found employment for the evenings in a beer garden where he received from fifty cents to one dollar per night. When he asked for a raise he was discharged and having overdrawn his account two dollars he returned and paid the amount. It was a little thing but it indicates what has always been one of the characteristics of Mr. Brunner—the promptness with which he has met every obligation and discharged every duty in life. That those things which sometimes seem unfortunate prove blessings in disguise was indicated in the case of Mr. Brunner at that time, for the loss of one position prompted him to start out in pursuit of other employment and he secured a situation with William Kirkup at two dollars per day. When he had worked in that way for seven months he was given a better job on the Fox lathe and afterward entered the brass foundry of

Miles Greenwood, where he was paid sixteen dollars and a half per week, remaining there for four months.

Mr. Brunner then decided to move in order to learn more of his trade and at nineteen years of age went to Pittsburg. This was in 1864. In that city he at once secured a situation in a brass foundry, where during his fourth months' service he was paid sixteen dollars and a half per week. He next went to Philadelphia, where he spent two weeks in the employ of Cornelius & Baker, chandelier manufacturers, and was afterward with Bel-field & Son in the brass foundry for nine months. With a friend, Joseph Dewis, he went to New York city and secured employment with Nelson & Jewett, proprietors of a new brass foundry, at a salary of three dollars per day. He continued there for nine months, at the end of which time his friend, being out of work, Mr. Brunner, through sympathy for him, returned with him to Cincinnati, by way of Philadelphia. In the meantime he had improved his opportunities for educational progress in New York city, spending his evenings at Cooper Institute in the study of mechanical drawing. Following his return to Cincinnati he again secured employment with William Kirkup & Sons, with whom he continued for four months. In the meantime he had saved four hundred and fifty dollars and feeling the need of further education as an essential in a successful business career, he went to Georgetown, Ohio, where he attended school for nine months. On his return to Cincinnati, he engaged with William Powell & Company, brass founders, and remained with that house for eight years.

While in Cincinnati, on the 4th of May, 1869, at the age of twenty-two and a half years, Mr. Brunner was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Dickman, whose parents had died of cholera in Petersburg, Indiana, in the epidemic of 1849, after which she was reared and educated at Vincennes Orphan Asylum. Seven children, four sons and three daughters, have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Brunner: Catherine, who died in infancy; Loretta, the wife of Edward Hohenschild, who is engaged in the grocery and meat business in Kansas City; Arthur, who is vice president of the H. J. Brunner Hardware Company of Kansas City; Francis H., who is with the National Perforating Company as a traveling salesman; Clara, who died in infancy; Ida May, the wife of William H. Phillips, who is secretary and treasurer of the Artie Ice Company, of Wichita, Kansas; and Francis X., who is secretary of the H. J. Brunner Hardware Company and married a daughter of Drury Underwood of Kansas City. There are also four grandsons and one granddaughter.

A thoughtful perusal of the foregoing business record of Mr. Brunner indicates that he was making substantial advancement in his business career, becoming an expert workman, so that he was enabled to command high wages. During six years' work in Cincinnati he saved twenty-five hundred dollars and at the same time had invested three thousand dollars in a home. Concluding that he would like to engage in business on his own account he borrowed sixteen hundred dollars and came to the west, going first to St. Louis. He was not pleased with the location, however, and in June, 1876, removed to Kansas City, where an old-time friend, August Witte, was then

proprietor of a brass foundry and machine shop. Seeing no opening here, Mr. Brunner returned to St. Louis, where he met a friend who changed his opinion about Kansas City and he again came. Here he established a repair shop at No. 903 Main street, paying eighteen dollars per month rent, while on McGee street he rented a house for seven dollars per month. Going to Cincinnati he secured tools and also gathered considerable information regarding the repair business and with an investment of one hundred and seventeen dollars started out in business life in Kansas City. He also brought his family and furniture to this place and for some time faced hardships and almost insurmountable trials in gaining a start here. His first job was fitting a key, for which he received only ten cents.

He had given up a position which was paying him twenty-five dollars per week in Cincinnati and his business in Kansas City brought in only seven dollars and a half the first week. His wife, however, encouraged him to persevere and after six months he was making twelve dollars per week. In six months his bank account of eight hundred dollars was used up but his business was established and he had built up a good trade in key fitting and in installing electrical bells and buzzers. In this way he outfitted the Union Depot, the Blossom House, the Metropolitan Hotel and the Lindel Hotel with bells. In 1884 he had a stock of four thousand dollars and removing to the Hall building at No. 820 Walnut street, he added builders' hardware and hardware specialties. In 1890 the business was incorporated for twenty-five thousand dollars and his stock of merchandise was valued to that extent. His next removal was to 910-12 Walnut street, where he remained until April 1, 1907, and in the meantime his business had grown until he was carrying a stock valued at fifty thousand dollars.

He had built up a trade throughout the west in hardware specialties and machine supplies, his shipments being sent to thirty-two states and territories. He had in the meantime issued six catalogues, advertising and describing his goods. At length he closed out his shelf hardware business on Walnut street, having three years previously started a store at No. 531 Delaware street, devoted to the metal and machinist's supply business, to which the company now confines its attention exclusively. In May, 1908, by a vote of the board of directors the present firm style of the H. J. Brunner Metal & Machinist Supply Company was adopted. They have recently issued their seventh catalogue, containing three hundred pages, seven by ten inches, and they expect to double the business within a few years. Although the outlook at the beginning was most discouraging, Mr. Brunner with commendable patience, fortitude and determination continued on his way, the business gradually developing as his ability, trustworthiness and honorable methods came to be recognized. He has at various other times been interested in business enterprises and is now one of the board of directors of the Great Western Pipe Line & Oil Refining Company, owning the best refinery in Kansas.

Mr. Brunner was originally a Lutheran in religious faith but joined the Methodist Episcopal church in New York city and has later become a communicant of the Catholic church. He is a member of the Knights of

Father Mathew and of the Knights of Columbus and is a stalwart advocate of the temperance cause, himself practicing total abstinence. In fact he has been an active worker in the temperance ranks and his influence is always on the side of those movements which uplift and benefit humanity. He belongs to the Commercial Club and to the Manufacturers and Merchants Association. In a review of his life one must necessarily render their tribute of admiration and respect by reason of what he has accomplished. His school privileges were extremely limited and yet he is today an intelligent, well informed man, entirely as the result of his own efforts. Realizing his lack in that direction he attended school whenever opportunity offered and has devoted his leisure hours largely to reading and study. Throughout his entire life he has been actuated by the most laudable ambition and determination and has been fair and square in all his dealings with his fellowmen, his reliability being so uniformly recognized that he has never lost a customer. He is generous and public spirited and wherever he is known his name is a synonym of honesty.

GEORGE S. HEDGES.

When Kansas City was a comparatively small town situated on the outskirts of a great western wilderness, George S. Hedges came to Jackson county, Missouri. More than half a century has passed since that time. Although he remained for but a brief period, he returned to the county as a permanent resident in 1866. His father, Jonas Hedges, was of English lineage, descended from Sir Charles Hedges, a wealthy Englishman, whose son, Joseph Hedges, came to America in 1732 and settled in Maryland. There he died in 1740. The next in the line of direct descent was Charles Hedges, who removed from Maryland to Kentucky. He was the father of Jonas Hedges, who wedded Nancy Shortridge, and they became the parents of seven children, including George S. Hedges, who was born in Kentucky, February 19, 1811. He was educated in his native state, and on the 11th of April, 1837, married Miss Martha Gateskill, of Kentucky. In 1839 they came to Jackson county, Missouri, but after a short time located in Johnson county, this state, where they lived until 1866. In that year they returned to Jackson county, where they continued to make their home.

Mr. Hedges became recognized as one of the representative agriculturists of this part of the state, owning a large and well improved farm, whereon he lived until his death. His first wife died May 22, 1850, and in 1853 he wedded Mrs. Elizabeth Yankee, who was born in Grayson county, Virginia, May 5, 1828, and came to Missouri with her parents when four years of age, the family home being established in Lafayette county. Her father, William Hays, was a native of Virginia, and her mother, Mrs. Ann Cunningham Hays, was a native of North Carolina. By his first marriage Mr. Hedges had six children: Maria, who is the widow of Paul Ligett; Silas and James, both deceased; Henrietta, the widow of William Colgan; Emma, the

widow of John H. Kemper; and Ambrose, who has passed away. By the second marriage there were five children: William J. and Edward F., both of whom were killed in a cyclone at Kansas City when the courthouse was blown down; Medora, the wife of C. M. Ingraham; Mrs. Annie E. Murphy; and Robert Lee, of St. Louis.

Mr. Hedges cast his first presidential ballot for Henry Clay. He always stood for progress and reform, and in 1873 he supported Peter Cooper for the presidency. He filled the office of deputy sheriff, and was county assessor by appointment for one year, while by election he filled the office for two years. He was also deputy county clerk, and in these various positions discharged his duties with marked promptness, fidelity and capability. Coming to western Missouri at an early day, he was well known all over this county as a man of many excellent traits of character, genial and kindly in manner, resourceful in business ability and thoroughly reliable at all times. Mrs. Hedges now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Murphy, having for more than four decades continuously resided in this county.

ALFRED E. SUYDAM.

Alfred E. Suydam is the proprietor of the Up-to-Date Bakery at Nos. 2402 to 2412 Vine street. This is the second largest establishment of this character in Kansas City and the development of the business, resulting from the enterprise and commercial activity of Mr. Suydam, has given him a place with the representative business men of the city. He has made his home here since 1886 and is a native of Fairview, Illinois, born on the 18th of June 1860. His father, Charles S. Suydam, was a blacksmith by trade and, leaving New Jersey in 1849, when a young man, removed westward, accompanied by his wife and children, and settled in Illinois. Mrs. Suydam bore the maiden name of Catherine Pardunn and is now deceased. The father died during the boyhood days of their son Alfred.

In the common schools the son pursued his education and began life as a barber, following that trade in Illinois and later in Iowa. Eventually he removed to Kansas City in the fall of 1886 and for a time conducted a barber shop on part of the site of the old bakery. Resolving to turn his attention to the business in which he is now engaged, he began in a small building twenty-two by twenty-two feet, in the spring of 1899. The excellence of the products which he sent out soon secured to him a liberal and growing patronage and the constant development of his business justified, in 1905, the erection of his present extensive plant. He has a large, substantial brick building extending from 2402 to 2412 Vine street and is now conducting the largest bakery, with one exception, in the city. It is thoroughly equipped for the conduct of the business along the most modern and progressive lines and is well termed the Up-to-Date Bakery. The "up-to-date bread" which he turns out has secured for the establishment a high and most merited reputation, while the other goods are of an equally fine



A. E. SUYDAM

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character. He has moreover displayed excellent executive ability in controlling the establishment and the work is carefully systematized and well directed.

Mr. Suydam was married in Lewis, Iowa, June 19, 1882, to Miss Mary J. Coleman, of that state, a daughter of James Coleman, who was a farmer by occupation but is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Suydam have become the parents of four children: Leroy G., who married Gertrude Kelley and is associated with his father in business; Meurl, the wife of Herman Roberts; and Earl L. and Irma, both at home. Mr. Suydam is a prominent Mason, belonging to the Knight Templar Commandery, the Eastern Star and the Mystic Shrine. He is thoroughly loyal to the teachings of the order and in his life exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft. In his business career he has made the steady advancement which results from a firm and unchanging purpose to accomplish success through diligence and commercial integrity and he has justly won the proud American title of a self-made man.

WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN.

William McLaughlin is a member of the firm of McLaughlin Brothers, pioneers in the importation of stallions, and their business is without a peer in its extent and importance. William McLaughlin is partner and manager for the firm at Kansas City, and is recognized as one of the alert, enterprising, and progressive young business men of the west. He was born at Clarksville, Albany county, New York, May 23, 1877, and is of Scotch lineage, the founder of the family in America having been his grandfather, who came to the United States from near Glasgow, Scotland.

In the public schools of New York's capital city William McLaughlin was a student to the age of thirteen years, when on account of his mother's death he went to Columbus, Ohio, to live with his married brother, J. R. McLaughlin. At that time he became a pupil in the preparatory department of the Ohio State University, and at the age of seventeen he left the university after completing the work of the sophomore year. His immediate family were engaged in the business of importing Percheron and French coach horses from Europe, and in 1894 Mr. McLaughlin entered actively upon his business career in the sale of imported horses to the farmers and stockmen throughout the country. He is a member of the firm of McLaughlin Brothers of Columbus, Ohio, Kansas City, Missouri, and St. Paul, Minnesota. The firm is composed of four brothers, the eldest being J. R. McLaughlin, who has charge of their establishment at Columbus, Ohio; T. D. McLaughlin, who is manager of the business at St. Paul, Minnesota; William McLaughlin, of Kansas City; and J. B. McLaughlin, who spends most of his time in France buying all of the stock. These brothers were among the pioneers in the importation of stallions, and have developed a business of great magnitude. They handle only horses of the highest grade, and their yearly sales have reached a very extensive figure. They began business in 1891, since

which time they have imported four thousand horses. It has been their policy to buy only the best in France, and the records in their hands showing prizes won there at the great national, regional and society shows, prove that they carry off each year the great majority of the horses highly honored in the show yard by the French judges. At the shows and fairs held in this country their horses have gained more premiums than those of all other firms combined with whom they have competed. Their sales of stallions from Kansas City alone each year represent in total an amount aggregating three-quarters of a million dollars. At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904 their stallions won every first prize in every class. To build up a business of this character and to establish such a reputation as the firm enjoys denotes splendid business ability, executive force, keen discrimination in purchase and marked sagacity in sales. The brothers are men of widely acknowledged business enterprise, each in his respective field of labor developing a business of great extent.

On the 17th of February, 1904, William McLaughlin was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary E. Morris, of Hiawatha, Kansas, and they are now located in an attractive home at No. 2905 Independence boulevard. Mr. McLaughlin is prominent and popular in various social organizations. He belongs to the Phi Gamma Delta, a college fraternity, and to the Commercial Club, the Kansas City Club and the Evanston Country Club, all of Kansas City. He is a man of marked individuality and force of character, who in the concentration of his energies upon his business interests has developed it to large and profitable proportions. He is at all times a genial and affable gentleman, enjoying the pleasures of social and club life, and his popularity is constantly increasing as he becomes more widely known.

JAMES LEWIS LOMBARD.

James Lewis Lombard has passed through successive stages of development to a place of prominence in the business world, and is widely recognized as an investor and progressive banker. He has handled much investment paper, and is now at the head of one of the leading financial enterprises of Kansas City, being president of the Corn Belt Bank.

He was born January 6, 1850, at Henry, Illinois. His father, Benjamin Lombard, was a capitalist, who was born in Massachusetts and came west in 1842. He did not long remain in this part of the country, however, and his last days were spent at Cambridge, Massachusetts. The education of James L. Lombard was acquired in private schools. He attended the "Little Blue School" at Farmington, Maine, and Bowdoin College, after which he came to the west and worked in his father's bank in Chicago. Subsequently he removed to Creston, Iowa, where he engaged in the farm mortgage business and in banking, serving as cashier of the Bank of Creston, a private bank conducted by Mr. Lombard and his brother, Benjamin Lombard, Jr.

In 1885 James L. Lombard arrived in Kansas City, and here established the Lombard Brothers Bank, which one year later became the First National Bank, of which Mr. Lombard was president for many years, including the period of the financial panic of 1893. He brought the institution safely through that financial crisis, with even a stronger hold on the public confidence than it had previously enjoyed. In 1900 he resigned the presidency and sold his stock in order to engage in the mortgage-loan business. Throughout his entire career he has handled investment paper, and he was one of the officers of the Lombard Investment Company, which was organized about 1882 and went out of business in 1893. He became financial correspondent of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, in September, 1903, and has loaned on farm property about six millions of their money without loss and without taking any real estate for them. In June, 1907, the Union Central Life Insurance Company honored him by making him its financial correspondent in California for loans on California farms, and in San Francisco he established their business in 1907 under the firm style of "Lombard & Son, Incorporated." Mr. Lombard engaged in the mortgage business privately until 1905, when he established the Corn Belt Bank, of which he is president and chief stockholder. He has probably brought more money west for loan purposes than any other man in Kansas City, and this has been loaned principally on farms, and has resulted materially in the development of the agricultural district tributary to Kansas City. The Lombard Investment Company loaned about ninety million dollars during its existence. It will thus be seen that the operations which Mr. Lombard controlled have been very extensive and of the most important character. He is also interested in various other financial and commercial enterprises of Kansas City, and has from time to time utilized favorable opportunities for judicious investment in real estate. He is now a trustee of Lombard College at Galesburg, Illinois, which was named in honor of his father, who was one of its founders.

In his political views Mr. Lombard is a republican, but while well informed on the questions of issues of the day, he has never been an active worker in party ranks. He belongs to the University Club, to the County and the Mid-day Clubs. He is also connected with the Commercial Club and with the Psi Upsilon, a Greek letter fraternity. His religious belief is indicated by his membership in the First Church of Christ, Scientist.

Mr. Lombard was married at Creston, Iowa, June 6, 1877, to Miss Eva Stiles, a daughter of Peter Stiles, a merchant of that place. In past years Mrs. Lombard has been very active in social and literary circles, and is still a most interested and helpful worker in the church. She is an accomplished performer on the piano, and in the past has been connected with one of the leading literary clubs of the city. Four children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Lombard: James P., who is vice president of the Corn Belt Bank; Albert E., who is cashier of the same institution; Winnifred, who was married in 1907 to Galen M. Harris, of Bath, Maine; and Norman, assistant treasurer of the firm of Lombard & Son, Incorporated, San Francisco, California. The family residence is one of the finest homes in Kansas City. It is lo-

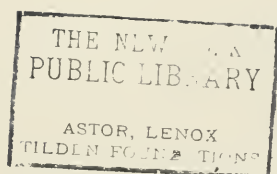
cated at Eighteenth and Jefferson streets and was erected in 1888 after designs by Burham & Root, who also designed the American Bank and the Board of Trade buildings of Kansas City and the Flat Iron building of New York. Mr. Lombard is a lover of art and possesses a most attractive collection of fine paintings, while an extensive library indicates the literary taste of the family. He is one of the most highly esteemed men in financial circles in Kansas City, and one of the most successful. In all of his operations he has been conservative, making no false moves, but advancing steadily and surely in every transaction, because he has studied the possibilities for success and recognized the forces that will contribute thereto. He has learned to bring into harmonious relations interests which often seem diverse or antagonistic, but he has shaped such into a unified whole, and the public has learned to know, to appreciate and to value his sound judgment in financial affairs.

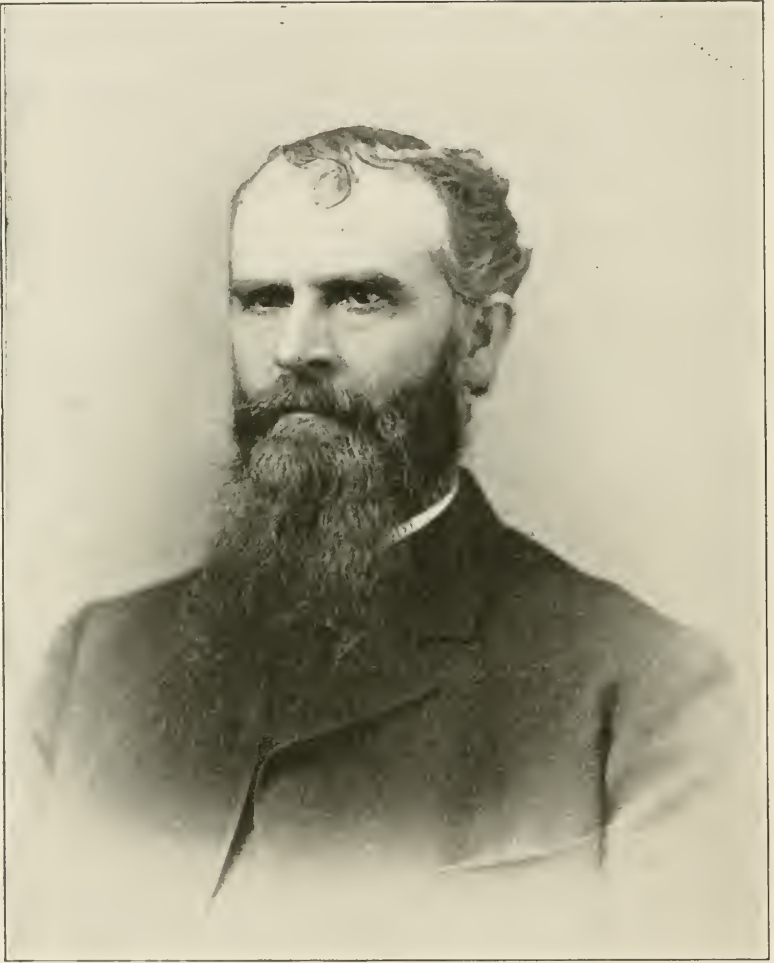
JAMES W. OLDHAM.

James W. Oldham, well known in business circles in Kansas City as president of the Sterling Remedy Company and secretary of the Wellington Mines Company, was here born in 1870, representing one of the old and prominent families here.

His father, William D. Oldham, was born in 1833 in Oldham county, Kentucky, which was named in honor of Captain Zeb Oldham, great-grandfather of William Oldham. In early life the latter removed to Tennessee and in 1859 came to Kansas City from Chattanooga, casting in his lot with the citizens of this little town who were laying the foundation for its present prosperity and greatness. It was a frontier settlement, being almost the last town of any commercial importance connecting the far west and the southwest with the older civilization of the east. Mr. Oldham was engaged for some time in freighting on the Santa Fe trail between Santa Fe and Kansas City and for a number of years he engaged in trading with the Indians, who frequently came to Kansas City for supplies. He became a factor in the early industrial development here, built the Phoenix mill at the corner of Second street and Troost avenue, which was the first patent roller flourmill here. He continued to operate this with good success until it was destroyed by fire in 1870.

Later he engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business at Nos. 22 and 24 East Fourth street and developed an extensive trade, his business growing to mammoth proportions ere he was called to his final rest in 1897. He also erected the whole block at Troost and Eighth streets and a half block on Admiral boulevard at Harrison street. He likewise owned and built other business places. His marked enterprise, carefully formed plans, far-sighted sagacity and unabating energy made him a valued factor in business circles and his cooperation was frequently sought in the establishment and control of important business concerns. He was one of the first organizers of the Bank of Commerce and became a heavy stockholder in the institu-





WILLIAM D. OLDHAM.



JAMES W. OLDHAM.

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tion. He was long numbered among the prominent and progressive citizens and might well be termed one of the founders of the city, having been the promoter of many of its leading business enterprises and the growth and development of a city depend upon its commercial and industrial activity. He earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business and in his dealings was known for his prompt and honorable methods, which won him the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellowmen. His political allegiance was given to the democracy, but he was without aspiration for public office.

William D. Oldham was married three times. In Clay county, Missouri, he wedded Betty Winn, a native of Kentucky, who died in 1872, leaving a son and daughter, James W. and Juanita, the wife of C. S. Downing, of Denver, Colorado. In 1887 Mr. Oldham was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Olive Ray, who died a few years later, leaving a daughter, Lura, now the wife of F. T. Scott. Mr. Oldham next wedded Miss Helen Compton, and their only child is Mrs. J. D. Schwitzgebel.

James W. Oldham, whose name introduces this record, began his education at the usual age in the Kansas City public schools and continued his studies until he had completed the course in the high school. He afterward went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was engaged in the brokerage business until 1895, when he returned to Kansas City and was elected president of the Sterling Remedy Company, with which he is still connected in this official capacity. The company manufactures medicines and is doing a large and profitable business. Mr. Oldham is also the secretary of the Wellington Mines Company of Kansas City, and it is to his duties in this connection that he largely devotes his energies.

In November, 1899, in Kentucky, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Oldham and Miss Myrtle Watson of that state, a daughter of Colonel Nat Watson, a prominent resident of Kentucky and a relative of General Watson. Mr. Oldham is accounted one of Kansas City's prominent young business men, and has a very wide and favorable acquaintance here, where the greater part of his life has been passed. The circle of his friends is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances, and geniality, cordiality and deference for the opinions of others have made him popular.

EDWARD DOHERTY.

Edward Doherty is one of Kansas City's self-made men, whose well directed labors have brought him the success that now enables him to live retired. A native of County Clare, Ireland, he was born March 22, 1847. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Slattery) Doherty, who were farming people and spent their entire lives in Ireland. Their son Edward attended school in the place of his nativity and afterward in Chicago. Determining to make his home in America, he sailed from Queenstown to Liverpool and then on the steamship Manhattan crossed to New York, being eleven days

upon the water. Going to Troy, New York, he there obtained employment but after three months made his way westward to Chicago, where he arrived in September, 1867. He had an elder brother, Michael, who was a builder and contractor and attained much prominence in that line. Dependent upon his own resources, Edward Doherty secured employment and while busily occupied during the day attended night school that he might promote his education and increase his efficiency as a factor in business circles. He remained in Chicago for about four years and then came to Kansas City, where he arrived in April, 1870, there being a large colony of his countrymen here at that time.

Mr. Doherty found employment as a switchman on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, which is now a part of the Rock Island system. He followed that pursuit for three or four years and then engaged in the retail grocery business at Fourteenth and Wyoming streets with a partner, Frank Gilday, but in the financial panic of the year 1873 he became involved, as did hundreds of other business men. He afterward engaged in the same business at Liberty and Fourteenth streets and there conducted a larger store. He continued at that point for eleven years with good success, after which he sold out and started a saloon at Sixteenth and Wyoming streets, where he remained for about seven years. Since that time he has been engaged in various business enterprises, including that of cigar jobbing, but at the present time is living retired.

Mr. Doherty was married in 1872 by Father Anthony Kuls to Miss Johanna Lannon, in St. Mary's church of Wyandotte, Kansas. She is a native of Pennsylvania. Her parents and also a brother, Colonel John S. Lannon, are buried at St. John's, Canada. One brother, Thomas Lannon, is a miner in Mexico, while another, Patrick Lannon, is in the English army, and a sister, Mrs. Thomas Purtell, is living in Wyandotte, Kansas. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Doherty are: Mary E., the wife of Phillip Murphy, of Kansas City; Ellen; Margaret, the wife of James J. Sheppard, of Kansas City; Johanna Theresa; Frank Edward; John Joseph; Thomas William; Edward Leo; Henry Paul; and James Vincent.

In 1885 Mr. Doherty built his present home and in February, 1886, the Sacred Heart congregation was organized in his home by the Rev. M. J. O'Dwyer. Soon after a school was also built. They began to take the brick to the premises in 1886 and in the following year the school was completed. Church services were held in Mr. Doherty's home for a short time until the school was completed and were then held in that building for fourteen months. In 1887 the pastor gathered up some old lumber and built a frame structure for a church, doing actual work on the building with the men and when the brick structure was built around the frame he worked in the brick kiln, thus doing everything in his power to promote the interests of the church. Mr. Doherty was a member of the building committee and contributed generously to its support. In 1871 he helped Father Dalton to build the first Catholic church in western Kansas. That priest baptized eight of Mr. Doherty's children. In politics our subject has always been a democrat and though frequently solicited to become a candidate for city offices he has

continuously refused to do so. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Columbus. From an early age he has been dependent upon his own resources and his industry and diligence have led him out of humble financial surroundings to a position of affluence.

DR. CHARLES WILLIAM CROSBY.

Dr. Charles William Crosby, neurologist, of Kansas City, was born in Centralia, Illinois, July 4, 1870, his parents being Alfred P. and Mary E. (Charles) Crosby. The father was born in Alexandria, Ohio, and his early life was spent in southern Ohio and Kentucky. He adopted mercantile interests as a life work and continued in active connection with that line of business for a long period. For some years he was interested in merchandising in St. Louis and East St. Louis and became one of the pioneer residents of Centralia, Illinois, helping to lay out and found the town. He was one of its most dominant figures for a considerable period, active in controlling its interests and shaping its policy. He was a member of the bar but never practiced his profession, although for years he was known as Judge Crosby. His ability, enterprise and keen sagacity well qualified him for leadership and he left the impress of his individuality upon every community with which he was identified for any length of time. In politics he was an ardent democrat and notwithstanding the fact that Centralia was a republican stronghold he was repeatedly honored by election to important offices there. He served as internal revenue collector under President Lincoln and was also county treasurer of Marion county. He likewise represented his district in the state legislature and for years was one of the leaders and counselors of his party. He nominated William J. Bryan's father for congress and is a very warm personal friend of the Nebraska statesman. For the past seven years he has resided in Kansas City and is now in his eighty-third year, living retired from active business cares but still maintaining a deep interest in the questions of the day and in the world's progress.

Dr. Crosby was reared in the family home at Brookfield, Missouri, to which place his father removed when the son was seven years of age. Passing through consecutive grades, he became a high-school student in Brookfield and afterward attended Finley Academy, now known as the Brookfield College. As early as 1888, when but eighteen years of age, he came to Kansas City, where he was employed in a mercantile house. In 1888, after his brief residence in Kansas City, he had, in company with a brother and two other men gone to Monett, Missouri, where he took charge of a newspaper, to exploit the interests and resources of the town. Subsequently he was in business in Chicago and other places and gained a thorough knowledge of merchandising. In 1893 he embarked in business on his own account in Brookfield and conducted his store for two years. Disposing of his commercial interests, he devoted his entire time to the study of neurology, hav-

ing been reading upon the subject for sometime previous. In preparation for this work he took up everything bearing upon this field of study. In the fall of 1896 he completed his studies in the Chicago Ophthalmic College and for two years was located for practice in Chicago, after which he removed to Dubuque, Iowa. There he remained for five years.

The subject of treating nervous diseases without the use of drugs appealed strongly to him and after leaving Dubuque he went in 1903 to Chicago, where he pursued a special course under Dr. McCormick of the McCormick Neurological College. He then again practiced in Dubuque and in 1904 came to Kansas City, being the first of the profession to locate here. In April, 1907, he was instrumental in organizing the Dr. Crosby Neurological Company, with an institute on Independence avenue. His treatment is an exposition of the new school, whereby nervous and chronic diseases are treated without the use of drugs or medicines. It is the purpose of the profession to show people how to live, recognizing that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." They work upon the basis that nature effects cures and that if her laws are carefully followed out there will be no disease. Illness is a transgression of nature's laws and a resumption of a mode of life in harmony with her laws will bring about the restoration of health and maintain it permanently unless nature's forces are disturbed through some accidental injury. Dr. Crosby has succeeded in building up a practice among the most prominent families of Kansas City in the five years of his residence here and his institute is largely patronized. His studies have been so extended and varied that in the diagnosis of cases he has reached a high standard of perfection and his practice is based upon the most careful analysis, combined with the resumption of natural laws.

Dr. Crosby was married January 15, 1896, to Miss Lora Huffaker, of Brookfield, Missouri. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and he is prominent in Masonry, belonging to the lodge, chapter, commandery and the shrine. He is yet a young man but has attained distinction and prominence in his profession, having treated almost every known disease with good results, performing many permanent cures of chronic cases where old school physicians have failed. He is a student and thinker, alive to the trend of thought and influences of the present and in all of his work brings to bear sound judgment and keen discrimination.

HALE H. COOK.

Hale H. Cook, whose connection with the Kansas City bar dates from November, 1890, was born near Jackson, Michigan, January 11, 1857. His early education was there acquired, supplemented by study in Olivet College at Olivet, Michigan, and in Carleton College at Northfield, Minnesota, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1882. The succeeding two years were devoted to school work as principal and superintendent of schools in Minnesota and in the meantime he took up the study

of law, which he pursued at every available opportunity until his admission to the bar in 1885 at Fergus Falls, Minnesota. Later removing to Concordia, Kansas, he there continued in the practice of his chosen profession until November, 1890, when he removed to Kansas City, where he has practiced continuously since, being now a member of the firm of Ellis, Cook & Ellis, holding high rank in legal circles. Mr. Cook was married in 1886 to Miss Kate A. Scoville, of Chicago, Illinois, and they have two sons and two daughters. A genial, social nature finds expression in his membership in the Knife & Fork Club of Kansas City, while his devotion to the general good is manifest in his cooperation with the Commercial Club in its efforts to promote the material development and municipal interests of the city. In politics he is an ardent republican, laboring earnestly for his party yet never seeking or holding political office. He is, however, serving as a member of the board of education, to which he was appointed on the 17th of August, 1905. In the line of his profession he is connected with the Kansas City Bar Association and among his brethren of the legal fraternity the consensus of public opinion concerning him is altogether favorable.

H. CLAY ARNOLD.

H. Clay Arnold, engaged in the drug business, has since 1876 been a resident of Kansas City and has been closely associated with its commercial activity during the three decades which have since elapsed. He was born in Paris, Missouri, May 17, 1849. When eleven years of age he accompanied his parents on their removal to a farm, where the succeeding two years of his life were passed and the following three years at Westminster College, and at the age of sixteen he went to Sedalia, Missouri.

On attaining his majority Mr. Arnold removed to Nevada, Missouri, and there entered commercial circles as a druggist but seeking a still broader field of labor he came to Kansas City and established a drug store at Fifth and Main streets, where he has since been located, this being now one of the oldest houses of the kind in the city under one management. About 1895 he acquired another drug store at No. 1107 Main street but sold it in 1902. He is doing an excellent business, owing his prosperity to his close application, unwearied industry and capable management. He is a stockholder and director in the National Bank of Commerce, having acquired an interest when Dr. Woods became a controlling factor therein. Five years later he was chosen a director and for many years has been a member of the board of discounts, nor has he been unknown in real-estate operations. He was a large property holder in Kansas City before the "boom," at which time he sold most of his real estate at a good price. He still owns considerable realty, however, which is constantly advancing in value with the growth and development of the city.

Mr. Arnold is also known in connection with faithful and efficient service in several offices of honor and trust. He was appointed by Governor

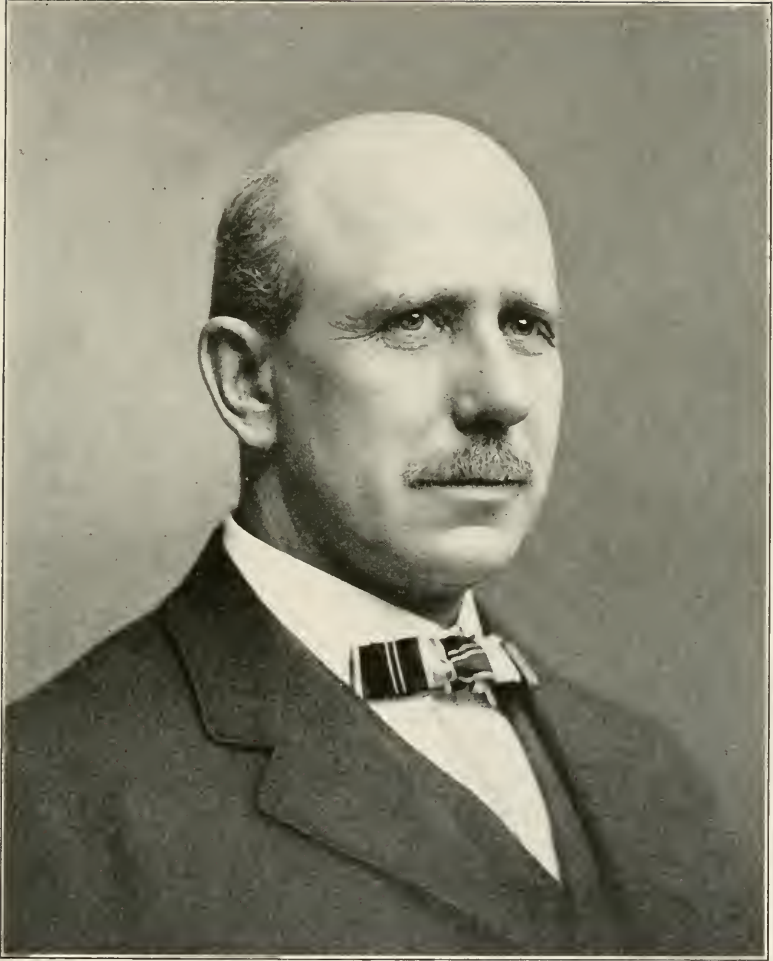
Stone recorder of votes. The Missouri legislation soon abolished that office and created the board of election commissioners, at which time Governor Stone appointed him on that board. Previously he had been appointed by the same executive as a member of the board of managers of the St. Joseph Insane Asylum. Throughout his entire life he has been a stalwart advocate of the democracy but has the unqualified respect and confidence of both parties.

Mr. Arnold resides at 3522 Tracy street. He has four children and is comfortably located, having through a successful business career gained a desirable competence, making him one of the substantial residents of Jackson county, where he has also figured prominently in public life for a long period.

JOSEPH WARREN HOOVER.

Joseph Warren Hoover has been extensively identified with the bridge building interests between the Mississippi river and Colorado and to a lesser extent even on to the coast. He is now connected with the Canton Bridge Company with headquarters at Kansas City. A native of Ohio, he was born upon a farm in Stark county, five miles north of the city of Canton, November 19, 1850, a son of Daniel and Mary Hoover. The father died in May, 1905, but the mother is still living.

Joseph W. Hoover, who is one of three brothers, acquired his education in the common schools and in Mount Union College at Alliance, Ohio, prior to entering the University of Michigan in order to study civil engineering. Completing a course in that line, he was graduated with the class of 1875, and immediately entered upon the active practice of his chosen profession, going at once to Cincinnati, Ohio, as assistant in the astronomical department of a college in that city. Later he accepted the position of engineer with the Indianapolis Bridge Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, where he remained from September, 1875, until January, 1878. Later he accepted the position of civil engineer in the construction department of the Wrought Iron Bridge Company of Canton, Ohio, with which he remained until January, 1884. He then accepted the general agency for the same company, with headquarters at Kansas City, and continued there until the company sold to the American Bridge Company in May, 1900. He continued in the same position with the new company until 1902, when he became associated with the Canton Bridge Company, with which he has since been connected, with headquarters at Kansas City. As a civil engineer he thoroughly understands all the work connected with bridge building, and has done effective service in this direction with the various companies with which he has been associated. He is also interested in the Hoover Construction Company and in the Contractors Machinery Company, and is a capable business man of executive force and wide practical as well as scientific knowledge. He has been identified with bridge building throughout the entire west, but more



J. W. HOOVER.

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particularly between the Mississippi river and Colorado, in which connection he has become widely known.

Mr. Hoover was married in Canton, Ohio, in December, 1875, to Miss Mary Ruthrauff, of Canton, Ohio, and they have two children, Frederick R. and Helen M. The son was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, November 25, 1876, and was educated in the Kansas City public schools and in the University of Michigan, being graduated from the latter with the class of 1899. He then entered his father's office and has since been associated with him in the management of bridge building interests for the Canton Bridge Company. He was married August 29, 1900, in Traverse City, Michigan, to Miss Gertrude Montague. The daughter was educated at the Kansas City schools, at Smith College and at the University of Michigan.

In his political views Joseph W. Hoover is independent, regarding the capability of the man as more important than his party affiliations. In Masonry he has attained the Knight Templar degree in the commandery, and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in All Souls Unitarian church. He is a man of broad and liberal views concerning the important questions of life, realizing the fact that much charity is needed, and that one must constantly work toward high ideals for the development of honorable manhood. His worth is widely recognized by his friends and his capability in business circles has long since been demonstrated.

JAMES I. REYNOLDS.

Among the men who in the latter part of the nineteenth century brought the business interests of Kansas City up from small beginnings to large proportions and thus contributed to its substantial growth and improvement, was numbered James I. Reynolds, now deceased, who was engaged in the grain and seed trade, also owned and operated in real estate and became identified with farming. In fact his well merited success made him a capitalist and one whose name became honored on commercial paper. He arrived in Kansas City in January, 1872, being at that time a young man of twenty-five years. His birth had occurred in West Liberty, Ohio, April 25, 1846, his parents being Ira and Harriet N. (Chapman) Reynolds. In the maternal line the ancestry can be traced back to the time of the Mayflower, and at a much more remote period in England, where records of the family are extant as early as 1298.

The father, Ira Reynolds, was born in Ontario county, New York, in 1809, and died November 24, 1880. His wife, whose birth occurred in Franklin county, Ohio, October 30, 1816, passed away on the 12th of March, 1852. James I. Reynolds was then but six years of age, and after this sad event he went to live with his mother's sister at De Graff, Ohio—a Mrs. Mitchell, whose husband was a grain merchant and seedsman. This change in his place of residence was indirectly the means of determining the life

occupation of Mr. Reynolds. He acquired a good education in the public schools at De Graff, and when thirteen years of age he began assisting his uncle in attending to the interests of the store. He continued his education, however, during the school year until sixteen years of age, when he practically entered upon his business career in his uncle's establishment.

The war of the rebellion had now been in progress for sometime and a year later, at the age of seventeen, Mr. Reynolds was serving the United States government in the quartermaster's department at Bowling Green, Kentucky. While so employed he was unexpectedly called to Ohio to take charge of the business of his uncle, who had been stricken with paralysis. He went to the Buckeye state but returned to the seat of war, and when only eighteen years of age saw active service before Petersburg with the National Guards, acting as orderly sergeant of Company F. While he laid no claim to having achieved great distinction as a soldier he had a creditable record as one who on all occasions faithfully discharged the duties devolving upon him in that period of his life, and in his later years referred to his military experience with pleasure and satisfaction. He not only aided his country but also learned the value of discipline and precision, qualities which became essential factors in his success in later life.

In 1866, when but twenty years of age, James I. Reynolds, who in the meantime had developed a sturdy manhood through his varied experiences and his military service, was admitted to a partnership by his uncle, this being a practical recognition of his business capacity and sterling worth. The firm name of Mitchell & Reynolds was assumed and as dealers in grain and seeds they conducted an extensive business for the time and locality, continuing together in trade until Mr. Mitchell retired from business life with an ample fortune, while Mr. Reynolds had sufficient capital to establish himself elsewhere in a modest way. He had, too, what was better than financial resources, good judgment, business experience and unquestioned integrity to serve as a foundation upon which to build his later success. It was at this time that Mr. Reynolds came to Kansas City, where he arrived in January, 1872. Soon after the firm of Trumbull & Reynolds was organized, and in 1873 the style was changed by the admission of a third partner under the firm name of Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, the members being A. G. Trumbull, James I. Reynolds and J. N. Allen. The business developed in a gratifying way under the able management of Mr. Reynolds and his assistants until it became larger in its combined lines than that of any similar enterprise in the country. The firm confined itself to the manufacture of hay machinery and to a jobbing trade in seeds and grain. Perseverance, reliability and firm purpose constituted the salient qualities in the business policy of the house and resulted in the development of a business of mammoth proportions.

After coming to Kansas City Mr. Reynolds also became a successful investor in real estate and his great executive ability and unbounded enterprise caused him to be sought as a participator in various important interests. His name figured in connection with the directorate of a number of enterprises, investment companies and other corporations, some of which he served as

president for many years. He possessed keen discernment and native sagacity in business affairs. His judgment was sound, and each forward step in his career was thoughtfully made, bringing him a broader outlook and wider opportunities.

Mr. Reynolds, however, was not of that class of men who selfishly hoard their wealth for their own use and exercise their talents merely for their own advancement. On the contrary he was deeply interested in the city's welfare and became a cooperant factor in many measures which contributed to its growth and substantial improvement. Charitable and kindly, he gave freely of his means to various benevolent institutions, and the poor and needy found in him a generous and helpful friend, whose aid could be counted upon in every hour of need. A descendant of a long line of Presbyterian ancestry, he had firm faith in the creed of the church and with his family attended the services of the Second Presbyterian church, of which he was an official member. His widow is also identified through membership relations with the same organization.

On the 25th of May, 1870, at De Graff, Ohio, occurred the marriage of James I. Reynolds and Miss Julia E. Reeves, a native of Portage county, Ohio, born near Cleveland, and a daughter of E. B. and M. L. (Clark) Reeves, who were born in Ohio and in Guilford, New York, respectively. Her father spent many years in Portage county, where he followed his trade as a merchant tailor, continuing in business until he retired on account of advanced age. With his wife he then came to the west and there lived at Mr. Reynolds' country home at Wyandotte, Kansas, until the death of Mr. Reeves in 1890, since which time Mrs. Reeves has made her home in Kansas City with her daughter Mrs. Reynolds. Although now eighty-six years of age she is very active, being remarkably well preserved for a woman of her years. She belongs to the Christian church here and has long been one of its devoted members.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were born four children: Harry E., who married Maud Cooley and is connected with the Longware Lead Company, at Kansas City; Rev. Charles Lee Reynolds married Agnes Pearson, of Des Moines, Iowa, and they are now located in Lexington, Kentucky, where he is serving as pastor of a Presbyterian church; Mary Grace is the wife of Professor C. A. Metz, an instructor of Kidder (Mo.) Academy; James Royal resides in Mead, Kansas, where he is engaged in the grain and seed business.

Following his arrival in Kansas City, the father, Mr. Reynolds, continued in the grain and seed trade, which remained one of his principal resources of revenue. His real-estate operations, too, returned him a good income and he managed his business affairs from his offices located in the Board of Trade building. He was also connected to some extent with farming interests and other business enterprises and the development of his business as the years passed by made him a well known capitalist. It will be readily noticed that he was a man of push and progress, difficulties vanishing before him as mists before the morning sun. He was penetrative and practical, seeing to the center of things and from the center. He looked

upon the world from no false position and had no untried standards. In 1903 he became ill and for two years his health was largely impaired but he never gave up business until the last seven weeks of his life. He died March 13, 1905, leaving his family a valuable legacy in property and also in an honored name. In politics he was an earnest republican but not an aspirant for office. Public spirited, he donated liberally to enterprises for the city's good and stood for improvement and advancement in many lines. He was in vital sympathy with the best interests of the public and was recognized as a man among men.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM J. MORLEY.

Captain William J. Morley, whose title is an indication of his prominent position on the police force, is now in charge of station No. 5. He was born at Ballyhaunis, County Mayo, Ireland, May 1, 1852. His father, John J. Morley, was a jobber and grain dealer and for many years conducted a public house at Ballyhaunis, where his death occurred. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Honora Jordan, also spent her entire life on the Emerald isle.

Their son, Captain Morley, pursued his education in the national schools of Ballyhaunis until fourteen years of age, his teacher being James O'Rourke. With the spirit of adventure strong within him, as it is in most boys, he ran away from home, accompanied by a few companions, when fourteen years of age. They made their way to Liverpool, England, and his lack of financial resources made it imperative that Captain Morley secure employment. He therefore began work in the Campton wholesale house, one of the largest of its kind in England. Subsequently he became a conductor for the Busby Omnibus Company and worked for them for three and a half years.

In 1869 he came to the United States, sailing from Liverpool to New York on the 14th of April. The vessel dropped anchor in the American harbor on the 1st of May. He had made the voyage on the steamship Idaho, which was later lost at sea. Not long after his arrival Captain Morley found employment in one of the parks in Brooklyn, where he assisted in doing landscape gardening. Afterward he was employed as a conductor on the Brooklyn street cars but in less than a year removed to Great Bend, Pennsylvania, where he entered the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, acting as a brakeman between Great Bend and Syracuse, New York. His fidelity later won him promotion to the position of conductor. Leaving this road, he afterward became yardmaster with the New York & Erie Railroad at Binghamton, New York, where he continued until 1872. During that time he saw Jim Fisk and his train pass through on the way to relieve the sufferers from the Chicago fire. In 1872 Captain Morley was transferred to Hornellsville, New York, where he filled the position of

yardmaster until 1875. In that year C. O. Chatterton, one of the superintendents of the road, accepted a position with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and sent for Captain Morley to join him in the middle west and made him yardmaster at Creston, Iowa, where he remained until August 14, 1876. At that date he accepted the position of night yardmaster for the Kansas City & Council Bluffs, the Santa Fe, the Chicago & Alton and the Rock Island railroads, doing work for the four companies. That he was most trustworthy and capable is indicated by the fact that he filled the position for ten years. In 1887, when the Santa Fe moved its yards and Captain Morley's salary was cut in consequence, he resigned his position.

What was the railroad's loss, however, was Kansas City's gain, for he entered upon active connection with the police department, where he has since remained. He was appointed a patrolman on the police force and later was promoted to sergeant and afterward to lieutenant, while on the 14th of October, 1907, he was made captain and transferred to station No. 5. His identification with the police department covers twenty-one years, during which time he has proved his unfaltering loyalty to duty, ever discharging the tasks assigned to him without fear or favor. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and while in the railroad service he was active as a worker in its ranks but has not been a factor in local politics since becoming connected with the police service. He and his family are members of the Redemptionist (Catholic) church.

Captain Morley was married in Binghamton, New York, in 1872, to Miss Mary A. Sheehan, who was there born and reared. Their children are: Catherine, who, however, is usually known as Kate; Louis, who is employed by a sugar refining company at Salt Lake City; John, a farmer; and William and May, both at home. The family are all communicants of the Redemptionist church. Captain Morley resided on the west Kansas bottoms until the great flood of 1893 and was the owner of eight houses there but since that great disaster he has purchased a pleasant home at No. 3418 Broadway, where he now lives. He may truly be called a self-made man, for starting out in life on his own account at the age of fourteen, he has since been dependent entirely upon his own labors for the success he has achieved. His life has been largely one of earnest and unremitting toil. His business career, as well as his service on the police department, has connected him with positions of responsibility and importance but to his trust he has ever been found loyal.

W. E. OLIVER.

W. E. Oliver, engaged extensively and successfully in the sale of horses and mules, was born in 1869 at Point Pleasant, West Virginia. His father, John Oliver, also a native of that state, came to Kansas in 1884. He married Eliza McCoy and in their family were eight children, of whom seven are now living. The father was a soldier of the Union army in the

Civil war and served for three years as a loyal defender of the stars and stripes, participating in the battle of Gettysburg and important military movements in the Shenandoah valley.

W. E. Oliver acquired his early education at Olathe, Kansas, having come to the west with his parents when fifteen years of age. His first business venture was farming in Johnson county, Kansas, on three hundred and twenty acres of land which he rented there. He gradually worked into the stock business and fifteen years ago came to Kansas City, where he has since been engaged in dealing in horses and mules. In 1902 the firm of Newkirk, Hicks & Company was organized with J. D. Newkirk as president, W. E. Oliver as secretary and James D. Oliver as vice president. They began business at No. 1604 Walnut street and afterward removed to their present location at No. 2423 Grand avenue. The firm is now Newkirk & Oliver and they are now engaged extensively in buying and selling horses and mules, making their purchases in the general market and at the stock-yards auctions. They make a specialty of high class driving horses, which they fit for city use. The firm has a branch business on East Fifteenth street, conducting there a livery and boarding stable known as the Sunshine stable.

Mr. Oliver was married in Kansas City in 1896 to Miss Minnie Booker, a daughter of Edwin Booker, and they now have an attractive home at No. 4147 McGee street. Five children have been born unto them: Orville, Everett, Raymond, John and Helen. Mr. Oliver exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party, while fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Modern Brotherhood. In his business life he has won that success which results from close application, unfaltering diligence and unwearied industry.

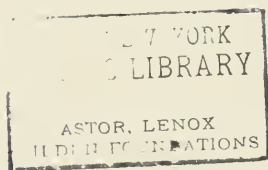
FRANK HENDERSON.

Frank Henderson, a real-estate agent with a good clientage, was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, in 1861, his parents being Nicholas R. and Hettie M. (Warfield) Henderson. The father became a planter in Maryland, his native state, and both he and his wife are still living in Howard county.

Frank Henderson, who is one of a family of nine children, was educated in the schools of Howard county, and remained a resident of that state until about twenty-three years of age, when in 1884, he sought the opportunities of the middle west and came to Kansas City, where he has now made his home for almost a quarter of a century. For seventeen years he engaged in the grocery business in that section, which was formerly the suburb of Westport, and on selling out in that line he entered into the real-estate business, which he still carries on, dealing in both city and farm property at No. 403 Heist building. He not only handles property for



WILLIAM BERNARD.



others, but has also built several houses, and is now occupying the old Bernard homestead, one of the landmarks of the city, it having been erected by his wife's father in 1850.

On the 16th of October, 1889, Mr. Henderson was married in Kansas City to Miss Nettie Bernard, who was born in the house which they now occupy. They have one child, Frank Bernard, who is a high-school student. Mr. Henderson's attitude toward any movement destined to benefit the community is that of a supporter. He was a member of the Westport school board and served on the building committee which erected the Hyde Park and Allen schools. The cause of education finds in him a stalwart champion, and one whose labors have been effective in its behalf. He has little ambition for public office, but gives unfaltering allegiance to the democracy, and is equally loyal to the Methodist church, in which he holds membership.

JAMES ROBERT DOMINICK.

James Robert Dominick, president of the Traders Bank of Kansas City, was born in Houston, Mississippi, December 9, 1863. His father, R. N. Dominick, a native of Georgia, removed to Mississippi in his boyhood days and became a planter, merchant and miller there. He was a man of many interests and of the highest standing in his community. He married Mary J. Martin, and both have passed away. Mrs. Dominick was a daughter of Judge T. N. Martin, a man prominent in the legal profession in his section of the country.

James Robert Dominick was a lad of eight years when his father removed to a place about twenty-five miles west of West Point, Mississippi, where he owned a large plantation, raising corn, cotton and other products common to the south. He also had a country store and sawmill, gristmill and carding-mill, which interests drew their patrons from thirty miles around. It was in that locality that James R. Dominick was reared, and after mastering the elementary branches of learning in the country schools he became a student in the State University at Oxford, Mississippi, where he spent four years, and was then graduated with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1884. In the preparatory, freshmen and sophomore years he won first honors, but as he completed the work of the junior and senior years in one year and changed the course from A. B. to B. P. he was not allowed to compete for further honors. He was a member of the Hermæan, one of the college literary societies, and was also a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. Immediately after his graduation he went to St. Louis, where he pursued a course in Bryant & Stratton Business College. He then returned to West Point, Mississippi, where he entered the general store of McCrary, Watson & Company, continuing as clerk there for two years.

Desiring the opportunities offered by a larger city, however, he was attracted to Kansas City through the study of an ordinary railroad map. From this he saw there were more railroad lines centering in Kansas City

than any other point, and realizing that railroad facilities promote trade interests he came here in August, 1886. Being favorably impressed with the city and its possibilities, he decided to make it his home. He had for some time entertained a desire to engage in the banking business and at once sought employment in the local banks. Three days after his arrival he was offered a position in the American National Bank if he would start at a salary of thirty dollars a month. He readily accepted this, feeling sure that he could gain promotion. Though not without some means, his habits were such that he began to put aside a part of his earnings from the start, notwithstanding his small salary, and thus soon became financially interested in the institution with which he was connected for fifteen years. He worked up from an intermediate position to that of cashier, in which capacity he served for two years, having spent a similar period as assistant cashier. He withdrew in 1900, in order to organize the Traders Bank of Kansas City, of which he became president, and today he figures prominently in banking circles. The bank has prospered from the beginning and has paid a regular dividend to its stockholders, paying now ten per cent dividends annually, while the selling value of the stock at the present time is more than two to one. The bank is capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars and the surplus and undivided profits which have been earned amount to ninety-five thousand dollars, while the deposits reach about three million. Mr. Dominick has been an active, leading member of the Missouri Bankers Association, in which he has served as treasurer and vice president and was elected president in May, 1908. He is interested in a number of banks in this section of the state and is well known as a representative of financial interests.

Mr. Dominick was married in Kansas City, October 27, 1892, to Miss Gertrude Masten, a daughter of W. C. and N. J. Masten, of this city. Her father, formerly a railroad contractor, is now deceased. The family attend the Central Methodist Episcopal church, South, of which Mr. Dominick is a trustee and steward, as well as a member and liberal supporter. He belongs to the Commercial Club and to the Merchants & Manufacturers Association. He is also connected with the Knife & Fork Club and gives his political allegiance to the democratic party.

PETER G. GLOVER.

In a history of those men who have been prominent in Kansas City's interests mention should be made of Peter G. Glover, who arrived here in November, 1887, and settled on what is now a part of Waldo park. There he engaged in farming and stock-raising for several years and became widely known in that connection. He was a native of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, born February 8, 1850, and his parents were Joseph and Mary (Nelson) Glover. The father was a native of Missouri but at an early day took up his abode near Mount Sterling, Kentucky, where he purchased land and en-

gaged in general farming and stock-raising during the greater part of his life, meeting with gratifying and well merited success in his undertakings. His death occurred in Tennessee, after which his widow returned to Kentucky, where she soon afterward passed away.

Peter G. Glover was educated in the public schools near his father's farm in Kentucky and also in Mount Sterling. The assistance which he rendered in the conduct and improvement of the farm permitted him to attend school to only a limited extent but in the school of experience he learned many valuable lessons as the years went by and became a practical and well informed business man.

Mr. Glover resided with his parents at the old home in Kentucky up to the time of his marriage to Miss Nannie Deathridge, a native of Madison county, Kentucky, and a daughter of Amos and Susan (Lipscomb) Deathridge. Both the Lipscomb and Deathridge families were prominent in the Blue Grass state. Amos Deathridge was an extensive farmer and stock-raiser there, owning several thousand acres of rich and productive land. Both he and his wife resided in that state until called to their final rest. Members of the Lipscomb family, however, came to the west and settled at Kansas City, where some of them now reside, having become prominent in legal and real-estate circles. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Glover were born nine children: Virgil, the wife of Charles E. Shivers, who is engaged in the real-estate business in Kansas City; Joseph, who wedded Katie Scarce and also resides in this city; Sue Etta, living with her mother; Mary, who died in Kentucky in 1906; Bernard L., who holds a fine position as rate clerk with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway at Kansas City and makes his home with his mother; Leland, also at home; Nathan, who lives with his uncle in Kentucky; and Pearl and Amos, both at home.

When Peter G. Glover arrived in Kansas City in 1887 he first rented five hundred acres of land near what is now Waldo park and subsequently purchased a part of that property. He was always a lover of stock and began raising fine stock and hay. He carried on general farming but his livestock interests constituted the main branch of his business, in which he continued actively engaged until 1897, when he sold out, owing to his own ill health and also to the fact that the farm had then become valuable as city property. Accordingly he took up his abode at No. 2317 Independence avenue, after which he lived retired. At all times he was interested in public progress and was associated with many movements for the general good. After his retirement his friends desired him to serve on the board of education and he continued in that position during the greater part of his remaining days. For a long period prior to his demise, however, he was in ill health. In 1903 he returned to Kentucky on a visit to his old home and soon after he again came to Kansas City where he died November 11, 1903. His family lost a devoted husband and father and his acquaintances a faithful friend.

An analyzation of his life work showed that it was characterized by fidelity to duty and a thorough appreciation of the responsibilities which rested upon him. He endeavored to make the world better and was a prom-

inent and consistent member of the Independence Avenue Christian church, in the work of which he was deeply and helpfully interested. He had many friends in Kansas City, especially among the pioneers, and his good qualities endeared him to all with whom he was associated. He was a man of strong native intelligence and possessed an excellent memory, whereby he was continually storing his mind with facts of vital interest. Mrs. Glover, who, like her husband, is a consistent member of the Independence Avenue Christian church, resides with her family at No. 2515 Park avenue. Her good qualities of heart and mind have endeared her to many with whom she has come in contact and she is well known in church and social circles.

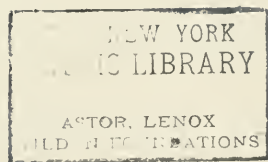
WILLIAM C. GASKILL.

Few business men of Kansas City had a wider acquaintance than did William C. Gaskill, and he possessed many qualities which gained for him the friendly regard of those with whom he was associated through life's contacts and experiences. As the years passed, he acquired a measure of success that enabled him to spend his last days in the enjoyment of well earned rest without further recourse to labor. A native of New York, he was born in Owego, May 4, 1851. His father, Wilder J. Gaskill, was an inventor and merchant of the Empire state, who possessed much mechanical skill and ingenuity. He owned four sawmills there and got out large amounts of lumber. After a long residence in the east, he removed westward to Kansas City, where his last days were passed, his death occurring in 1902, when he had reached the venerable age of eighty years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Betsy Glover, was also a native of New York, and unto them were born but two children.

William C. Gaskill acquired his education while spending his boyhood days in his father's home. Early in life he became familiar with merchandising, owing to the fact that he spent much time in his father's store, and, continuing in this line of business after he had attained man's estate, he was for seventeen years engaged in the conduct of a store at Apalachin, New York. The west however, attracted him, and in May, 1887, he arrived in Kansas City, being closely associated with its business interests from that time until about two years prior to his death, which occurred in 1900. Here he established a restaurant on Missouri avenue near Main street, where he continued in business for seventeen years. He met with a high degree of success from the fact that he gave close attention to his interests and catered to the better class of trade. He had the patronage of the courthouse and of all of the business men of that section of the city, and conducted an establishment which was well worthy the trade accorded it. Mr. Gaskill also dealt in feed, grain, ice and coal, and his annual sales reached a large figure. His carefully conducted business affairs brought to him gratifying prosperity as the years passed by, and with a substantial competence he retired to private life in 1898. Mrs. Gaskill was always at the desk with



W. C. GASKILL.



her husband, and assisted him in his business with her counsel and keen discrimination.

It was in Owego, New York, in 1870, that Mr. Gaskill was united in marriage to Miss Huldah Smith, a daughter of Benjamin Smith, a farmer of Owego. Unto them were born two children, but one is now deceased. The son, Asher H., is conducting a successful photographic studio in this city. Mr. Gaskill erected an attractive home at 3733 Warwick boulevard in 1900, and there his wife and son still reside. His political views were in harmony with the principles of the republican party. The Masonic fraternity found in him a worthy exemplar and the Presbyterian church a faithful member. His life was in harmony with his professions, and the many sterling traits of his character gained him a high place in public regard. He had the faculty of winning friends and of retaining them, and during the long years of his connection with the business interests of Kansas City he became widely and favorably known among its leading residents.

FREDERICK HUTTIG, JR.

Frederick Huttig, Jr., is associated with one of the important productive industries of Kansas City as president and general manager of the Western Sash & Door Company. While a large and important business always makes heavy demands upon the time, energies and ability of those in control, Mr. Huttig has always been found equal to the occasion and has readily and correctly solved intricate business problems.

He was born in Muscatine, Iowa, on the 14th of August, 1872, a son of Frederick and Sophia (Snell) Huttig, both of whom were natives of Germany and came to the United States in early manhood and womanhood. The father learned the trade of a sash and door maker and locating in Muscatine, Iowa, there engaged in manufacture along that line, spending his active business life in that city, where he was regarded as a dominant and influential factor in industrial circles. His political views were in accord with the principles of the democratic party and he was a recognized leader in its councils. For a number of years he served as an alderman and filled other public offices, wielding a wide power and influence in behalf of good government and of municipal virtue and progress. In 1898 he removed from Muscatine to Kansas City, where he lived retired up to the time of his demise in May, 1907. He held membership with the Masonic fraternity and also with the Knights of Honor and his endorsement of their principles was indicated by his exemplification of their teachings in his life. His wife died in 1899. Five of their children survive: Lena, the widow of Henry Gremmel, of Kansas City; William Huttig, president of the National Bank of the Republic of Kansas City; Kate, the wife of Robert Bryars, of St. Louis, Missouri; Charles H., president of the Third National Bank of St. Louis; and Frederick, of this review.

Frederick Huttig, Jr., was sent to school at the usual age and completed the high-school course in Muscatine at the comparatively early age of seventeen years. He then entered upon his business career as a member of the firm of the Huttig Brothers Sash & Door Company at St. Joseph, Missouri, of which he became the secretary. The assistance which he had previously rendered his father in that line well qualified him for the successful conduct of the business and for two years he remained in that position, after which he went to Wichita, Kansas, to take charge of a branch house for the Huttig Brothers Sash & Door Company. He had the general management of the business at that point, where he remained for two years, and in 1892 he came to Kansas City, where he was offered and accepted the secretaryship of the Western Sash & Door Company. He continued in that position until January 1, 1908, when he was made president and general manager of the company and is thus filling the position of the chief executive officer of the largest concern of its kind in the United States. The business has been developed to mammoth proportions and its output is most extensive, the product of the factory being shipped to many sections of the country. The business has been carefully systematized, so that there is no waste of time, labor or material, while the utmost accuracy and method are maintained in the management of the office.

Mr. Huttig was married April 17, 1895, to Miss Katherine Holmes, a daughter of James T. Holmes, a capitalist of Kansas City. Unto them have been born two sons and a daughter: W. D. Holmes, John N. P. and Katherine Louise. The family residence is at No. 2800 East Ninth street and is attractive by reason of its warm-hearted hospitality. The parents are members of the Calvary Baptist church and Mr. Huttig belongs to Rural Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He has also taken the degrees of the Scottish Rite and belongs to Kansas City lodge, B. & P. O. E. He is moreover a member of the Commercial Club, the Kansas City Club and the Kansas City Athletic Club. He feels a keen interest in community affairs and his efforts in behalf of the welfare of Kansas City have been far-reaching and beneficial. He has endeavored to make Kansas City what it is today—the commercial center of the great central west—and he labors for the public progress in the same practical manner in which he supervises his individual interests. He stands as a splendid type of the noble American citizen and manliness, patriotism, sincerity and friendship are instructively associated with his name.

GEORGE EDWARD STEVENSON.

George Edward Stevenson, of Kansas City, was born at Adrian, Michigan, October 23, 1876, a son of E. J. and Sarah (Appleton) Stevenson. The father, a native of New York, engaged in business as a lumber merchant up to the time of his death, which occurred about twenty-five years ago. The mother, a native of Michigan, is also deceased. Reared in the state of his

nativity, George E. Stevenson pursued his education in the schools of Adrian to the age of fifteen years, when he entered upon his business career in connection with the lumber industry established by his grandfather, A. Stevenson, and conducted under the firm style of A. Stevenson & Son. He was identified therewith until 1902, when he removed from Adrian and spent some time in the hardwood lumber business in Chicago. Subsequently he traveled in Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma for various yellow pine manufacturers with headquarters in St. Louis. He afterward worked for lumber firms in northern Louisiana for a short time and in the early spring of 1905 came to Kansas City, where he established a lumber commission business under the style of the G. E. Stevenson Lumber Company. This name was retained until March 1, 1906, when, associated with M. G. West and others, he organized the Stevenson & West Lumber Company, of which he became the president. This company at first handled the cut of only one mill but the business developed rapidly and they had the exclusive cut of seven mills, besides handling a portion of the output of about fifteen others. They dealt exclusively in yellow pine and had representatives at Chicago and Decatur, Illinois; Hastings, Omaha and Lincoln, Nebraska; Wichita, Kansas; and Des Moines, Iowa. They shipped as far north as Duluth, as far east as New York and to southern and western points in New Mexico and Colorado.

On the 17th of November, 1903, Mr. Stevenson was married to Miss Marguerite Pratt, a daughter of Chester N. Pratt, of Kansas City, and they have two children, Isabelle and George Edward, Jr., aged respectively three and one years. The family residence is at No. 3512 Cherry street and its hospitality is one of its very attractive features. Mr. Stevenson is independent in politics, nor has he ever sought to figure prominently in any public light outside of business circles. He belongs to the Kansas City Club and the Hoo Hoos and has those social qualities which render him a favorite among his brethren of these organizations. He is preeminently a business man, with well balanced capacities and powers such as inspire confidence in others. While not a genius or possessing any phenomenal characteristics, he is capable of mature judgment of his own capacities and of the people and circumstances that make up his life conditions and experiences. He is thus able to correctly value a situation, recognizing all the different phases that bear upon it, and in the wise use of his opportunities he has found the path to the success which he is now enjoying.

HIRAM BARKLEY.

Hiram Barkley, who is living retired from business cares, was at one time identified with commercial interests in Kansas City as a dealer in agricultural implements. It is fitting that he is now enjoying rest from further labor, for he has traveled far on life's journey, having reached the eighty-fourth milestone. His birth occurred in Winchester, Clark county,

Kentucky, April 28, 1824, his parents being William and Nancy (Shelton) Barkley, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Virginia. The paternal grandfather, William Barkley, was also born in North Carolina, and was a representative of an old colonial family, the first American members coming from Ireland. The family was represented in the patriot army in the war of the Revolution. Unto Mr. and Mrs. William Barkley were born three sons: Silas, who died in Bath county, Kentucky; Oliver, who died in Mount Pulaski, Illinois; and Hiram.

The last named acquired his education under the instruction of private tutors and in the country schools and was reared to farm pursuits. His father owned a plantation which he operated with the aid of slave labor. He died in 1833, the year of the cholera epidemic, at which time Hiram Barkley was but nine years of age. When some years had passed he took charge of the plantation and traded extensively in cattle, horses and mules. He resided at the place of his nativity until 1879 and was quite successful, displaying good management, keen discernment and excellent judgment in his business affairs. At the close of the war the slaves, having been so well treated by himself and his father, remained upon the plantation and thus his business interests were conducted without interruption and brought to him a good financial return. During the period of hostilities between the north and south Mr. Barkley traveled on horseback throughout the country, buying mules and horses which he sold to the army.

In the year 1847 occurred the marriage of Hiram Barkley and Miss Bettie Campbell, a native of Garrard county, Kentucky, and a daughter of Whittaker and Pamela (Perkins) Campbell. Her father was a prominent resident of the Blue Grass state and a highly educated lawyer, who, having graduated from the University of Virginia, became a member of the Kentucky bar and served there for many years as judge of Garrard county, leaving the impress of his individuality upon the judicial and legal history of the state that has produced many eminent lawyers.

In 1879 Mr. Barkley sold the old plantation in Kentucky and purchased the Tom Bufort farm in Henry county, that state. Mr. Bufort was a typical gentleman of the old school who believed in maintaining what he believed to be his rights and when his farm was sold by the sheriff he held out against the officers of the law with a gun for over a week. As stated, this place came into the possession of Mr. Barkley in 1879 and he made his home thereon until 1886, when he sold the farm and removed to Denver, Colorado, on account of the ill health of his wife, who died there in 1893.

In July, 1895, Mr. Barkley came to Kansas City and engaged in the implement business with H. S. Rhoades, under the firm style of the Rhoades-Barkley Company. Their place of business was at No. 1311 Hickory street and the enterprise was successfully conducted until the death of Mr. Rhoades about five years ago, since which time Mr. Barkley has lived retired. Throughout his business career his careful management, unwearied industry and laudable ambition brought to him the success that now supplies him with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries that go to make life worth living.

Seven children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Barkley: Ella, who died at the age of six years; Whittaker, who died in boyhood; James, who died in early life; Thomas, a graduate of Bethany College of West Virginia and later of the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, after which he engaged in the practice of medicine until his death, which occurred in Chattanooga, Tennessee, in 1895; Elias Campbell, who was a graduate of the Eminence College near Louisville, Kentucky, and became a traveling salesman for the Moline Plow Company, his death occurring in Kansas City in 1905; Ella, who completed her education at Hamilton College, in Lexington, Kentucky, and is now the wife of J. D. Estes, who is engaged in the farm machinery business in Kansas City; and Lillian, the wife of W. Diehl, of Kansas City.

Mr. Barkley and his family are members of the Hyde Park Christian church and he has been identified with that denomination from his boyhood. He has been a lifelong democrat and always an advocate of prohibition, standing in support of the temperance cause. His life has been exemplary in many respects. He has followed closely the teachings of his church and has ever endeavored to do unto others as he would have them do unto him. His integrity and honor have stood every test of the business world, while in every relation of life he has been found a true gentleman, possessing that chivalry and courtesy which are characteristic of the best type of the southern man. The purity of his language springs from a heart true to every manly principle, and deference for the opinion of others has ever been one of his marked characteristics.

CHARLES RABER.

Charles Raber is now living on land which his father farmed fifty-one years ago. He has retired from active business but for many years was associated with business interests here and few of the residents of Kansas City have more intimate knowledge of its development and progress. He was born in Canton Zurich, Switzerland, December 26, 1841, and in the spring of 1847 came to America with his parents, Cornelius and Regula Raber, who settled at Highland, Illinois. There he acquired his early education and when fourteen years of age accompanied his parents to Kansas City, which at that time, however, was little more than a landing. They took up their abode at Westport on the 25th of October, 1855, the father renting a small tract of land known as the Lewis place, upon which he followed farming up to the day of his death, which occurred August 26, 1856.

Charles Raber was at that time in the employ of F. H. Booth and remained in his service until 1862, when he formed a partnership with Martin Keck to conduct a general freighting business. He thus made about twenty trips across the plains to Utah, New Mexico, Texas, Colorado and other points, being thus engaged until 1868, when the Kansas Pacific Railroad was built through to Denver. The freighters naturally could not compete with it and the firm of Raber & Keck sold their outfits. They owned an old ox, Tom, that by actual count made over ten thousand miles in Mr. Raber's service. After

retiring from freighting Mr. Raber became associated with the Helmerich's Western Brewery and for a time carried on a brewing business, but not meeting with very great success in that field of endeavor he sold out after two years. He next became connected with the billiard hall at the corner of Grand avenue and Fifteenth street. He built the old Armory hall at Fifteenth street and Grand avenue in connection with Joseph Leffler, whose interest he purchased in 1896. The building is three stories in height, fifty by ninety feet, and he continued as sole owner until eighteen months ago, when he sold out. In 1885 he erected a dwelling on McGee street, where he lived until about a year ago, when he bought his present home at No. 3818 Genesee street.

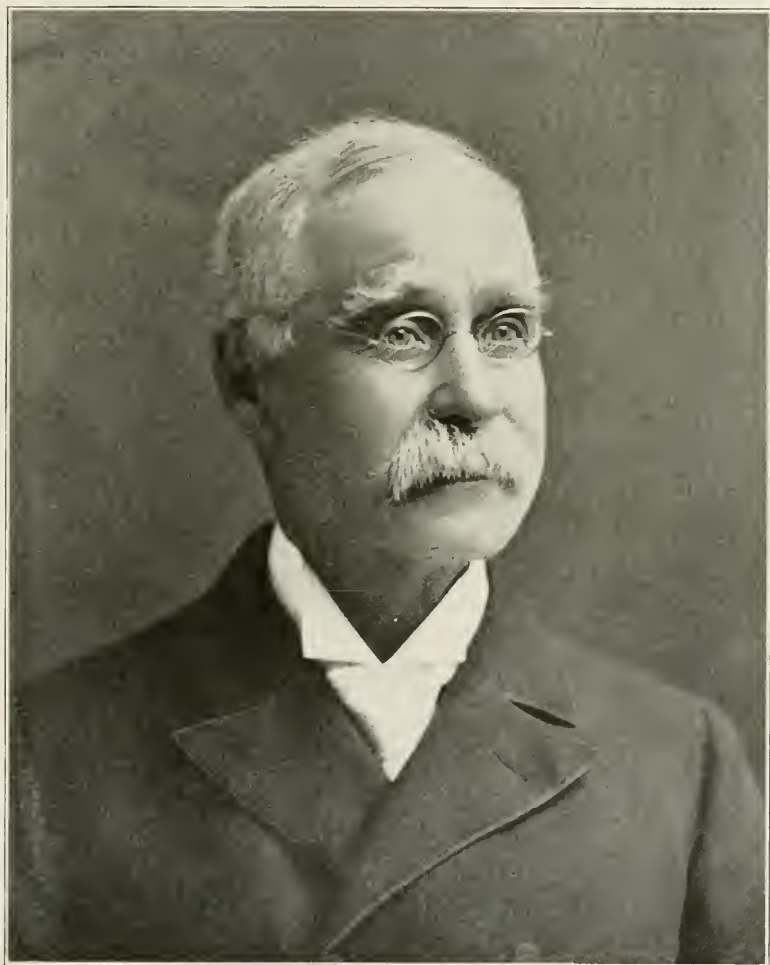
Mr. Raber was married in Kansas City June 9, 1874, to Miss Josephine Engler and they have three children living: Clara E., who was born March 5, 1875, and is now Mrs. Schroder; Cornelius, born December 24, 1878; and Anna, who was born December 14, 1880, and is now Mrs. Walton.

Mr. Raber is a stalwart republican and at almost every election until a recent date has served as judge of election since the adoption of the Australian ballot. He is the oldest member of Kansas City Lodge, No. 1, K. P. and is a charter member of the Uniformed Rank, No. 3, of which he served as captain for six years. His wife is also a charter member of Calantha Temple, No. 1, Rathbone Sisters. He has been a liberal contributor to the German hospital and to other benevolent interests. For many years he has been active in the upbuilding of Kansas City and few, indeed, are those who have more intimate knowledge concerning its growth and progress. His memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past, when there stood only a small village here, and the progressive present, when today is found one of the most thriving and enterprising American cities.

THE E. STINE & SON UNDERTAKING COMPANY.

The E. Stine & Son Undertaking Company, of Kansas City, is the embodiment of a partnership formed between E. Stine, W. F. Stine and William M. McClure. The senior partner, E. Stine, was born January 2, 1833, in Jonestown, Pennsylvania, and was reared upon a farm to the age of sixteen years, early becoming familiar with the duties of field and meadow, but thinking to find other pursuits more congenial he then apprenticed himself to a cabinet-maker at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. After serving his term he came to the west, and has since been connected with this part of the country.

On the 2d of October, 1856, Mr. Stine was united in marriage at Vinton, Iowa, to Miss Emma L. Coleman, and in March, 1858, they removed to Kansas City, where for a half century Mr. Stine has now made his home. For three years he was with Henning & Company, furniture dealers, and in December, 1861, he began business on his own account as an undertaker. Soon after he had started out for himself he was engaged in burying soldiers under contract secured through Colonel Theodore Case, then quarter-



EDWARD STINE.

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master at this point. Mr. Stine was himself in the army for a short time, and is a member of McPherson Post, G. A. R. He has been actively in the undertaking business for a longer period than any other man in Kansas City, and organized the present firm, which is accorded an extensive patronage.

In his social relations, aside from his connection with his old army comrades as a member of the post, Mr. Stine is a Mason. He has attained high rank in the order and is now a member of the Mystic Shrine. His family includes a son and daughter, the latter being Mrs. Fannie Pursley, the wife of Albert Pursley, auditor of the Kansas City postoffice.

W. F. Stine, the son, was born in Kansas City, June 7, 1862, and has spent his entire life here. He was admitted to a partnership in his father's business in 1886 and has since been connected therewith. Like his father, he is well known in Masonic circles, having attained the K. C. C. H. degree of the Scottish Rite, and is also a Knight of Pythias and Woodman. In 1891 he married Miss Jennie McClellan, of St. Louis.

The other partner in the business of the E. Stine & Son Undertaking Company is William M. McClure, who was admitted upon incorporation in 1906. He had been with the firm for eighteen years as a most trusted and capable employe, having come to Kansas City from Iowa. He, too, is a Mason and a Knight Templar. The firm is prominent, and its success is well merited by reason of its straightforward business methods.

ROBERT GREEN.

One noting the quietude of deportment and the easy dignity of Robert Green, now in the seventy-sixth year of his age, would hardly dream that fighting blood was once strong within him. Yet he is numbered among the heroes of the English wars in India and was rewarded by Queen Victoria for his bravery at the battle of Lucknow, receiving a medal for the unfaltering loyalty which he displayed in the siege, which is one of the most memorable in the military history of the world. His birth occurred at College Hill, in Nottinghamshire, England, June 28, 1833. His father, Joseph Green, was also a native of Nottingham, born in the town of Hucknall Torkard. For many years he was steward for the Duke of Portland and died in his native country. His wife bore the maiden name of Ann George and they were married and spent their entire lives in Nottinghamshire, where were born unto them five children: Jane, Robert, Eliza, John and Emily.

Robert Green had but limited opportunities for the acquirement of an education. When only nine years of age he aided in plowing and doing other work on the estates of the Duke of Portland and was there employed until the death of the duke, when Mr. Green was twenty-three years of age, the latter attending the funeral. When thirteen years of age he had entered upon an apprenticeship to the wheelwright and joiner's trade, but at nineteen his indenture papers were cancelled on account of illness and also on

account of the unkind treatment of his employer. At that time, 1852, he enlisted in the Second Battalion of the Sixtieth Royal Rifles but purchased his discharge at the end of a year. On the 5th of February, 1856, however, he joined the Royal Horse Artillery at Woolwich as a wheelwright and served during the Crimean war. About December, 1856, he was assigned to F Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, under Colonel De Agler, lying at Camp Aldershot, where he remained until the troop was ordered back to Woolwich in July, 1857, to give up their horses and guns preparatory to sailing for India. On the 31st of July they went on board the steamship Scotland, which was lying at Woolwich dock, to receive and convey them to India to assist in putting down the mutiny there. On the following day, the 1st of August, the steamer proceeded down the river Thames to Falmouth to receive more supplies and this was the last point touched in England. The first night on the sea was frightfully stormy. The fifth day out they hove in sight of the Madeira Islands and six weeks later sighted Cape Good Hope. The steamer then anchored in Table Bay, where they remained for four or five days taking on coal and provisions. On the night of November 15, 1857, they anchored in the Hugla river, eight or ten miles from Calcutta, and soon afterward landed at the city from flatboats. They proceeded to Benares, where the cook put poison in their gruel. The troops being equipped there, they moved on to Cawnpore, where an attacking army was formed under the command of General Sir Cullen Campbell. There the horse of one of the officers bolted with him into the enemy's lines. His men started to follow but were recalled and a few minutes later the head of the unfortunate officer was stuck on a pole and flaunted in the faces of the English. The troops fought in and about Lucknow until after the close of the war, eighteen months later. They went through jungles and it was not an unusual thing for one of the tigers of that district to jump upon one of the men and make off with him.

Mr. Green continued to serve with the British army in India for about five years and three years after reaching that country he was joined by his wife, who accompanied him on his travels. Following the trouble at Lucknow the service, however, was largely that of garrison duty. He accompanied his command back to England, where he resided until he sailed for the United States in the spring of 1868, accompanied by his wife and children.

After six weeks' voyage from Liverpool they landed in New York and proceeded to Ontario, locating at St. Mary's, Canada, where they lived for two years. There Mr. Green followed the wheelwright's trade in the employ of the McCormick Threshing Machine Company. Later he removed to London, Canada, where he entered the services of the Great Western Railroad Company as foreman carpenter. After spending two years there he removed to Rochester, New York, where he was in charge of the works of the Pullman Car Company for the New York Central, the Michigan Central and the Great Western Railroad Companies. Subsequently he was sent to Niagara Falls by the Great Western, but on arriving there was dissatisfied with the outlook and removed to Dallas, Texas, where he engaged in various lines of business for five years. Going to Willis Point, Texas, he returned thence northward to Springfield, Missouri, where he entered the employ of the Fort Scott Railroad now a part of the Frisco system.

About 1881 Mr. Green removed with his family to Kansas City establishing his home on Flora street, near the old fair grounds. The removal had been made by wagon and during the first night they camped on the fair grounds while the father searched for a house into which he might move his family. Eventually he built a frame dwelling at No. 2122 Penn avenue and some years later erected a brick residence on this site. There Mr. Green continued to reside until he went to live with his son-in-law at No. 120 East Thirty-fourth street. He afterward bought a farm, where he lived for seven years but ten years ago he retired from active business life and has since spent his days in the enjoyment of well earned rest.

In the place of his nativity Mr. Green was married on the 31st of July, 1857, to Miss Susanna Beardhall, a daughter of William and Mary (Sneath) Beardhall. The death of Mrs. Green occurred July 17, 1892, and her grave was made in Paola cemetery. She was a devoted member of the Episcopal church and a lady of many good traits of heart and mind. The children of the family were as follows: Robert, born in 1862 in East India, married Mary Carwell, of Roseburg, Oregon, and they have two daughters, Esther and Roberta. He is an engineer and for twenty years has been with the Frisco Railroad. George, who was born in Woolwich garrison, in England, in 1864, married Lizzie Trigger and is employed by the Frisco Railroad while he makes his home at Springfield, Missouri. Clara, born at Musboro, Yorkshire, England, in 1866, is the wife of Thomas Brown of Kansas City. Ada, born at Heanor, Derbyshire, England, June 23, 1868, was married April 25, 1892, to George L. Wallace whose birth occurred at New Castle, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1868, and was educated at Neola and Des Moines, Iowa. He was six years of age when his parents removed to Keokuk, Iowa. His student life ended at the age of eighteen years, after which he engaged in teaching in western Kansas for a year and a half. He then entered the employ of the Standard Oil Company, which he represented at Des Moines, Omaha and Kansas City. Coming to this city about 1900, he afterward entered the employ of Pratt & Thompson as general agent and collector. Mr. Wallace and his family attend the Hyde Park Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee and in the work of which they are much interested. He belongs to Triple Link Lodge, No. 9. I. O. O. F., with which he has been identified for fifteen years. and he is also connected with the Modern Woodmen, the Knights of Pythias and is a charter member of the Modern Woodmen Camp. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have been born three children: Leslie Allen, born October 9, 1895; Alice F., February 9, 1897; and Marjorie, born June 14, 1900. In 1902 Mr. Wallace built his home at No. 120 East Thirty-fourth street, and it is here that Mr. Green resides with his daughter, her husband and their family. For ten years he has engaged in no business and is spending the evening of his days in well merited ease. His has been in many respects an eventful career, fraught with experiences which come to few. He met all of the hardships and trials incident to military life in the East Indies, knows what it means to campaign in the jungle and has also lived the quiet, uneventful life of the business man who day after day performs the duties which come to him and by

his fidelity and enterprise wins success. Mr. Wallace has made for himself a creditable name in business circles in Kansas City as a man of energy and determination and the family enjoy in full measure the respect and good will of a large circle of friends.

ROCHESTER C. COLGAN.

Rochester C. Colgan spent the last years of his life in honorable retirement in Kansas City, previous to which time he was closely associated with the agricultural and stock-raising interests of Jackson county. He was one of Kansas City's native sons, his birth having occurred in 1845 upon the present site of the Fifteenth street power house.

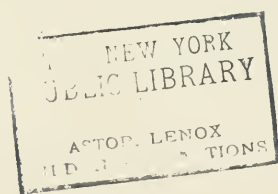
His parents were Thomas G. and Eliza (Campbell) Colgan, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, and from that state the father removed to Kansas City, where the family were residing at the time of the birth of Rochester C. Colgan. The same year, however, they removed to the vicinity of Lees Summit, where Thomas G. Colgan purchased a farm of four hundred acres. The land was entirely wild and unimproved, and in its midst he erected a log cabin, the family beginning life there in true pioneer style. All around them stretched a wild and undeveloped district, and toward the setting sun lay the great west, almost entirely destitute of habitations, that indicated that the white race were reclaiming it for the purposes of civilization. The family occupied a little log cabin until 1853, and then the little pioneer home was replaced by a frame residence. The father died in 1860, and the mother, long surviving him, passed away January 23, 1893.

Rochester C. Colgan was reared upon the farm, and early bore his share in the task of developing and cultivating the fields. During the period of the Civil war he and his mother returned to Kentucky, and while there he followed the carpenter's trade. He lived, however, almost continuously upon the old homestead for over fifty years, and followed farming and stock-raising, always keeping on hand good grades of horses, hogs and shorthorn cattle. His labors proved an effective element in transforming this property, secured in pioneer days, into one of the fine farms of the county, and his widow still has in her possession the land patents which were issued to Mr. Colgan's father, and were signed by Millard Fillmore. In the early days of the family's residence here they made their own candles, and upon the farm raised nearly everything which was used by the family, experiencing all of the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life, and occasioned by the fact that they were distantly remote from centers of civilization, where supplies could be easily procured.

In 1875, in Jackson county, Missouri, occurred the marriage of Rochester C. Colgan and Miss Emily R. Truman, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Anderson Truman. Her father was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, but came to Missouri in 1844, settling in Jackson county. Later he removed to Platte county, and afterward bought a farm fifteen miles south



R. C. COLGAN AND FAMILY.



of Kansas City, where he spent his remaining days. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Jane Holmes, and was a sister of Robert Holmes and a representative of one of the early families of Kansas City. Her brother owned a large farm in what is the best residence part of the city. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Colgan were born two sons and two daughters, Murray Truman, Myra Emily, Fred Chester Rock and Mary Virgil.

The family continued to reside upon the farm until 1895, when they removed to Kansas City, Mr. Colgan desiring to give his children the better educational advantages there offered. He then lived retired until his demise, having in the meantime accumulated a handsome property through his well directed efforts and industry. He passed away March 27, 1902, and in his death his wife and children lost a most devoted, faithful and loving husband and father. He never sought to figure prominently in public affairs, but was content to do his duty day after day as it came to him, and by reason of his fidelity and his honesty of purpose he gained the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. He had many friends in that section of the county in which he so long resided, and where the name of Colgan was ever honorably and favorably known from pioneer times. After her husband's demise Mrs. Colgan purchased a beautiful residence on Santa Fe place, but now leases that property. She and her children are still residents of Kansas City, where they are well known in social circles.

GILSON BERRYMAN GRAY.

Among those men who in banking circles are custodians of the public funds, which represent the vast business and private interests of Kansas City's residents, is numbered Gilson Berryman Gray, the vice president of the National Bank of the Republic. Born February 1, 1861, in Kansas City, the family home at that time being situated in the district bounded by what are now Main and Delaware, Sixth and Seventh streets. The business district was then on the river front and extended as far south as Fourth and Fifth streets. His father, James L. Gray, a native of Pennsylvania, and a pioneer resident of Jackson county, was serving as sheriff at the time of his death in 1872. He was descended from Scotch ancestry, although the family was established in Pennsylvania at an early day. His wife, Mrs. Harriett Rebecca (Thomas) Gray, a native of Kentucky, is still living, at the age of seventy-six years. Her ancestors were Virginians and several members of the family served with distinction in the Revolutionary war.

Gilson Berryman Gray was educated at Woodland College in Independence, Missouri, and following his school days became associated, in 1880, with banking interests and his entire life has been spent in or near Kansas City with the exception of a brief period of three years, when he sojourned in the south. In 1883 he became connected with the Citizens National Bank and there continued until 1898, when he became associated with the National Bank of Commerce. In 1899 he accepted the cashiership of the American

National Bank and after eight years' service resigned in 1907. In June of that year he assisted in organizing the National Bank of the Republic, of which he has since been vice president, and is also interested in several interior banks.

On the 6th of April, 1886, Mr. Gray was married in Aberdeen, Mississippi, to Miss Catherine Strong. Mrs. Gray is interested in music, art and literature, and many evidences of taste in those directions are seen in the Gray residence. Their home is situated on Gladstone boulevard, one of the finest thoroughfares in the city. They have three children, Catherine, Rebecca and Gilson B., Jr., aged respectively eighteen, sixteen and ten years.

Mr. Gray is a member of the Kansas City Club and of the Evanston Golf Club and his enjoyment of the sport furnishes him needed recreation from business cares. He is, moreover, deeply interested in the moral development of the city, is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association and was instrumental in the erection of its new building. He is likewise a member of the Independence Boulevard Christian church, in which he is serving as deacon and in its membership is known as a most active and zealous worker. Kansas City's welfare and upbuilding are matters which lie very close to his heart, for who does not take pride in what is accomplished in one's native city?

FREDERIC COLLINS JOHNSON.

Frederic Collins Johnson, president of the Kawno Wholesale Grocer Company of Kansas City, was born in Berkshire, Tioga county, New York, June 1, 1865. He was the second in a family of three sons and three daughters, and at the usual age began his education in the district schools of Tioga county. In 1884 he accepted a clerkship in the general mercantile store of Horatio Clark at Berkshire, New York, and in 1887 went to Beloit, Kansas, as accountant in the First National Bank, going from there to St. Joseph, Missouri, in September of the same year, where he took a position as bill clerk with the Nave & McCord Mercantile Company. In 1888 the company sent him out as traveling salesman, assigning to him northwest Missouri and southwest Iowa as a territory, which position he held until 1902, when he resigned and, accompanied by his wife and daughter, went to Europe, traveling in Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, France and England.

After their return Mr. Johnson accepted an office position tendered him by his former employers and so continued until May, 1904, when he resigned to come to Kansas City, where he purchased controlling interest in the Walker-Brewster Grocer Company, at that time conducting a combination wholesale grocery, produce and commission business. Disposing of his holdings in this company a year later, he organized the Kawno Wholesale Grocer Company, with F. C. Sheldon as president and Mr. Johnson as vice president and treasurer. In the early part of 1908 Mr. Sheldon withdrew from the presidency and Mr. Johnson became president, while Mr. Sheldon remained a director. Mr. Johnson's plan on entering the business was to inaugurate a new system

in the wholesale grocery line—one price to all—believing that fair and impartial dealing would insure greater success than the usual competitive methods. In establishing this unusual policy, the business lost one-tenth of its capital of fifty thousand dollars the first year, but, persevering, he has succeeded in building up a large and profitable business and one which enjoys a most enviable reputation. The company does an exclusive wholesale grocery business and confines its attention principally to the city trade.

On the 29th of May, 1894, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Etta Rawlings, of St. Joseph, Missouri. Mr. Johnson is a worthy and exemplary member of Charity Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Mitchell's Chapter, R. A. M., of St. Joseph, Missouri; also of the United Commercial Travelers. His religious belief is indicated by his membership in the Central Presbyterian church of this city. He is a large-hearted, broad-minded man, honorable in his purposes, kindly in his intentions, congenial in his companionship, and fearless in the administration of what he believes to be correct principles in merchandising.

JACOB L. LORIE.

Jacob L. Lorie, attorney at law of Kansas City, was born in Natchez, Mississippi, February 18, 1873, a son of Nathan and Sarah (Beekman) Lorie. The father was an Austrian by birth and in his childhood came to America. After attaining his majority he engaged in merchandising and when the country became involved in the Civil war he served as a soldier in the Confederate Army. He was also prominent in civic life and was judge of the county court and also county treasurer of Catahoula parish in Louisiana. In 1881 he came to Kansas City and engaged in the manufacture of furniture at First street and Lydia avenue until he retired from active business life in 1900. His wife is a daughter of Aaron Beekman, a school teacher, musician and Shakespearean scholar. The Beekman family is of German descent and one of the ancestors was a court painter to Napoleon III., while another belonged to the regiment of giants organized by Frederick the Great. To this same family belongs Bailey Gatzert, mayor of Seattle.

Jacob L. Lorie is the eldest of a family of three sons, his brothers being: Percy S., western representative of A. S. Valentine & Sons, manufacturers of cigars in Philadelphia; and Walter S., who is with the Abernathy Furniture Company of Kansas City. Brought to this city in early manhood Jacob L. Lorie pursued his education in the grade and high schools and was graduated with the class of 1891. He afterward entered the University of Michigan and completed a four years' literary course in 1895, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The following year he was graduated from the legal department with the Bachelor of Law degree, having completed six years' work in five years. While a high school student he was managing editor of the Luminary, the school paper, and for two years was president of the Central Literary Club. While at college he held various positions on the daily paper published by the university and during the last year was managing editor.

While thus serving he always had special wire service from all games of the university football and baseball teams, which was a new feature in newspaper publication by the university. He was also one of the founders of a fortnightly humorous magazine, called *Wrinkle*, of which he was assistant managing editor for two years. He likewise acted as one of the editors of the freshman annual, the *Oracle*, and was a member and officer of the Press Club and a contributor to all the college magazines. Early in life he planned for a journalistic career but through association with his room mate and others who were studying law, he became fascinated by the profession and decided to pursue a legal course although without intending to enter upon active practice at that time. However, before completing the course he determined to make the practice of law his life work and following his graduation returned home and was admitted to the bar in Jackson county in 1906. He had previously been admitted to the bar at Ann Arbor and in Kansas City he began practice.

Mr. Lorie has been continuously alone in his practice with the exception of a few years which he spent as assistant to Judge Elijah Robinson, during which time he was constantly in the court and assisted in trying every case defended by Judge Robinson for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, thus gaining much valuable experience in corporation practice. He now has a large general practice but specializes in commercial, real-estate and corporation law and has made a thorough study of these branches, gaining that comprehensive knowledge which is the basis of success, while in his application of legal principles he displays keen discernment.

Mr. Lorie is prominent in various social organizations. He belongs to the Progress Club, to the Kansas City Bar Association, to the University of Michigan Club and the grand lodge of the Independent Order of B'Nai Brith, an international fraternal and philanthropic organization, serving now as a member of its executive committee. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and he has delivered many addresses in support of its principles. He is also a frequent speaker at public gatherings and is always listened to with attention and interest. For five years he was a trustee of the United Jewish Charities of Kansas City and for eight years a trustee of B'Nai Jehudah synagogue. He represents a high type of the American citizen, keeping in touch with the trend of modern thought and his usefulness in the world is widely recognized aside from his professional interests.

JOHN NORTON.

John Norton, who throughout his life has followed the occupation of grading contractor and is now practically living retired, his sons having succeeded him in business although he still gives supervision to the business, was born in Europe and came to America when thirteen years of age. He has lived in Kansas City since 1876, having come from Lee county, Illinois, where he had made his home for some time. He was also for a period a resident of

McLean county, Illinois. Throughout his business life he has engaged in grading contracting and since coming to Kansas City has been connected with some of the largest contracts of the kind here. When the Chicago & Alton Railroad was being built he took a contract to grade three miles of their roadbed near the city. He has done most of the lowering and street grading for the city since his arrival here more than thirty years ago and until about four years ago he carried on the business himself but in 1903 he turned it over to his sons, Daniel D. and Frank F. Norton, who now employ from twenty to forty men and keep a number of teams for their work. The father still assists them by overseeing the work and giving to them valuable advice gleaned from his long years of experience.

Mr. Norton was married in Illinois in 1862 to Miss Margaret Holloran and unto them have been born ten children. In politics Mr. Norton is a democrat, having supported the party since he became a naturalized American citizen. From an early age he has been dependent upon his own resources and the secret of his success is found in his strong purpose, his unfaltering diligence and his close conformity to a high standard of commercial ethics.

WILLIAM MEYERS CHOUTEAU.

No history of Missouri would be complete without mention of the Chouteau family of which William Meyers Chouteau was a member. Moreover, he figured for a long period as a representative citizen of Jackson county, living here at a period when there was much that was picturesque and romance in the history of the west. He was born at what is known as the old Chouteau Ferry near St. Louis. His father, Frederick Chouteau, was one of three brothers, Francis Gesso, Cyprian and Frederick, who came to Kansas City at a very early day. They were sons of Pierre Chouteau, who came from France to America with members of the Laclede family and were among the first settlers of St. Louis, the names of Laclede and Chouteau both figuring in that city. Frederick Chouteau, like his brothers, engaged in the fur trade during the pioneer epoch in the history of this state, operating in St. Louis until he came to Kansas City, at which time he settled at what was then Westport but is now part of Kansas City. Both he and his wife spent their remaining days here and dispensed a liberal hospitality to the early settlers, while in the substantial improvement and upbuilding of the community Frederick Chouteau bore an active and helpful part.

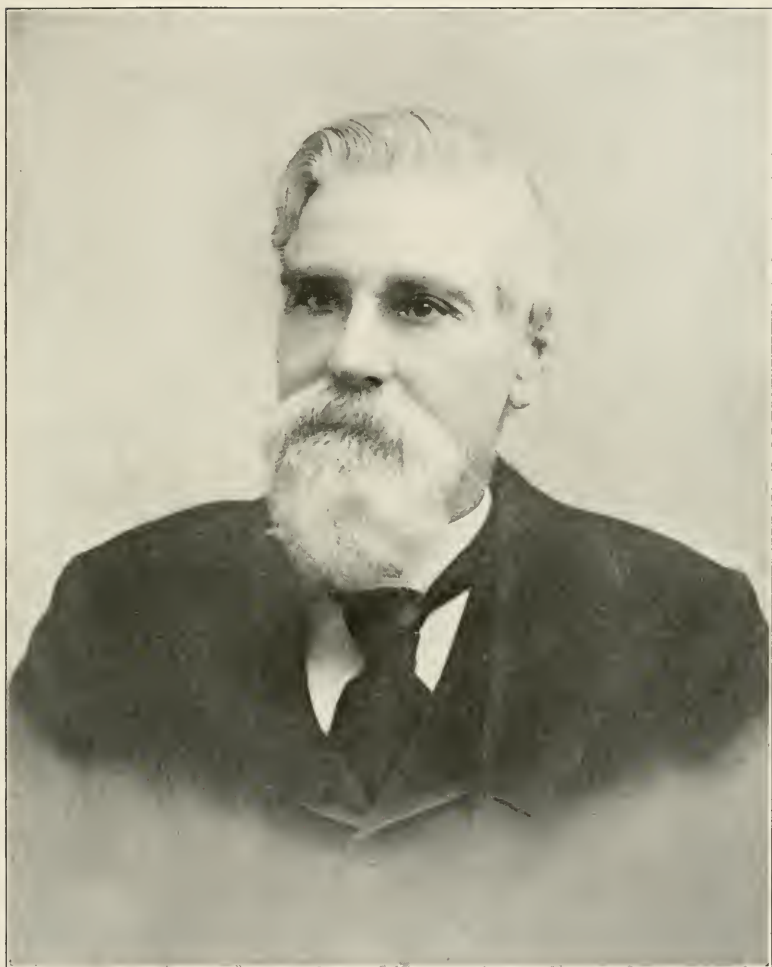
The boyhood days of William M. Chouteau were spent in a frontier district. For miles around stretched the unbroken prairie, few settlements having been made, while the great west beyond was almost an unexplored and unknown region. The advantages were comparatively few and he was educated at the Shawnee mission at Shawnee, Kansas. He received from the government an allotment near Holliday, Kansas, and when only a young man began farming there, thus contributing to the agricultural development of the district. While residing there he was married to Miss Addie McFar-

land, a native of Shawnee, Kansas, and a daughter of Oliver and Amelia (Lovelace) McFarland. The father removed from Boonville, Missouri, to Shawnee in an early day and conducted business there as a cabinet-maker during the remainder of his life. He was also a soldier and served throughout the war. Both he and his wife died at Shawnee. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Chouteau were born four children: Laura, the wife of E. M. Skinner, a traveling salesman residing at Vinita, Indian Territory; Bessie L., who lives with her mother; Jess, who married Ollie Witt and is a carpenter living at No. 4012 Mercier street, Kansas City; and Mabel L., at home.

For twelve years after his marriage Mr. Chouteau carried on general agricultural pursuits on a farm near Holliday, Kansas, and then removed to Vinita, Indian Territory, where he engaged in general merchandising for sixteen years, conducting a successful business there. Becoming ill he was an invalid during the last eleven years of his life but he continued in business in Vinita until about 1900, when he sold out and came to Kansas City, where the last five years of his life were spent in honorable retirement from labor. His death occurred here February 3, 1905, and his remains were interred in the Forest Hill cemetery. His political allegiance was given to the democracy, and he was reared in the faith of the Catholic church. Mrs. Chouteau, however, is a member of the Westport Baptist church. Since her husband's death she has sold their home on McGee street, and in 1903 built her present fine residence at No. 3942 Mercier street, where she and her two daughters reside. The Chouteaus are a most prominent family of Kansas City, and their labors have been an element in the early upbuilding and substantial progress of this part of the country. William Chouteau was an enterprising business man and a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family, and his memory is yet cherished by many friends as well as the immediate members of his own household.

MRS. EMMA J. EDWARDS.

Mrs. Emma J. Edwards is well known in business and art circles in Kansas City, for she is engaged in teaching china painting and is also the owner of the Edwards cutlery store. These facts and also the further fact that she is a representative of one of the oldest families here well entitle her to mention in this volume. Her grandfather, John Self, came to Kansas City from Kentucky by wagon in 1830—or rather came to the present site of the city, for there was nothing here but a little trading post, which also served as a point from which the emigrants started over the trails to various points of the west and southwest. Over the great prairies roamed herds of deer, buffalo and antelope, and many tribes of Indians laid claim to districts as their immediate hunting grounds. John Self engaged in trading with the Indians and, seeing the prospect for future development in this part of the country, he became one of the original owners of the town site of Kansas City. His landed possessions included a farm where



DAVID S. SELF.

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the city market now stands, and with the early development of municipal interests here he was closely associated. He had great faith in the city and its future and rejoiced in what was accomplished in lines of development and progress, remaining an interested witness of the city's growth up to the time of his death, which occurred when he was eighty-four years of age. In early manhood he had wedded Miss Travis, of Kentucky.

Their son, David S. Self, father of Mrs. Edwards, was born in Kansas City and pursued his education here. In the early days before the building of railroads, when all transportation was done by private conveyance, he freighted across the plains on the old Santa Fe trail, spending several years of his life in that way. He afterward went to the west, where for seven years he raised cattle on the range, and thus made a good start in the business world. Having prospered in that undertaking, he returned to Jackson county and invested his capital in a farm which embraces that part of the city now bordering Seventy-first street and Prospect avenue, including Forest Hill cemetery. With characteristic energy he began to till the soil and improve the farm, upon which he continued to spend his remaining days, while the old home is still in possession of the family, although much of the land has since been disposed of and has been sold as town lots. He remained a representative of agricultural interests here for a long period, and his last years were spent in honorable retirement, his death occurring on the 1st of April, 1896.

In March, 1862, in Kansas City, Mr. Self was married to Miss Louise A. Brumfield, a native of Missouri, and they became the parents of six children: Warren, now deceased; Emma J.; Mary B., the wife of L. B. Dryden; Cora B., the wife of John O. Riley; F. C.; and David S.

The father, David S. Self, Sr., was a democrat in his political views, and though he never sought nor desired office for himself, he was a staunch advocate of the principles of the party. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons, while his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church, and he assisted in building the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Kansas City and also the Westport church. In his death the community mourned the loss of one of its oldest native sons, and one who as the years passed by, bringing an increased population, always maintained his place as a foremost resident here, held in the highest respect by the old-time citizens and also by those with whom he became acquainted in later years.

Mrs. Edwards, whose name introduces this review, was born upon her father's farm within what is now the city limits of Kansas City, and pursued her education here and in the schools of Independence. In 1884 she gave her hand in marriage to George Shearer, a native of Kentucky, who was a farmer of Jackson county, Missouri, identified with agricultural interests until his demise in April, 1898. There were four children born unto them: David H., James E., Adeline J. and Georgia R. In 1903 Mrs. Shearer was again married, becoming the wife of John A. Edwards, who is engaged in buying and selling grain and in other business ventures in Kansas City. Four years ago Mrs. Edwards established what is known as the

Edwards Cutlery Store, and is also bringing her artistic talents to bear in a business way as a teacher of china painting. She has superior skill in this direction and has produced some most creditable work, proving most attractive from the artistic standpoint.

JOHN C. EGNER.

John C. Egner is the efficient chief of the fire department of Kansas City, and has brought his department up to a degree of efficiency scarcely equaled throughout the entire country. The laity does not realize what ability, alertness and business capacity are demanded of the fire chief of a great city. He must not only thoroughly understand the equipment of a fire fighting company, but must maintain such drill and discipline that his men are qualified at a moment's notice for the most serious emergencies that can occur in fighting the fire fiend. Marked business ability, executive force, keen discrimination and an ability to judge human nature—all these are essential qualifications in maintaining and controlling a fire department of the first order. Lacking in none of the requisite essentials of the efficient chief, John C. Egner well deserves the important and responsible position to which he has been called.

Born in Chicago, Illinois, November 29, 1860, he is a son of Charles and Mary A. (Pfund) Egner. The father was a member of the Chicago Volunteer Fire Company, No. 2, in the early days of that city, and is now a life member of the Firemen's Benevolent Association of Chicago. For many years he was connected with the packing business in the metropolis, and in 1870 removed to Kansas City, where he embarked in the packing business at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Walnut streets. At that time a lumberyard occupied adjacent territory, but there was little other business around him. He continued in the packing industry here for a number of years, but at length retired from active life, although he is still living in Kansas City.

John C. Egner attended the schools of Chicago to the age of twelve years, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Kansas City and continued his studies in the Humboldt school (now demolished), from which he was graduated. He then entered business life with his father, learning the business of butchering and sausagemaking. He attended the Kansas City Turn Verein, of which he was an active member for about five years, and the athletic training there received enabled him to take his next step in life. Wishing to see something of the country, he joined the old John Robinson circus as a gymnast and acrobat, traveling with that show from 1879 until 1883. On the 21st of March, 1884, he was appointed by Chief George C. Hale to a position in the fire department, being assigned to hook and ladder company, No. 1. He remained in the department until September, 1891, when he was appointed foreman, and in November of the same year was promoted to secretary and acting assistant chief. His promotion

to his present responsible position as chief of the department came on the 17th of December, 1906. He has labored earnestly and effectively not only for the efficiency of the department in fighting fires, but also for the welfare of the men. In 1891 a gymnasium was established at the old headquarters at Eighth and Walnut streets, and Mr. Egner was appointed instructor for the purpose of drilling both the old as well as the new firemen to keep them in excellent physical condition. In June, 1893, Chief Hale took a crew to London, England, with Mr. Egner as captain of the crew, and attended the great International Fire Congress held at Royal Agricultural Hall in London, where this crew won the laurels over all the foreign countries. In September, 1898, they participated in the national firemen's touring the laurels, and on the return trip gave exhibitions at the Crystal Palace held at the Trans-Mississippi exposition grounds in Omaha. Here they won the contest, taking first prize. They afterward attended the exposition in Paris, France, with the same crew, in August, 1900, again winning in London, England. It will be interesting in this connection to know something of the record made on these different occasions, and therefore we quote the following:

Time made by picked crew from the Kansas City, Missouri, fire department, known as "American Fire Team" who attended the International Fire Congress held at Royal Agricultural Hall, London, England, June 12th to 17th, 1893.

A skeleton engine house was erected, provided with brass sliding poles, and so constructed as to afford the audience plain view of the bunk room floor and all equipments necessary to represent a midnight turn out.

Men lying in bed, horses in stalls, standing fourteen feet from the collars of suspended harness. From tap of gong until complete hitch was made, the hind wheels clearing the door, with all men on apparatus. Time given by judges, $8\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

The best time made by any foreign company, under same conditions, was 1 minute $17\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

The American firemen also made what we term floor hitches, men on same floor with apparatus, horses in stalls, one man at each collar. From tap of gong until hitch was made complete, time, 1 2-5 seconds. Hitch made by two men.

Time made by picked crew from Kansas City fire department which participated in the National Fireman's Tournament held at Omaha, Nebraska, September 5th to 10th, 1898. (During Trans-Mississippi Exposition).

Time and conditions of quick turn out and contest, company consisting of five men:

Men in bed with bunkers off, horses hitched in stalls, fourteen feet from collars of suspended harness, one man allowed on apparatus floor. Start from pistol shot: Men turn out of bed, put on bunkers, come down sliding poles, hitch horses (hitch made by two men), drive one hundred yards to hydrant, make connections, lay one hundred and fifty feet of hose, break couplings, put on pipe and drop same to ground (all couplings water-

tight), couplings tightened with spanners (Fayh couplings used by Kansas City crew). Time from crack of pistol shot until pipe hit ground, 35½ seconds. Lincoln, Nebraska, time, 38½ seconds. (Screw couplings used.)

Pompier ladder contest, crew comprising five men, to use five pompier ladders and make chain of ladders to top of six-story tower, all men to enter the sixth-story window. Ladders placed in position on ground in front of tower, one man at each ladder, start from crack of pistol shot, scale the tower, time taken when last man enters the sixth-story window.

Kansas City, Missouri.....Time 1 minute 5 seconds

Denver, Colorado.....Time 1 minute 9¾ seconds

Omaha, Nebraska.....Time 1 minute 17½ seconds

Time made by picked crew from the Kansas City, Missouri, fire department, who participated at the Great International Fire Congress, held at the Paris Exposition, Paris, France, August 13 to 19, 1900.

TIME AND CONDITIONS OF CONTEST.

Crew consisting of fourteen men. Start from temporary engine house, with steam fire engine and wagon, carrying hose, pompier ladders and men. Engine allowed twenty pounds steam, horses hitched, run four hundred and forty yards to skeleton of seven-story building (supposed to be on fire), take suction with engine from water tank, lay three hundred and fifty feet of hose, make all connections, put on pipe and throw stream of water into fourth story; at same time life-saving crew to scale building with pompier ladders, carrying life lines, make fast the lines and rescue one person with line from seventh story and two persons from sixth story. This being done, water to be shut off, all hose, ladders and life line taken down and cleared from building; time taken when crew saluted jury; started by electric gong operated from jury stand.

Kansas City, Missouri.....Time 3 minutes 42 seconds

Milan Fire Brigade, Milan, Italy.....Time 10 minutes 12 seconds

Special exhibition was given on our return to London for the members of the London Press, at Crystal Palace, London, England.

The exhibition included quick hitching, making a run with engine, laying hose and throwing water (an English engine used).

The horses stationed on each side of engine (twenty feet from collars), harness lying on the ground, engine allowed twenty-five pounds steam. At the word "Go," horses were turned loose, hitch to engine, all men on board, run two hundred yards to water tank, take suction with engine, lay out one hundred feet hose, made all connections, time taken when water showed at nozzle. Time 35 seconds. Timed by a committee from London Press.

N. B.—All of the above records with the exception of the special exhibition at Crystal Palace, are recorded in the New York Clipper Annual.

Chief Egner has been in the service in Kansas City for twenty-three years, has been the prime mover in promoting the athletic developments of the boys and in keeping everything thoroughly modern in connection with the department. He is a member of the Firemen's Relief Association, also of Hum-

boldt Lodge, No. 4, K. P., Heroine Lodge, No. 104, A .F. & A. M., and is a life member of the Kansas City Social Turn Verein.

On the 27th of September, 1887, Mr. Egner married Miss Alice Clark, of Kansas City, and they have a son and a daughter, Carl C. and Olga M. Egner.

ALBERT M. SILLS.

Albert M. Sills is a member of the firm of Sills, Northup & Company, operating extensively in real estate in Kansas City. His keen business discernment and sound judgment are elements in his success, for he is seldom, if ever, at error in estimating the value of property and its possible rise or diminution in price. He was born in Sillsville, Lenox county, Canada, January 28, 1855.

His father, D. Sills, was a prominent man of that place, and his grandfather, the Rev. John Sills, was a leading minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, who, a native of Kingston county, removed to Lenox county in early life, becoming one of the pioneer residents of that locality. It was in his honor that the town of Sillsville was named. He reared four sons, including D. Sills, the father of our subject, and Daniel Sills, who became prominent grain merchants, while the other two, William and John Sills, followed in the professional footsteps of their father and became clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal church. The American ancestors came originally from Germany, where the name was Von Sells. They settled first in the United States and afterward removed to Canada. The mother of Albert M. Sills was Eleanor Alice (Thompson) Sills, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and a member of a Quaker family who came to America during her early girlhood.

Albert M. Sills is one of a family of five children, and in the public schools of his native town acquired his education to the age of sixteen years, when he entered the book store of a brother-in-law as clerk, there remaining until he was twenty years of age. He next became connected with his father in the grain trade, and in February, 1878, when twenty-three years of age, he crossed the border into the United States to enjoy the larger business opportunities with its livelier competition and advancement more quickly secured. Making his way to Kansas City, he filled various positions in the freight department of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company until 1880, acting as chief clerk at the time of his resignation. In the fall of 1880 he withdrew from railroad service to enter the field of real-estate operation, joining W. H. Craig under the firm style of W. H. Craig & Company. In 1886 they admitted C. M. Northup to a partnership, and upon the death of Mr. Craig in 1890 the firm was reorganized as the Sills, Northup & Company. Their first important deal was the handling of the Dundee place, a tract of one hundred acres, formerly the city fair grounds, which they platted and sold in town lots for one million dollars. Among their more recent additions are Dundee Park, Kingston Place, Graham's Addition, Meadow Hill, Fair-

land Heights and Fairland Addition, the latter being the personal property of Mr. Sills. He has confined his business interests and activity entirely to real estate, in which he is heavily interested, and in connection with a general real-estate business the firm does a loan, fire insurance and rental business.

The home of Mr. Sills is located at Seventy-third street and Troost avenue, in the midst of a valuable tract of land of twenty acres. He was married on the 10th of October, 1878, to Miss Fannie Muir, a daughter of William Muir, a dry-goods merchant of Hamilton, Canada. They have five children: John Muir, a resident civil engineer of the Frisco Railroad at Springfield, Missouri; William C., a photographer of St. Louis; Albert C., who is a student in a business college; and Katharine M. and Fannie E., both at home. The parents are members of the Independence Avenue Methodist Episcopal church and are interested in all that tends to uplift humanity and promote the moral progress of the world. Mr. Sills is public spirited, and is a very liberal donor to many public and charitable movements. No good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his cooperation in vain. In politics he is a republican, and he belongs to the Merchants & Manufacturers Association. He has carefully planned his advancement, and has accomplished it by reason of his faithfulness, his close application and his stalwart, unfaltering energy.

NATHAN W. PUTNAM.

Nathan W. Putnam, numbered among the pioneer residents of Kansas City, was born in Johnstown, Fulton county, New York, March 12, 1830. The family traces their ancestry back to the same root as General Israel Putnam of Revolutionary war fame. The grandfather, Aaron Putnam, an extensive farmer and slave owner, died in New York. His son, John A. Putnam, father of Nathan W. Putnam, was also a native of Fulton county, New York, where he followed the occupation of farming. He wedded Diantha M. Wells and died when his son, Nathan W., was seventeen years of age. The mother afterward married again.

Nathan W. Putnam was the only son and second child in a family of nine children. He pursued a public-school education in his youth while spending his boyhood days upon the home farm. The summer months were largely devoted to work in the field and meadows, but the opportunities of the west proved a strong attraction for him, and at the age of twenty years he left his old home in the Empire state and came to Missouri, making the journey by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo, thence around the lakes to Ohio. His mother and sisters came with him and settled in southeastern Missouri. Here Mr. Putnam in early manhood started out in life, possessed of energy and determination, and as the years have passed he has achieved a creditable measure of success.



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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

He was married in 1859 to Miss Sarah A. Smith a native of Missouri, and they began their domestic life in Sioux City, Iowa. About forty years ago they removed to Kansas City, where Mr. Putnam established a coal and feed business, which he carried on for ten or twelve years. On the expiration of that period he sold out and purchased a tract of land, upon which he built houses for speculative purposes. His operations in real estate have proven profitable and have brought to him a good financial return, enabling him now to live retired. In 1887 he took up his abode on Troost avenue and Fifty-fourth street, where he now makes his home, and his activity, enterprise, keen business discernment and judicious investment in former years make it possible for him to enjoy the comforts and many of the luxuries of life without further recourse to labor.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Putnam have been born five children, but Pearl, the eldest, died in Colorado. Edward is a resident of that state. Mary E. is now the wife of Harry Ashcroft. Gertrude is the wife of N. I. Banta, of Kansas City; and Ralph W. is living in Jackson county, Missouri. The parents are members of the Howard Memorial Methodist Episcopal church, and their lives have been guided by the teachings of that denomination and are in full accord therewith. Mr. Putnam has been a lifelong democrat, and served as county recorder and as county treasurer in Woodbury county, Iowa, where he lived for five years. He also filled the position of postmaster there, and was always loyal to the trust reposed in him, discharging his duties with promptness, fidelity and capability. He has now reached the seventy-eighth milestone on life's journey, and by reason of well spent years receives the respect, unqualified confidence and high esteem of all who know him.

WILLIAM J. SMITH.

The steady growth and development which have characterized Kansas City find an exponent in the life and record of William J. Smith, who, becoming identified with its interests when its population did not exceed five thousand, has steadily expanded his business concerns proportionate to the growth of the city, and is today known as one of its most prominent and representative men. He was born near New York city in 1836, a son of James Smith, who died when the subject of this review was but six years of age. He frequently sat in the church wherein Washington Irving was also a worshiper, and he pursued his education in Irving Institute at Tarrytown, which was immortalized through Irving's legend of the Sleepy Hollow. At the age of sixteen years he left the Empire state, accompanying his mother and stepfather on their removal westward to Peoria county, Illinois. His mother bore the maiden name of Frances Wood and was also a native of New York. After living for some time in Illinois, she and her daughter came to Kansas City and her last days were here passed.

William J. Smith arrived in Kansas City in the spring of 1866 and established the first store here for the sale of wagons, agricultural implements and seeds. He was located at the east side of Market Square for a number of years, conducting business under the firm name of Smith & Keating, at which time the population was only about five thousand. In 1879 the firm built a large warehouse on the west bottoms and moved thereto, enlarging their business to a considerable extent in order to meet the growing demands of the trade. As the city expanded their business also grew and justified the erection of a second warehouse. They also extended their efforts to other localities, establishing branch stores at Wichita, and Fort Scott, Kansas, and St. Joseph, Missouri. In fact, this became one of the important commercial houses of the west, successfully conducted by the firm of Smith & Keating until 1887, when they sold out to the Kingman, Moore Company.

In 1885 Mr. Smith turned his attention to city railway interests in the building of the Kansas City Cable Railroad, becoming president of the company which constructed the line from the depot to Woodland avenue by way of Eighth street. The company also built the Troost avenue line and the line on Summit street, and operated all three. Mr. Smith likewise became president of the Grand avenue line and in 1894, after long and successful connection with street railway building and operation, disposed of his interests. In 1900 he established the business now conducted under the style of the Smith & Sons Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of grading tools, such as plows, rock crushers, road rollers and scrapers for railroad and township work. This business has proved profitable from the beginning, and the trade has constantly and steadily grown until it has reached large proportions. In addition to the business handled from the main house in Kansas City, they have branch agencies in Atlanta, Georgia, Los Angeles, California, Oakland, California, Portland, Oregon, Seattle and Spokane, Washington, and Boise, Idaho. The factory in Kansas City is six hundred by one hundred and twenty feet, located at the intersection of Lydia and Guinotte streets, and is thoroughly equipped with the latest improved machinery necessary for the successful conduct of the business. Employment is now furnished to eighty men, and Mr. Smith is starting his sons in the business with him, giving them the benefit of his practical experience and wise counsel in business matters. From time to time he has made extensive investments in real estate, and for twenty years was the owner of a home at Ninth and Locust streets, after which he purchased his present residence at No. 3000 Troost avenue. To this he has made substantial improvements, and it is today pointed out to visitors as Kansas City's most palatial home.

In 1877 occurred the marriage of William J. Smith and Miss Elizabeth Bussell, a native of New York. They have nine children, eight of whom are living: William, who is now in business with his father; Serena, the wife of Ellison Neal; Frances, the wife of Emil Bachman; Elizabeth; Edward, of the Smith Manufacturing Company; Alice, who is a student in Wellesley College; and Mabel and Marian, at home. The children have been provided with the best educational advantages attainable and have

traveled extensively abroad, thus greatly adding to their knowledge as well as pleasure.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Manufacturers Club, and without invidious distinction may be termed one of the foremost residents of Kansas City. In fact, his name has become synonymous with enterprise and business progress here. His political allegiance is given the republican party and his religious faith is indicated by his attendance at the Episcopal church. His career forcibly illustrates what may be accomplished by determination and energy in a land where all avenues are open and exertion is untrammelled, but, as a prominent financier has expressed it, "Success depends upon the opportunity and the man—but first the man," and while America gives excellent chances to every individual, it is by reason of inherent force of character, indomitable and laudable ambition, anflagging energy and intuitive perception that William J. Smith has gained a place among those who are leaders in the business circles of the west.

CHARLES E. WALDRON.

Charles E. Waldron, one of the well known grain merchants of Kansas City, being the proprietor of the Waldron Grain Company, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, May 6, 1876. His parents were, Charles E. and Anna (Lowe) Waldron, who are mentioned on another page of this volume. He acquired his education in the public schools of St. Louis and Kansas City, being but fourteen years of age at the time of his arrival here.

In 1894 Mr. Waldron began his business career in the humble capacity of office boy in the establishment of Hall & Robinson, grain dealers, and has ever since been connected with this line of activity. As he demonstrated his capability and faithfulness in the discharge of the duties assigned him, he won successive promotions until he became confidential office man. In 1903 the firm of Hall & Robinson, which was located in the present Board of Trade building, was succeeded by the Hall Baker Grain Company, Mr. Waldron remaining with the latter concern until May, 1907, when he secured a seat on the Board of Trade, and on the 1st of June, 1907, started out in business on his own account as senior partner in the firm of Waldron & Evans, which was succeeded by the Waldron Grain Company, now one of the active concerns on the Board of Trade. Mr. Waldron is a young man of enterprise and progressive spirit and well merits the success which has crowned his efforts, displaying sound judgment and excellent executive ability in the management of his business affairs. He has served as vice president of the Pacific Elevator Company since its inception in June, 1903, and is recognized as a prominent factor in the grain circles of the city.

On the 21st of October, 1903, Mr. Waldron was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Caroline Bacon, of Kansas City, a daughter of Judge Langston Bacon, and unto them have been born two children, Amanda Caroline and Martha Elizabeth. Our subject is independent in politics, voting for

the men whom he believes best qualified for office without regard to party ties. He is a member of the Travelers Protective Association, and his religious faith is indicated by his identification with Grace Episcopal church.

WILLIAM LAWSON BARTLETT.

The qualities of manhood which William Lawson Bartlett displayed during an active life were such as commended him to the confidence and trust of all with whom he was associated. His life record covered about forty-one years, and though he was called hence in the midst of an active and useful career he left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name and a memory that will ever be cherished.

He was born in Natchez, Mississippi, November 8, 1864, a son of a noted divine, the Rev. Dr. William F. V. Bartlett of the First Presbyterian church of Lexington, Kentucky. The father was born in Portland, Maine, and was a graduate of Yale College. Removing to the south at the outbreak of the Civil war, he joined the Confederate army as a chaplain and following the close of hostilities engaged in teaching school in Natchez, Mississippi. While there he formed the acquaintance of the lady who afterward became his wife and who was at that time one of his pupils. Following his marriage he entered the Presbyterian ministry and was called to the pastorate of a church at Natchez. Later he removed to Lexington, where he was pastor of the First Presbyterian church for over thirty years and became recognized as one of the strongest and ablest representatives of the Presbyterian clergy. Yale College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity and he was widely recognized as a man of broad and scholarly attainments, who in his labors was not denied the full harvest nor the after-math. In his death, which occurred in Lexington in 1894, the church lost one of its most gifted representatives, his city was one of its most honored residents. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Moore, was a representative of a prominent old southern family and died in Lexington prior to her husband's demise. They were the parents of William L., of this review; Fred, deceased; Jane, who is living in Peoria, Illinois; Morris, of Lawrenceburg, Kentucky; George, whose home is in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Paul, of Chicago.

William L. Bartlett pursued his education in Natchez and in Lexington, Kentucky, being a graduate of the State College of the latter city. He was married there, on the 17th of September, 1889, to Miss Lottie Nichols, of Lexington, a daughter of Nelson A. Nichols, now a real-estate dealer of Kansas City.

Following his marriage Mr. Bartlett engaged in the coal and feed business for seven years and then removed to Rolling Fork, Mississippi, where he had the general management of the business of the D. L. Moore Lumber Company, the largest enterprise of this character in the south. He continued with that house for eight years or until the time of his death, which

occurred March 13, 1905, his remains being interred in the Elmwood cemetery of Kansas City. He was a man of many excellent and exemplary traits of character. He held membership with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias and gave his political allegiance to the democracy. Moreover he was a man of high principles, whose life was in conformity with Christian teachings and with his professions as a member of the Presbyterian church. All who knew him esteemed him for his many sterling traits of character and his death was the occasion of the deepest regret to many friends as well as his immediate family.

Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett were the parents of two sons. Nelson Vincent, born in Lexington, April 13, 1891, was educated in the public schools of Mississippi and in the Central Business College at Kansas City. He is now in charge of the stationery department of the store of Evans & Smith, dealers in drugs, sundries and stationery in Kansas City; William Lawson, born in Lexington, Kentucky, October 13, 1901, is yet under the parental roof. Like her husband, Mrs. Bartlett is a Presbyterian in religious faith, her membership being now with the Central Presbyterian church of Kansas City, in which she takes a most active and helpful part. Following her husband's demise she returned to Kansas City with her two sons and erected here a pleasant home at No. 2603 Garfield street.

CHARLES E. HEITE.

Charles E. Heite, vice president of the W. L. Rock Flower Company, was born in Shelbyville, Illinois, in 1869, a son of E. T. and Martha (Ray) Heite, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Indiana. In the year 1880 the father brought his family to Kansas City, locating at Thirty-second and Charlotte streets, where he established a florist business, there continuing until 1898, when he removed to the country, where he is still engaged in business in the same line.

Charles E. Heite was a youth of eleven years when the family removed from Illinois to this city, and in the public schools here he largely acquired his education. In his youth he assisted his father in the greenhouse and has always continued in this line of business. In 1892 he became a partner of his father and so continued until 1900, when he joined Mr. Rock at their present location in the organization of the W. L. Rock Flower Company, of which Mr. Rock is president, Mr. Heite vice president, and A. M. Clarke secretary. They conduct one of the largest business enterprises of the kind in the west, having one hundred thousand feet under glass. Here they raise the finest roses, carnations, chrysanthemums and other flowers and also have fifteen acres outside in flowers. They employ twenty-five men in all and sell to the retail trade in a downtown store, having a fine business not only in cut flowers but also in potted plants. They do floral decorative work for weddings and receptions and make all kinds of floral designs. From the beginning their business has steadily increased. Mr. Heite's broad prac-

tical experience contributing in substantial measure to the success of the enterprise.

In 1902 Mr. Heite was married in Kansas City to Miss Annie Meyers, a native of Chicago, and a daughter of J. F. Meyers. They have one child, Charles E. Mr. Heite belongs to the Kansas City Casting Club, an association which indicates his favorite recreation. He is a man of good business ability, keen discernment and executive force and in controlling and enlarging his business he has wrought along modern business lines, at all times conforming his methods to a high standard of commercial ethics.

J. H. LIPSCOMB.

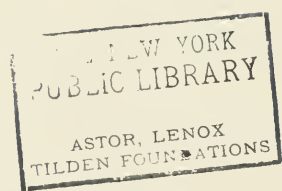
J. H. Lipscomb, a former member of the Kansas City City bar, who is now devoting his time and energies to the real-estate business, in which connection he has secured a good clientage, is one of Jackson county's native sons.

His father, Joel Lipscomb, came to this county in 1837, before Kansas City had an existence and when the entire countryside was an almost barren district. The little village stood near the river but for miles around stretched uncultivated acres still belonging to the government. He was born in Madison county, Kentucky, October 21, 1813, and arrived in this county in 1839. His life had much of good in it for the early settlers and proved an element in the upbuilding of Westport and subsequently of Kansas City. Mr. Lipscomb filed a claim to one hundred and sixty acres of land seven miles south of Kansas City. On the 1st of September, 1840, he married Miss Henrietta Simpson Harris, a daughter of John and Henrietta (Simpson) Harris, her father being one of the early settlers of this district, while his quarter section of land is now the site of Hyde Park. The wedding ceremony of the young couple took place in a log house which was the home of John Harris and was situated about one hundred and fifty yards north and a little east of the present Westport high school building.

Following his marriage Joel Lipscomb returned to Kentucky, where he remained for a year but his enthusiasm for the west had been aroused and he returned and shortly afterward entered one hundred and sixty acres of land about eight miles south of this city, where he erected his home and reared his family, there spending his entire life except during the period of the Civil war, when he was in the south. Mr. Lipscomb died upon his farm which he chose as a place of residence in his early manhood, his death occurring December 27, 1893. Unto him and his wife were born ten children, three of whom died in infancy. The two eldest sons, William and Nathan, entered the southern army when they were respectively eighteen and nineteen years of age. William was killed in the battle of Vicksburg and Nathan survived to the end of that unfortunate conflict and returned to Jackson county, Missouri, where he built his home, as did his father before him, and became one of the most respected farmers in the county. Since the death of Joel Lipscomb



JOEL LIPSCOMB.



his heirs have sold the old homestead to P. D. Ridenour, of Kansas City, who now owns it, but from pioneer times to the present the name of Lipscomb has figured in the records of Jackson county, synonymous with progressive citizenship and with business enterprise and integrity.

J. H. Lipscomb acquired a public-school education and began preparation for the legal profession as a law student in the office and under the direction of Judge F. M. Black, with whom he continued his reading for over four years. In 1878 he was admitted to the bar and a year later formed a partnership with J. S. Rust, which continued up to 1905, when the firm was dissolved, Mr. Lipscomb severing his connection with the bar and entering the real-estate business. In this field he has operated quite extensively, has negotiated many important realty transfers and has thus in direct measure contributed to the welfare and business development of the city.

Mr. Lipscomb also figures prominently in Kansas City as a stalwart supporter of the democracy, yet he is not an active party worker, neither has he sought the rewards of office for his party fidelity. He has, however, served for two terms as secretary of the board of election commissioners. During the Spanish-American war he was appointed to fill a vacancy occasioned by the former commissioner joining the army and on the expiration of that term he was reappointed by Governor Stephens.

Mr. Lipscomb was married in 1879 to Miss Dora A. Crumbaugh, and they have three children. Having spent his entire life in this county, Mr. Lipscomb is widely known and that he has displayed many commendable characteristics is indicated by the fact that among those who have known him from boyhood are numbered his staunchest friends. He has a wide acquaintance, having spent his entire life here, while his professional and business interests have brought him into contact with many. He is an alert, enterprising man, possessing the progressive spirit that characterizes the times and while making for himself a creditable position in the business world, he is also mindful of the duties and obligations of citizenship.

JERE STEPHEN LILLIS.

Jere Stephen Lillis was the youngest bank president in the United States when he became the chief executive officer of the Western Exchange Bank of Kansas City. The ability and clear conception which he has displayed in financial circles makes him the peer and associate of those who are many years his senior and yet who entertain the highest respect for his sound judgment, keen discrimination and capable management. He has passed through consecutive stages of development and advancement, putting his powers to the practical test and learning by experience to place a correct valuation upon the opportunities and advantages offered. Born in Lexington, Missouri, December 3, 1865, he is one of the eleven children of James and Margaret (Jordan) Lillis.

His father, a general railroad contractor, was a native of Ireland, who in his boyhood came to America and was reared in the Green Mountain state. He removed westward to Missouri prior to the Civil war and served as a colonel in the state militia during the period of hostilities. Following the close of the war he engaged in contracting with General Joe Shelby, and in 1882 came to Kansas City and in connection with William J. Smith built the first cable railroads of Kansas City, of Omaha and Denver. About ten years have passed since his demise. Of the family of eleven children all are still living and the Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Lillis, a brother of our subject, is now a bishop of the Leavenworth diocese and resides in Kansas City, Kansas.

Jere S. Lillis spent his boyhood days in Lexington, Missouri, to the age of sixteen, when he came to Kansas City and completed his education in private schools, pursuing a three years' college course in Atchison, Kansas. He was graduated in 1884 and throughout the period of his business career has been identified with banking interests. His early connection with financial affairs was the private banking firm of H. S. Mills & Son at Sixth and Delaware streets. He had been with the house for four years when it was incorporated under the name of Bank of H. S. Mills and Mr. Lillis became its cashier. His purchase of stock from time to time enabled him to secure control of the bank in 1892 and he changed its name to the Western Exchange Bank, of which he has since been the president. This has become one of the strong and reliable financial enterprises of the city, the safe, conservative policy which was instituted by Mr. Lillis having always been maintained in its management and control. In addition to his banking interests Mr. Lillis has also had charge of the family estate and has engaged extensively in the purchase and sale of realty, confining his operations in this line to the best business property of the city. His attention has been devoted entirely to his banking and real-estate interests and he has become connected with no business venture which he has not personally managed nor in which he has not attained most gratifying success. His labors in the building and in the improvement of real estate have contributed in large measure to the promotion of Kansas City along substantial lines. To him is due almost entirely the credit for starting the tide of business toward McGee and East Twelfth streets and thus broadening the business district in that direction.

Mr. Lillis has never had any desire for public life and the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him. He is connected with all of the banking associations and with the Merchants & Manufacturers Association, while in more specifically social lines he is connected with the Kansas City, the Country, the Elm Ridge and the Evanston Golf Clubs. He is also a member of the Malta Bend Gun Club and finds his chief recreation in golfing or with the automobile, and when opportunity offers for more extended rest he employs his time in travel, sojourning for a month or two each winter in California or in Florida. Music, too, has great attraction for him and he makes opportunity for the cultivation of those graces of character which promote culture and give one the broader view of life

that cannot be attained when interests are concentrated entirely along business lines. His political support is given to the democracy and his religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church. A man of fine physique and athletic build, he is pleasant and genial in manner but modest and unassuming in deportment. The consensus of public opinion, however, accords him notable prominence as a financier.

WILLIAM TOBENER.

William Tobener, for many years connected with the tobacco trade of Kansas City, is now living retired save for the supervision which he gives to his property interests, for in former years he invested quite largely in city real estate. He is one of the nine children born unto Henry and Sophia Tobener. The father died in St. Louis in 1849, when his son William was about eleven years of age. The latter's birth occurred in 1838, and in 1848 he accompanied his parents on their emigration to the new world, the voyage being made in a sailing vessel which was six weeks in reaching the harbor of New Orleans.

William Tobener remained in St. Louis until 1852, when at the early age of fourteen years he crossed the plains with an ox-team to Eldorado county, California, making the long and tedious journey over the hot, sandy stretches and through the mountain passes until he gained the Pacific slope. There he went through the usual experiences of the miner in California in early days. For fourteen years he was engaged in mining and was quite successful. Returning to the Mississippi valley he located in Kansas City in 1866 and entered the cigar and tobacco business in connection with his brother Henry under the firm name of H. Tobener & Brother on Grand avenue, where they successfully carried on trade until 1880. The partnership was then dissolved and Mr. Tobener began business on his own account at Fifteenth and Grand avenue, where he remained for six years. He then bought one hundred and thirty-two feet on Fifteenth street and seventy-five feet on Cherry street and in 1890 erected a large two-story brick building for store and living rooms. He also built other flats and is the owner of ninety feet on Fifteenth street farther east. From time to time he has invested in realty and from his property he now derives a good income. His home is at No. 1430 Cherry street, where he is still living, and although he has retired from the tobacco trade he is kept comfortably busy with the supervision of his real-estate interests.

Mr. Tobener was married in Kansas City in 1867 to Miss Barbara Selman, who was born in New York but in early girlhood came to this city with her father, John Selman, the journey being made by boat. For some years Mr. Selman was coroner of Jackson county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Tobener were born seven children, of whom five survive, namely: Henry W., George, Mrs. Fredrica McAuley, Mrs. Frances Kane and Mrs. Louise Woods. The

wife and mother died in 1901, leaving many friends as well as her immediate family to mourn the loss.

Mr. Tobener is one of the two surviving charter members of Temple Lodge, No. 299, A. F. & A. M., and has always been much interested in the work of this society. He is, moreover, one of the well known democrats of the city and has been a delegate to the conventions of the party for over thirty-five years. He is not, however, a politician in the sense of office seeking, although he served as weight and measure inspector under Mayor Milton McGee. His life has been varied in its phases and experiences. Born across the water, spending his early boyhood in St. Louis, and his youth and early manhood upon the frontier of the far west, he has come to enjoy in the evening of life a well earned rest without further recourse to labor, save for the supervision of the property he has acquired and from which he derives a good annual income.

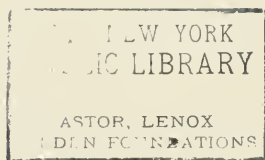
M. FREEMAN SMITH.

M. Freeman Smith is secretary of Atmospheric Condensation Company of Kansas City. Since entering upon his business career he has made good use of his opportunities and has improved his advantages, so that his business life has been marked by steady progress. He was born March 26, 1865, in Dowagiac, Michigan, a son of Mason F. and Katharine (McIntosh) Smith. His literary education was completed in the high school of South Haven, Michigan, from which he was graduated on the 1st of June, 1884. Since that time he has learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience and his keen observation and retentive memory have greatly broadened his knowledge. He entered commercial life as an employe in a wholesale clothing house in Chicago and later eagerly embraced the opportunity of engaging in business on his own account as a merchant of Rocky Ford, Colorado.

In May, 1903, he came to Kansas City as representative of the Railway Commercial Cabinet & File Company of Chicago, and subsequently became a member of the Atmospheric Condensation Company, assuming management of the sales department. This company is an advocate of the superiority of steam condensation by means of saturating air as a cooling agent and has control of the flask system patented by Arthur Pennell for utilizing properties of saturating air for the liquifying of steam for ice making purposes. This system the company recommends as especially economical and therefore desirable. Among the important things claimed for it are also the reduction of water consumption, the purifying of boiler feed and a great saving in fuel. This business is being developed along modern lines and is enjoying a substantial growth as it is accepted more and more largely on the market. Mr. Smith is a stockholder in the Gerhaz Piano Company, of Joliet, Illinois.



M. F. SMITH.



On the 14th of June, 1894, in Joliet, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Gertrude Hyland and unto them have been born two sons and a daughter; Mason F., Minnie J., and Asabel K. In politics Mr. Smith is independent, preferring to cast his ballot regardless of party ties. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and he is a Mason, having taken the degree of the blue lodge and chapter. His life has been actuated by high purposes, and in his business career a laudable ambition, combined with persistency of purpose and straightforward dealing, have secured him the success which he now enjoys and which he richly merits.

DAVID S. ORRISON.

Among those to whom fate has vouchsafed a period of rest to crown years of earnest, unremitting toil, is David S. Orrison, now living retired at No. 220 Olive street, in Kansas City. He was born July 6, 1836, on the boundary line between Stark and Columbiana counties in Ohio. His father, Annanias Orrison, was a native of Virginia and represented one of the old families of that state. The mother bore the maiden name of Hannah Crumbecker, and they removed to Ohio in the '40s, spending their remaining days in that state. The father devoted his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits.

David S. Orrison was partly reared on the farm and acquired his education in the common schools but put aside his text-books when quite young and began providing for his own support as a clerk in his brother's store at Monroe, Ohio. After spending a short time there he went to Salem, Ohio, in answer to a note received from a traveling salesman whom he had met in his brother's store and who had taken a liking to the boy. The salesman secured for Mr. Orrison a position in the store of a Mr. Shillings at ten dollars per month, and he remained there for two years, during which time his wages were increased to fifteen dollars per month. Through the influence of a brother in New Brighton, Pennsylvania, he then went to that place and accepted a position in the store of Barker Brothers at a salary of fifteen dollars per month. Later, however, he returned to Salem and resumed his former position with Mr. Shillings. He was afterward employed as a clerk in various places in Ohio and also spent some time in that way in Pittsburg. When his former employer, George Barker, went with his son to Iowa City, Iowa, and there built one of the best flour mills to be found in the state at that time Mr. Orrison accompanied them and sold goods in the store of W. B. Daniels & Company, it being one of the largest establishments west of the Mississippi. There he remained for about five years at a good salary. On the expiration of that period he went to Chicago, where for one year he was in the employ of Marshall Field, after which he returned to Iowa City and became a partner in the firm of W. B. Daniels & Company, a connection which continued for five years. On severing his connection with the house he had a capital of twenty-one hundred dollars.

Continuing in commercial pursuits, Mr. Orrison, with John Doggett as a partner, conducted a wholesale and retail dry-goods and notions store, which they carried on successfully for ten years. On the expiration of that period Mr. Orrison became a partner in the Abernathy Furniture Company, with which he was associated for twenty years. Since that time he has not been active in business but is interested to some extent in real estate, building and selling property. His success in all of his undertakings has been so marked that his methods are of interest to the commercial world. He has based his business principles and actions upon rules which govern industry, economy and strict, unswerving integrity. His enterprise and progressive spirit have made him a typical merchant of the middle west and in this connection he has contributed in no small measure to the commercial development of Kansas City. By constant exertion, associated with good judgment, he raised himself to a prominent position in trade circles, winning the friendship of many and the respect of all who know him.

Mr. Orrison was married in Iowa City, Iowa, on the 14th of October, 1863, to Miss Emma M. Rugg, who was born in the village of Kenton, Massachusetts, a daughter of Edmund K. and Helen (Williams) Rugg. Her father removed to St. Louis, Missouri, at an early date and subsequently became a banker in Iowa City, Iowa. For a long period he was thus associated with financial interests, but at length retired and both he and his wife spent their last days in Kansas City. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Orrison has been born one son, Louis D., whose natal day was January 18, 1868, and who is still at home. Mr. Orrison gives his stalwart support to the republican party but political office and honors have never had attraction for him. His life has been one of exceptional activity and usefulness and has been characterized by the most unswerving integrity and honor. He started out as a poor boy and his financial situation at the present time is represented by a large figure. His success has been won through close application to business and judicious investment and throughout his entire commercial career there has been no action on his part that has called forth adverse criticism. He well merits the rest which he is now enjoying and which wins him classification with Kansas City's prominent retired merchants.

JESSE C. FITTS.

Jesse C. Fitts is vice president of the Maxwell-McClure-Fitts Dry Goods Company, one of the leading wholesale enterprises of Kansas City. He became identified therewith in 1904, at which time the firm entered the commercial field as wholesale dry-goods merchants and since that time they have met with notable success.

Mr. Fitts is a native of Warren county, New Jersey, and a son of John and Lydia (Carhart) Fitts, who were likewise born in that state but are now deceased. The father devoted his energies to farming and, reared under the parental roof, Jesse C. Fitts acquired a country-school education and at the

age of thirteen years entered business life as an employe in a country store. At the age of fifteen he came alone to northern Missouri, where he entered the retail dry-goods house of his brother, Joseph Fitts, a merchant at Oregon, this state. Closely applying himself to a mastery of the business in principle and detail, he worked his way upward and after six years became sole proprietor of the business, which he conducted with success until 1903, when he turned over the management to C. J. Bunker, who later became a partner, the firm of Fitts-Bunker Mercantile Company being then organized. It is still in existence, with Mr. Fitts owning the controlling interest.

On retiring from the management of the retail house he came to Kansas City, where he hoped to find broader scope for his energy and industry—his dominant qualities. The opportunity came when in January, 1904, he joined the Maxwell-McClure Wholesale Notion Company. The business was reorganized in 1906 and incorporated as the Maxwell-McClure-Fitts Wholesale Dry Goods Company, with Mr. Fitts as vice president and manager of the dry-goods department. Since early youth he has been inclined toward a mercantile life and has been very successful in this line. While in the dry-goods business at Oregon, Missouri, he also owned and conducted a general mercantile store at White Cloud, Kansas.

Since the time of his becoming associated with the present firm, and their advent into the wholesale dry-goods line their growth has been remarkable, for the three partners are strong, alert, enterprising business men, their interests characterized by an orderly progression that has resulted in the attainment of a prominent place in commercial circles of Kansas City and the middle west.

On the 28th of May, 1888, Mr. Fitts was married to Miss Cora Russell, a daughter of Judge R. H. Russell, presiding justice of the county court and one of the earliest settlers of Holt county, Kansas. They have three children, Maurice, Dwight and Russell, aged respectively thirteen, eleven and nine years. Mr. Fitts is associated with the Commercial Club and the Manufacturers & Merchants Association, in which connection he is contributing to the business development and consequent prosperity of his adopted city. He votes with the democracy but the prominence of political life and positions has no attraction for him, as a naturally modest, retiring disposition makes preferable the interests of his home life. He is known in business circles as a merchant thoroughly reliable and his advancement in the world of trade is indicative of the opportunities open to young men in this country.

WASHINGTON JARVIS CONNER.

Washington Jarvis Conner, a successful practitioner of osteopathy, was born November 12, 1866, on a farm near Kirksville, Missouri, the famous center of osteopathic instruction. His parents were David L. and Ann E. (Kimbrough) Conner, the former a native of Howard county, Missouri, and the latter of Boone county, this state.

Dr. Conner was a pupil in the public schools until he had mastered the elementary branches of learning and then entered the State Normal School, in which he continued his studies to the age of twenty-one. For six years thereafter his time was divided between the profession of teaching and the work of the farm. Becoming interested in the science of osteopathy, he took up a course of study at the age of twenty-seven years and was graduated in 1893 at the American School of Osteopathy in Kirksville, Missouri. For three years he was a member of the faculty of that college and operator in the A. T. Still Infirmary. In 1899 he came to Kansas City, where he has continued in practice to the present and has been very successful in winning a large patronage. His thorough study and preparation made him familiar with the component parts of the human body and his success in practice indicates his knowledge of a science that is proving one of the strong curative agencies of the world.

Dr. Conner was married in 1893, at Kirksville, Missouri, to Miss Ida May Kennedy, of that city, a daughter of John and Sarah Kennedy. They have two daughters and a son, Bessie, Gladys and W. Jarvis, aged respectively twelve, ten and two years. Dr. Conner is a member of the Odd Fellows society and in his political affiliation is a democrat. He is conscientious and pain-taking in his practice and straightforward in business relations and is gradually forging forward to the goal of success.

ELMER ELLSWORTH HAIRGROVE.

Elmer Ellsworth Hairgrove, named in honor of the first federal soldier killed in the Civil war, is a resident of Kansas City, where he ranks among the prominent lawyers. He was born August 7, 1861, at Jacksonville, Illinois. His paternal grandfather, William Hairgrove, was in the Hamilton massacre at Trading Post, Kansas, where he and his son, Asa, afterward auditor of Kansas, were wounded. Another son, W. J. Hairgrove, became the father of our subject. He was a native of Mississippi, came to Illinois in 1850 and located in Morgan county, where he followed farming. There he married Minerva J. Whitlock, a native of that county and there they have since resided, having reached the ages of seventy-five and seventy-three years respectively. The father is retired from active business life and is now enjoying the comforts which his former labor secured to him. In August, 1861, he enlisted for service in the Civil war as a member of the One Hundred and First Illinois Infantry and remained at the front throughout the period of hostilities. Unto him and his wife were born four children, of whom three are living: Newton, a grain merchant and coal operator, owning one of the finest veins of coal in the United States at Auburn, Illinois; William N., a lawyer of Jacksonville, Illinois; and Elmer E., of this review.

The last named was educated in the Waverly high school and in the Whipple Academy at Jacksonville, from which he was graduated in 1880.

His collegiate course was pursued in Drake University of Des Moines, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1884 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. The same year he was admitted to the bar there and then returned to Waverly, Illinois, where immediately afterward he was elected city attorney and began practice. He filled that position until 1888, when he resigned, preparatory to removing to Sutton, Nebraska. There again he served as city attorney and was also chosen to represent his district in the state legislature. He remained at Sutton until October 29, 1900, when he made a trip to the west in search of a favorable location and after spending two days in Kansas City he decided to remain here, regarding it as the most promising city of the west. He at once opened a law office and entered upon active practice, in which he has since continued alone, conducting a general practice without confining his attention to any special field. He has, however, been very successful in all branches and in all the courts, having a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and has won some of the most noted criminal cases in both Kansas City, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas. He has won for himself very favorable criticism for the careful and systematic methods which he has followed. He has remarkable powers of concentration and application and his retentive mind has often excited the surprise of his professional colleagues. His oratory, clothing the sound logic of truth, carries conviction to the minds of judge and jury and merit has enabled him to mount the ladder of fame.

On the 11th of December, 1884, Mr. Hairgrove was married to Miss Lizzie Leota Gray, a daughter of John W. Gray, postmaster and merchant at Lowder, Illinois, and a native of Pennsylvania. They have seven children, of whom six are living, Anna having died November 15, 1894, at the age of eight years. The others are: Tillie, sixteen years of age; Della E., fourteen years of age; Lizzie E., twelve; Charles E., nine; and Hilda and Hester, twins, now five years of age.

In politics Mr. Hairgrove is a republican and has always been active in support of party principles but has never sought office since coming to Kansas City. On the contrary he has declined to accept nominations, although frequently requested to do so. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, to the Odd Fellows society, including the Rebekah degree, to the Modern Woodmen Camp, the Yeomen, the Royal Arcanum, the Eagles and the Indians, and greatly enjoys the sociability and fraternal spirit which these organizations promote. He is likewise a faithful member of the Methodist church. An ardent hunter and one of the best shots in the United States, he was for many years champion of Nebraska and in his younger days received many alluring offers from gun manufacturers, including a standing offer of thirty-five hundred dollars per year to travel for them.

In the first years of his law practice when the struggle for existence was hard and his practice paid but little these offers often looked very tempting, but to give up the profession for which he had prepared looked too much like acknowledging defeat and moreover he was intensely interested in and devoted to the law. His wife, too, was always in favor of his continuing in the profession and the success he has won is evidence of the wisdom of his choice.

He is a large-hearted man, generous and sympathetic, and charitable almost to a fault. He gives ready aid in response to any tale of sorrow or distress which reaches him and many there are who have reason to bless him for timely assistance in an hour of need. The noble and artistic sentiments of his nature find expression in many gems of poetry which he writes in leisure hours but only for the enjoyment of himself and his most intimate friends. To see Mr. Hairgrove in the courts presenting his cause with terse, decisive logic, one would hardly suspect that he possesses so strongly the artistic and poetic temperament but these qualities help to render him one of the best balanced of men and enable him to look at life from every standpoint and to understand the motives of human conduct.

DANIEL AHERN.

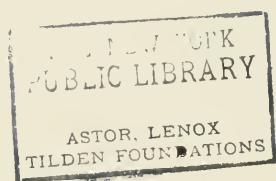
A history of Kansas City in its municipal and government interests would be incomplete without mention of Daniel Ahern, the efficient chief of police, whose record in this connection has hardly been surpassed in the entire United States. A native of Ireland, he was born on a farm in county Limerick, November 24, 1855, his parents being William and Johanna Shine Ahern, both of whom are now deceased. The son pursued his education by study at home and also in the national schools and lessons of industry and diligence were early impressed upon his mind, as well as those which develop the intellectual forces. He worked on his father's farm through the periods of vacation in his boyhood and youth, and in fact was thus identified with general agricultural pursuits until he came to the United States, sailing from Queenstown and landing at New York in March, 1879, when in the twenty-fourth year of his age.

The fact that he had friends living in Kansas City induced him to make this place his destination and he came on at once to the middle west. Soon afterward he secured employment as a mechanic in the Fort Scott Railroad shops and on leaving that employ he was appointed to a position on the police force in 1881 under Mayor Frank. He served as patrolman for eight years in different parts of the city, when promotion came to him, making him sergeant under Mayor Davenport. He was next promoted to lieutenant under Mayor Holmes and was appointed inspector of police in July, 1907, while on the 31st of that month he was chosen chief of police of Kansas City. He is a man of excellent executive ability, administrative force and discrimination and brings to bear the keen insight and sagacity so necessary in meeting and solving the complex problems which continually arise in the management of any intricate municipal interest.

Mr. Ahern was married in Kansas City, in 1884, to Miss Sarah Flaherty, of Kansas City, and unto them have been born four children: Mary Frances, Daniel Edward, Margaret Justine and William Henry, all at home. In politics Mr. Ahern has been a lifelong democrat. He is a Catholic in religious faith, holding membership with the Lady of Good Counsel church,



DANIEL AHERN.



and fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. Loyal in his citizenship, he is devoted to the welfare of Kansas City and is most zealous and earnest in his efforts to maintain law and order here.

JAMES EVERETT SEAVER.

James Everett Seaver, president of the Kansas City Board of Trade and vice-president and general manager of the Midland Electric Company, is one whose words carry weight in business circles, for in his own career he has displayed an aptitude for successful management that indicates marked business and executive ability. A native son of the Empire state, he was born in Batavia, Genesee county, December 6, 1851.

His parents were James Everett and Nancy Keith Seaver, the former a son of William and Nancy (McCleary) Seaver and the latter a daughter of Nathan and Nancy (Keith) Follett. The first of the Seaver family in America was Robert Seaver, a young Englishman, who came from his native country on the ship *Mary and John* and landed at Boston in 1633. He wedded Elizabeth Ballard and reared a family of seven children. Settling at Roxbury, Massachusetts, his homestead stood at what is now the junction of Center and Amary streets, and there representatives of the family remained for several generations. Major William Seaver, of the fifth generation, and Captain William Seaver, of the sixth generation, served in the Revolutionary war. James E. Seaver, Sr., conducted a drug and book store at Batavia up to the time of his death in 1852. His father-in-law, Nathan Follett, with his family lived at Batavia until 1850, when he removed westward to Ypsilanti, Michigan. His daughter, Mrs. Seaver, losing her husband in 1852, then took her little son James, at that time but a year old, and joined her parents at Ypsilanti, Michigan.

James E. Seaver, of this review, was a pupil in the public schools of Ypsilanti between the ages of six and seventeen years. He afterward learned the milling business with his grandfather Follett, who owned a large mill in that city. In 1870 he went to California and spent two years in traveling through the west. The year 1878 witnessed his arrival in Kansas City, where he engaged in the grain business. Here his activity and enterprise have constantly promoted his business success and enlarged the scope of his activities and his position in commercial circles is indicated by the honor that came to him in his election to the presidency of the Kansas City Board of Trade. He is likewise vice president and general manager of the Midland Elevator Company and is a director of the Commercial Club. As officer and stockholder he is connected with many other business enterprises of importance and his wise counsel proves a strong factor in the prosperous management and control of these. He readily comprehends the intricacies of a complex business problem and readily sees the way to a successful solution thereof. He forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, while another potent

element in his success has been his ready recognition and utilization of opportunities.

On the 22d of December, 1875, Mr. Seaver was married to Miss Bella Ralston Carr, a daughter of David and Cynthia Ann Carr. They now have one child, Everett Herbert, born September 2, 1886. The parents are communicants of the Episcopal church and Mr. Seaver gives his political support to the democracy. In Masonry he has taken the degrees of the lodge and chapter, also attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is a member of the Mystic Shrine.

CHARLES LENGEL. M. D.

Dr. Charles Lengel was a prominent German physician and surgeon of Kansas City, who began practice here in 1878. He was born in Magdeburg, Germany, October 6, 1836, and his parents always remained residents of that country. The father was a capitalist, who died during the early boyhood of his son Charles.

Dr. Lengel acquired his preliminary education in Germany and when a young man enlisted in the Prussian army, serving for several years. While thus connected with the military interests of the country he took up the study of surgery. Following the close of the war he came to America about 1868, landing in New York city, whence he proceeded direct to Omaha, Nebraska, where he took up the study of medicine and surgery, being graduated from the college there, after which he began his practice in Omaha. He remained a member of the medical fraternity at that place for but a brief period, however, and then went to West Point, where he practiced for a short time. He next located at Burlington, Iowa, where he engaged in practice for several years and while there was a member of the Burlington Medical Institute. He also assisted in organizing the Des Moines County Medical Society and became one of its charter members. He continued in practice in Burlington until his removal to Kansas City in 1878, when he opened an office and soon became recognized as one of the leading representatives of the profession here.

Dr. Lengel was married in the town of his nativity to Miss Leopoldina Schindler, a native of Eisleben, Germany, in which country her parents spent their entire lives, passing away during the early girlhood of their daughter. The father was a tailor by trade. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Lengel were born eight children, of whom four are now living: William F., engaged with the Kansas City Star, married Alice Werz, and resides at No. 2410 Olive street. Gustav is foreman with the Kansas City Bag Company but resides in Kansas City, Kansas. Albert G. is connected with the St. Louis Globe Democrat of St. Louis, Missouri. Harriet L. is the wife of Joseph Haydn Jones, a resident of Kansas City and assistant manager of the Kansas City Bag Company. He is a native of Fort Dodge, Iowa, a son of Professor W. V. and Lucy Jones. He was a professor of music and also a landowner near Fort Dodge, Iowa, where

he died in August, 1906. His widow now resides on the old home farm near Fort Dodge. There were three children born unto Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Haydn Jones, Dorothy, Burnam and Eleanor, who with their parents reside at No. 4033 McGee street. The four members of the Lengel family now deceased are as follows: Dr. Adolph J. Lengel, who was a practicing physician of Dallas, Texas, where he died in 1903; Charles; Hedwig; and one who died unnamed in infancy.

Leaving Burlington, Iowa, in 1878, Dr. Lengel removed to Kansas City, opening an office at the corner of Third and Delaware streets. He soon built up a large practice, especially among the German-American citizens, making a specialty of surgery, to which he devoted his attention throughout the remainder of his life. He died here August 22, 1895, death coming to him while he was in his office at No. 1222 McGee street. In politics he was an inflexible adherent of the democracy and took much interest in the growth and success of the party. Socially he was a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity in Kansas City and he belonged to the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Burlington, Iowa. His wife is a member of the German Lutheran church. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Lengel has resided with Mr. and Mrs. Jones, who are well known in social circles here. Dr. Lengel was recognized as a very prominent member of the profession and moreover was a man of generous spirit, kind hearted and charitable. Many times he evidenced the kindness of his heart by the professional assistance which he rendered to those in straightened pecuniary circumstances, for he ever responded readily to an appeal of sorrow or distress.

HENRY C. MURDOCK.

Henry C. Murdock, who since 1880 has resided continuously in Kansas City and throughout this entire period has been engaged in the real-estate business, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1835, and there pursued his education as a pupil in the public schools. His father was Thomas Murdock, a native of Virginia, who, having arrived at years of maturity, wedded Margaret Forsythe, a native of Pennsylvania. They became the parents of ten children. The father was a glass manufacturer and for many years conducted business along that line in Zanesville, Ohio, having one of the leading productive industries of the city.

Henry C. Murdock, reared under the parental roof, remained at home until after the outbreak of the Civil war. He had watched with interest the progress of events in the south and when hostilities were begun he resolved that he would aid in the defense of the Union and in May, 1861, enlisted in the First Missouri State Militia at St. Joseph, Missouri. He was commissioned second lieutenant of Company D, Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry in 1862 and in 1863 was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant of the same regiment. With that command he remained until 1865, when he was honorably discharged.

Mr. Murdock first visited Kansas City in 1879 and the following year returned to locate permanently. He had previously lived for sometime in Lathrop, Clinton county, Missouri, and it was his intention on removing to the larger city to engage in merchandising here but he did not like the prospect that offered and he began buying and selling land. In this undertaking he met with success and has since been engaged in the real-estate business, negotiating many important realty transfers as the years have gone by. He is a man of good executive ability and excellent management and thus has reached a gratifying measure of success.

Mr. Murdock is a member of the Loyal Legion at St. Louis and in community affairs in Kansas City is deeply interested, desiring the substantial growth of the city and its progress along those lines which are matters of civic virtue and civic pride.

A. SHERIDAN ENNIS.

A. Sheridan Ennis, numbered among those whose life's labors are ended but who have left behind a memory that is cherished by many friends, was well known in Kansas City as a civil engineer. His birth occurred in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in 1827. The Ennis family is an old one of that county, the town of Ennisville being settled by representatives of the name. His father, James Ennis, was a prominent and well known farmer who engaged also in raising blooded horses. He went to Kentucky, where he bought fine horses and in their sale realized a good profit. His wife was Mrs. Carolie Ennis, nee Porter.

A. Sheridan Ennis acquired his early education in the schools of his native county. He was the eldest child of his father's family and went to live with a maternal uncle in order to have better educational privileges. In early manhood he engaged in teaching school for a time and later studied civil engineering, completing the course in that branch by graduation. Immediately afterward he took up the profession as a source of livelihood and engaged in civil engineering in different parts of the west.

Mr. Ennis was married in Davis county, Missouri, to Miss Evelyn Brown, after which they resided for a time in Harrison county, this state, where Mr. Ennis engaged in farming. He afterward removed to Logan, Phillips county, Kansas, where he carried on general farming and stock-raising and later he resided for a short time at Colton, Kansas, but failing health caused him to remove to Springfield, Missouri, where he died of typhoid fever in 1898. He was a man always loyal to the best interests of his community, his country, his friends and his family. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted for three months' service in a Pennsylvania regiment and after the expiration of that term reenlisted, joining the regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, with which he continued until the close of the war, participating in many important battles which led up to the final victory that crowned the Union army. The Ennis family has a splendid military record, for not

only Sheridan Ennis but all of his brothers were soldiers of the war, one serving on the Confederate side. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church and his political views coincided with the principles of the democracy.

Mrs. Ennis was born in Logan county, Virginia, in 1841, a daughter of Major John B. Brown, who won his title by service in the war of 1812. Her mother was Hannah (Hill) Brown. About 1843 Major Brown removed with his family to Davis county, Missouri. He was a blacksmith by trade and following that pursuit for some time thus provided for his family. He also turned his attention to farming and his last days were spent in Davis county. He was a Kentuckian by birth, while his wife was a native of Virginia. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Ennis were seven in number: John A., who travels for the Butler Manufacturing Company, of Kansas City; Carrie, at home; Arthur S., who died at the age of twenty-three years; Sadie, at home; Charles A. and Carl F., twins; and Louise, who completes the family,

Mr. Ennis was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and when called to his final rest his remains were interred in the soldiers' cemetery at Springfield. For him the warfare of life was over and he had answered the last roll-call. He had fought life's battles honorably and well and he left to his family a splendid record of honorable service in the various relations of life in which he was found.

WINFRED S. PONTIUS.

Winfred S. Pontius is well known in commercial and political circles. He is recognized as one of the local leaders of the republican party and was the first republican ever elected sheriff of Jackson county. In his business life he has made steady advancement, starting out for himself in a humble capacity and eventually becoming manager of one of the large mercantile houses of Kansas City. His birth occurred in Fulton county, Indiana, December 15, 1859, his parents being Levi and Catharine (Hoffman) Pontius. The father was born in Ohio and was descended from Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry, while the mother was born in one of the Rhine provinces of Germany.

Winfred S. Pontius at the usual age was sent to the public school near his father's home in Fulton county, Indiana, and later enjoyed the advantage of instruction for one year in the Normal School at Danville, Indiana. His initial step in the business world was taken as a teacher. Between the ages of nineteen and twenty-one he taught school in his native state and in 1881 he made his way westward to St. Louis, Missouri, and soon afterward accepted the position of yard clerk for the Wabash Railroad in East St. Louis. Subsequently he spent two years as night ticket agent for the same road at Forrest, Illinois, and in 1884 came to Kansas City, where for four years he was employed by the Union Pacific Railway Company and for a similar

period by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. His indefatigable enterprise and his careful expenditure during the preceding years then enabled him to purchase an interest in the Vanderslice-Lynds Mercantile Company, of which he became manager in 1892. Under his control the business developed, his executive force, dispatch of business and unwearied industry being manifest in the increased trade of the house. He is now manager of the Central Ice Company.

Mr. Pontius' activity in political circles has also made him widely known. A stalwart champion of republican principles, he was the candidate on the party ticket for the upper house of the city council in 1900, but with the entire ticket met defeat. In the same year, however, he was honored as the first republican ever elected sheriff of Jackson county and made a creditable record, retiring from office as he entered it—with the confidence and good will of all concerned. He is identified with several fraternal organizations, including the Modern Brotherhood of America, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias and the Masons, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Baptist church. He has always recognized individual responsibility and his efforts has been exerted along those lines working for the betterment of the community and the world at large.

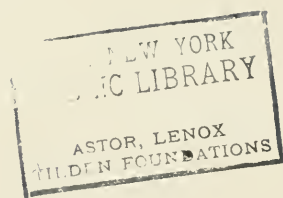
On the 21st of September, 1887, was celebrated the marriage of Winfred S. Pontius and Addie M. Quest, a daughter of Charles F. Quest, who came to Kansas City from Kentucky in 1854. Mr. Quest is also a stalwart republican. His wife belonged to a prominent Kentucky family of Virginian origin—the Flournoys—and the name is conspicuous in the history of Jackson county, having been associated with the development and upbuilding of this part of the state since 1827. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pontius have been born three children: Charles W., Lawrence Lee, and Agnes Catharine, who are with their parents in a fine home at the corner of Twenty-third and Brooklyn avenue.

BISHOP EDWARD ROBERT ATWILL.

Bishop Edward Robert Atwill, bishop of the diocese of Kansas City for the Protestant Episcopal church, has in the exercise of the high functions of a holy office accomplished much for the uplift of his fellowmen and the upbuilding of his church. He is a man of ripe scholarship and high attainments and one to whom specific recognition should assuredly be made in this connection. Descended in the paternal line from Irish ancestry, his grandfather, Richard Atwill, came from Inniskillen, Ireland, to the United States and engaged in farming near the Hudson river in New York. He married Miss Gertrude Roos, a daughter of John Roos, and their son, Robert Edward Atwill, was born at Hudson, New York, where he followed farming throughout his entire life. He wedded Margaret Bonesteel, a lady of German extraction and a granddaughter of John Roos, who was a surgeon of the British



BISHOP E. R. ATWILL.



army in the Revolutionary war. Following the close of hostilities he located at Red Hook, New York, where he continued in the practice of medicine until his death.

It was at Red Hook, New York, that Bishop Atwill was born, his natal day being February 18, 1840. He was an only child, and after attending the home schools became a student in Columbia College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1862. Determining to take holy orders, he was graduated from the General Theological Seminary in 1864 and in June of that year was ordained to the priesthood of the Episcopal church by Bishop Potter, of New York city. Entering upon the active work of the ministry, he became assistant at St. Luke's, New York, where he remained for a time and was then rector of St. Paul's in Williamsburg, New York. He was then assistant to Bishop Hopkins in St. Paul's at Burlington, Vermont, and in August, 1867, was elected rector of the parish there, continuing his labors at that point for fourteen years. In 1881 he became rector at Trinity church in Toledo, Ohio, where he remained for nine years, when he was elected bishop of what was then known as the Western Missouri diocese, but which in 1903 became the Kansas City diocese. This diocese, formed by the division of the diocese of Missouri, contains the sixty western counties of the state. The diocese of Missouri originally covered the entire state and Bishop Atwill became the first bishop after the division in 1890. The Kansas City diocese now has thirty-three clergymen, twenty-seven parishes, thirty organized missions and fifteen preaching stations. The total contributions for 1907 were ninety thousand, five hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-three cents and the property valuation of the church is five hundred and eight thousand, eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars. Under the guidance and control of Bishop Atwill the church is making excellent progress, the work being carefully systematized, so that the best results are attained. He has under him a zealous, earnest clergy and his untiring devotion and zeal to the church is an inspiration to his fellow workers in this field.

Bishop Atwill was married in Geneva, Wisconsin, in September, 1864, to Miss Mary Whiting, of that place, a daughter of William Whiting. Unto them were born eight children: Edward Robert, controller of the Waters Pierce Oil Company at St. Louis; William, who is a journalist of British Columbia; John R., a graduate of Columbia College of New York of the class of 1896 and ordained a deacon June 29, 1898, was a missionary in the Kansas City diocese for a time and afterward rector at Grace church at Carthage, Missouri, while he is now rector of St. John's at St. Cloud, Minnesota; Fenwick Cookson is a business man of Chicago; Douglas Henry, a graduate of Yale University of the class of 1904, was ordained to the priesthood in May, 1907, and became rector of Calvary church at Sedalia, Missouri; Anna Maria is the wife of Charles Nearing, of this city; Mary Elizabeth is the wife of Captain Edgar A. Macklin, of the United States army, now stationed at Fort Bayard, New Mexico; and Gertrude Roos is at home.

Bishop Atwill is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a republican in his political views. He is interested in all the great questions of the day, keeping abreast of the best thinking men of the age and studying the signs of

the times which indicate the trend of thought and purpose as exemplified in the lives of his fellowmen. While he is high in authority in his church, he is a man of the broadest sympathy and his keen interest in his fellowmen has given him an understanding of his parishioners and those with whom he comes in contact, enabling him to judge of their sincerity, their purposes and their motives and to render assistance when by word or deed he can aid a fellow traveler on life's journey.

STEPHEN S. BAYLES.

Stephen S. Bayles, whose inherent force of character, firm determination and honorable purposes made him one of the prosperous and representative men of Kansas City, has now passed away, but the record of his upright life is cherished by many friends who held him in high esteem. He was born March 4, 1869, in St. Louis, Missouri, his parents being James A. and Louisa (Allen) Bayles. The mother is now deceased, but the father, who still survives, is an extensive apple-grower and the owner of large mining interests. The family numbered five children: Ida; Allen D.; Claribel, the wife of Wilson Cook, of Kansas City; Stephen S., of this review; and Edward E., also of this city.

Mr. Bayles whose name introduces this record was but a boy when his parents removed from St. Louis to Lee's Summit, Missouri, and there he attended the public schools. Later he pursued his studies in the Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, this state, and when two years had been passed there he took up the supervision of his father's interests in the hardware business in Kansas City. This enterprise was the foundation of the Gille Hardware Company of Kansas City. When the partnership was dissolved Mr. Bayles and his brother retained control of the department which had been in their charge, continuing the business under the style of the Bayles Vehicle Top & Trimming Company, and Stephen S. Bayles so continued in business until his death, which occurred November 20, 1906. Their enterprise became one of the important manufacturing interests of the city with a large output and ready sale on the market. In the control and development of the business Mr. Bayles displayed marked enterprise, quickly noting every possibility for the growth of the trade and formulating plans which led to gratifying success. He was a man of unfaltering energy and his labors, intelligently directed, gained him a place with the leading manufacturers and merchants of Kansas City.

On the 16th of November, 1898, Mr. Bayles was united in marriage to Miss Cora E. Chisholm, of Kansas City. Her father, Alexander E. Chisholm, was a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and acquired a public-school education. In the Keystone state he married Miss Mary E. Williams and for a time resided in Tennessee, but subsequently removed to the west, living in Kansas until his arrival in Kansas

City in 1875. The later years of his life were largely spent in travel for the benefit of his health.

In his political views Mr. Bayles was independent and never desired publicity of any kind. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons. His interests, however, centered in his home. He was a man of domestic taste and held home ties as most sacred and friendship as inviolable. He found his greatest happiness in administering to the welfare and interests of his wife and theirs was largely an ideal companionship. He was a man of brilliant mind, of kindly disposition and of charitable thought and his deference for the opinions of others and his genial manner were the soil from which sprang the fruits of strong friendship and high regard.

GEORGE MORTON WALKER.

George Morton Walker was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1830. His father, David Oliver Walker, on leaving the east, became one of the early residents of Missouri, where he located in 1835, his death occurring in Shelbyville, this state, in 1841. He was a lawyer and attained prominence in his profession, serving as associate judge at the time of his death. His wife, Mrs. Maria Morton Walker, was a native of the Keystone state and by her marriage became the mother of four children.

George Morton Walker was in his sixth year at the time of the removal of the family to Missouri, in November or December, 1835. He acquired his preliminary education in the common schools and afterward continued his studies in an academy in northeastern Ohio. In 1857 he removed to Kansas and was living at Emporia during the troublous times which preceded the Civil war, when interest centered upon Kansas and Nebraska relative to the extension of slavery into that part of the country. Following the outbreak of the Civil war he espoused the Union cause, enlisting as a private on the 20th of August, 1862, in the Eleventh Regiment of Kansas Volunteers. Later he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant and from 1863 served as quartermaster. In that year he was stationed at Kansas City and received his commission here. He was unwavering in his loyalty to the Union cause and faithfully discharged the duties that devolved upon him. Since the war he has maintained pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and in the Loyal Legion.

Mr. Walker located in Lawrence, Kansas, in 1866, and there made his home until 1896, when he went to Keokuk, Iowa, where for three years he filled the position of city engineer. In 1866 he commenced the preliminary surveys for what is now the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway and was connected with that work as locating and constructing engineer until its completion to Denison, Texas, in 1873. In 1877 he came to Kansas City to take charge of the construction of the present railroad passenger yards, completing this task in April, 1878. He was also engaged on construction and

engineering work with George H. Nettleton and was associated with the Southern Kansas and Memphis Railroad Companies in location and construction work. He has also been employed at various times by the Santa Fe Railroad Company and in 1884 located the Central division of that road in Missouri. In 1900 he again came to Kansas City to accept a position with the Kansas City Belt Railroad Company as assistant engineer and draughtsman, which position he held until the 12th of November, 1907. He then retired and thus terminated a long, useful and honorable business career which was one of large and growing responsibility. He attained much more than local distinction as a civil engineer and in fact was connected in many important ways with railroad construction, so that he thus contributed to the upbuilding and improvement of the west, for no other agency is so prolific of good results for opening up a new country.

In the year in which he retired from business Mr. Walker also celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage. On the 10th of November, 1857, at Crawfordsville, Iowa, he wedded Miss Zippora Maxwell, who was born in Harrison county, Ohio. They became the parents of seven children: John Maxwell Walker, who became a civil engineer, died in Cordoba, Mexico, in December, 1902. His widow, Mrs. Mary (Edwards) Walker, has made her home in Kansas City since coming here with her parents in 1867. Their two daughters are now teachers in the public schools of this city. Dr. Oliver David Walker, the next of the family, is located in Salina, Kansas. George Morton Walker is chief engineer at the water works of Kansas City. Mrs. Jennie Hamilton and Mrs. May Kenyon both live in Chicago. William Thomas Walker has charge of the new intake tunnel at Chicago and is a civil engineer of prominence. James Herron Walker is a practicing dentist at Salina, Kansas. There are also thirteen grandchildren.

The family home, at No. 2934 Park avenue, was erected by Mr. Walker, who also built the adjoining house at No. 2932. He has now passed the seventy-seventh milestone on life's journey and can look back over a career that has been most useful and honorable. Throughout his entire business life he was found not only expert in his chosen field of labor but made a reputation for unassailable integrity that may well serve as an example in this day, when business methods are too frequently inimical to the interests of one's fellowmen. Many of his fellow citizens mark their appreciation of his worth in cordial companionship and the warmest friendship and all who know him speak of him in terms of high regard.

EDWARD P. MORIARTY.

Edward P. Moriarty, starting in business life in an obscure clerical position, has come to the front in commercial circles in Kansas City as a dealer in automobiles with a business which, already profitable, has every outlook for a still more prosperous future. In an analyzation of his life work it will be found that persistency of purpose and the mastery of every duty

which the day has brought forth have constituted the basis of his commercial growth and prosperity. His life record began in Olmsted county, Minnesota, March 17, 1868.

His father, John D. Moriarty, a native of Ireland, came to America when a boy with his two elder brothers, Michael and Daniel Moriarty. They located in Michigan, where John D. Moriarty largely acquired his education. At the time of the Civil war he joined the Union forces in the Mississippi Marine Brigade as commissary steward on the ram *Lioness*. Following the cessation of hostilities he was married in St. Louis, where he had been engaged in the hotel business prior to the outbreak of the war. In 1871 he removed to Kansas City, where he engaged in the retail grocery business until 1888, since which time he has lived retired here, enjoying a rest that was made possible through his activity and energy in former years. He married Ellen Mahony, who is also living and who came from Asdee, Ireland, in her girlhood days.

Edward P. Moriarty was educated in the Kansas City ward and high schools and following his graduation, at the age of seventeen years, he entered the employ of the Nichol-Shepard Company, manufacturers of threshing machines, at their branch house here in the capacity of clerk. He thus served about a year when he took up the study of stenography in Spalding's Commercial College and on the completion of his course accepted a position as stenographer to A. A. Whipple, cashier of the Citizens National Bank. When Mr. Whipple left that institution and organized the Whipple Loan & Trust Company, Mr. Moriarty continued in his employ and two years later was made treasurer of the company, continuing his connection with the business until 1895, when he resigned to engage in the retail bicycle business. Later he added a line of sporting goods and in 1901 began dealing in automobiles. Early in 1904 he closed out his bicycle and sporting goods departments and has since handled automobiles exclusively. The firm of E. P. Moriarty & Company was organized in 1895 and in 1904 his brother, J. F. Moriarty, was admitted to a partnership. The business has grown steadily from year to year and is at present the oldest and best known automobile concern in the southwest. They have handled the Packard and the Stevens-Duryea machines for several years and have a large sale for fine motor cars. Mr. Moriarty is thoroughly familiar with the merits of the different machines and as it is his aim to give satisfaction he has secured a liberal patronage through his efforts to meet the wishes of his patrons. The business has long since reached extensive proportions, having been managed in accordance with progressive business ideas.

In his efforts to advance business interests and promote the substantial upbuilding of Kansas City, Mr. Moriarty has cooperated with the work of various organizations, being a member of the Commercial Club, of the Manufacturers & Merchants Association, of the Business Men's League and of the Kansas City Automobile Dealers' Association, of which he is now secretary and treasurer. Along more specifically social and recreative lines he is connected with the Marquette Club, of which he was formerly secretary, was president of the Kansas City Bicycle Club and a member of the Elm Ridge

Club, while of the Catholic church he is a communicant, his membership being with the church of the Lady of Good Counsel. His life record is another illustration of the fact that faithfulness to duty will do more to promote a man's interests than wealth, advantageous circumstances or influence and it also proves that prosperity and an honored name may be won simultaneously.

JUDGE CHARLES E. BURNHAM.

There are few men who follow so closely their ideal or who exemplify so fully the principles in which they believe as did Judge Charles E. Burnham. An eminent representative of the Kansas City bar, he was termed "the best city attorney Kansas City ever had," and he made an equally creditable record as police judge. It was not alone in professional lines, however, that he commanded the respect and honor of his fellowmen. In every relation of life he manifested sterling traits of character that gained him respect, confidence and love and the death of no citizen has been more widely or more sincerely regretted than was that of Judge Burnham, the announcement of his demise bringing a feeling of personal bereavement to all who knew him.

Missouri was proud to number him among her native sons. His birth occurred in Randolph county, July 27, 1867, his parents being William E. and Lucy A. (Flournoy) Burnham, natives of Howard county, Missouri, and of Scott county, Kentucky, respectively. The father, who was of English lineage, was a successful farmer and progressive business man, who enjoyed the high respect of all with whom he came in contact. He died at his home in Randolph county, Missouri, in 1896, and is still survived by his widow, who now, at the age of sixty-six years, lives with her son, Ernest Burnham, in Kansas City. She is descended from an old Huguenot family, although the first representatives of the name in America came in 1665. After living for some time in Maryland members of the family went to Virginia, later to Kentucky and during the pioneer epoch in the history of Missouri became residents of this state.

Judge Burnham was the second in a family of eleven children but only four are now living: W. E., an attorney; Ernest, who is in the postal service in Kansas City; Ralph, on a farm near Moberly, Missouri; and Mrs. George A. Buchanan, of Salt Lake City. Amid the usual conditions and environments of farm life Judge Burnham was reared, working in the field from an early age and receiving but a scant opportunity to attend school until he reached the age of fourteen. He, however, displayed special aptitude in his studies and at the time of his parents' removal to Moberly, Missouri, he was qualified for entrance into the high school. It was no difficult task for him to pass his schoolmates in this intellectual race and at the age of sixteen he was graduated from the Moberly high school with second honors in his class, his older sister standing first. His high-school course completed, Judge Burnham afterward spent two years in the dry-goods and clothing house of Ben Levy, of Moberly, and gained a practical knowledge of methods in vogue



CHARLES E. BURNHAM.

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in commercial circles. Desirous, however, of further educational advantages, he spent two years in the Missouri State University at Columbia and in the fall of 1888 taught a four months' term in a country school.

It was on the 31st of December of that year that Judge Burnham arrived in Kansas City—a young man of twenty-one years with a cash capital of sixty-five dollars. He had no acquaintances in the city, no experience whatever in city life and yet he was confident that he was on the road to success, for he had come to a realization of the fact that opportunity is open to all and that determination and unwearied diligence will win advancement. He had previously read Blackstone and other text-books of law and, continuing his studies here, he was in May, 1889, admitted to the bar upon examination before Judge James Gibson. After a brief professional association with L. A. Laughlin he soon began practice alone, with office in the New York Life building. He was one of the first occupants of that building and remained there until his death. In March, 1892, he formed a partnership with George N. Elliott under the firm style of Elliott & Burnham, an association that was maintained until January 1, 1900.

He had a mind of singular precision and power in judicial matters and an understanding of legal points that was almost instinctive, yet he was ever a most thorough student, carrying his researches far and wide into the realms of legal knowledge. A salient trait of his professional career was manifest in his handling of a case which old experienced lawyers had abandoned because they pronounced the point in the case untenable. Judge Burnham declared the point ought to be the law if it was not. He took up the case where it had been demurred out of court, got a rehearing and reinstatement of the case, prosecuted it through to a final determination in the supreme court with a judgment of thirty-three hundred dollars for his client. He has always been unfaltering in his allegiance to what he believes to be the law and the rights of his clients and was connected with much important litigation tried in the local courts.

In April, 1894, he was elected city attorney on the republican ticket and received the largest majority of any man on the ticket. In 1896 he was again nominated and elected by an increased majority and he justly merited the encomium of "the best city attorney Kansas City ever had." Something of his strength in argument and in the presentation of his cause is indicated by the fact that he appealed from Judge Wofford's decisions on city ordinances seven times and reversed him in the appellate courts every time, and where the defense appealed from Judge Wofford's decisions, with Mr. Burnham representing the city, the appellate courts sustained the decisions in all except two cases.

In April, 1898, Mr. Burnham was elected police judge and on the bench displayed remarkable insight into human nature, with ability to correctly apply the principles of law. He held that his office was a judicial and not a ministerial one and made it his aim to administer justice, thus shielding the weak from arbitrary power and laying the heavy hand of the law on those who would evade it. He was absolutely fearless, unbiased by public clamor and undeterred by political or newspaper intimidation. He was a student

of criminology and his understanding of sociological and philosophical principles was of much assistance to him in the administration of the duties of his office.

In 1900 Judge Burnham was candidate for mayor but was defeated, the entire democratic ticket being elected. In 1901-02 he served as assistant prosecuting attorney for the state under Herbert S. Hadley and on the expiration of his term of office he resumed the practice of law, forming a partnership with R. R. Brewster under the firm style of Burnham & Brewster. This relation was maintained until the fall of 1905, when Judge Burnham's health failed. In the summer of that year he took a hunting trip to South Dakota, returning in September, but on the 28th of October he was stricken with an acute attack of pleurisy and after four weeks his physicians advised a change of climate. On the 14th of November, 1905, accompanied by his wife, he went to El Paso, Texas, and after five months there spent went to Deming, New Mexico. A month later he proceeded to Albuquerque, where he continued for four months, when feeling that his health was sufficiently restored, he returned home in July, 1906.

On the 27th of November following, however, he again suffered from pleurisy and, requiring a warmer climate, went to San Diego, California, where he remained for ten weeks. It was the rainy season on the coast and this proved detrimental to Judge Burnham, so that he was advised by physicians to go to Pottinger's Sanitarium near Los Angeles. There in the midst of most beautiful scenery and all of the comforts that money could secure and that medical aid could bring he remained for nine months, leaving his bungalow only occasionally during that time. Mrs. Burnham joined him there in October and he was advised by his physicians to return home, for it was his desire to do so. They proceeded to Phoenix, Arizona, November 1, 1906, and Judge Burnham seemed to improve there but suddenly grew worse and after being in a critical condition for several days he expressed a desire to return home. He rallied greatly on reaching Kansas City and was active in getting his home and affairs in order for those whom he knew he would soon leave. The thought of death brought no fear or dread to him and at sunset on the 16th of April, 1907, he passed away, his remains being interred in Forest Hill cemetery on Easter Sunday.

On the 19th of October, 1892, Judge Burnham had married Miss Julia H. Sebree, a daughter of Senator J. W. Sebree, of Carrollton, Missouri, now deceased. They have three children: Merial Alva, aged twelve years; Charles Albert, aged six years; and Willis Sebree, in his fifth year. Judge Burnham was devoted to the welfare and happiness of his wife and children and counted no personal sacrifice on his part too great if it would promote their interests. He was a valued member of the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows lodges and of the former was past chancellor. In many ways he contributed to the usefulness and upbuilding of those organizations and was in full sympathy with their spirit of beneficence and charity. His tastes were for a quiet life free from publicity. He was, however, very charitable and responded readily to the need of the widows and orphans, his motto being to sustain and help the weak.

He was always a student and broad reader and his opinions on various questions of vital interest were ever based upon cool and deliberate investigation and sound judgment. He never passed criticism upon a friend and was at all times charitable in thought. A man of action, he labored diligently to carry to success whatever he undertook, whether in professional or fraternal lines, in the church or in the home. He was one of the charter members of the Benton Boulevard Baptist church and at the time of his death was serving as one of its trustees. His home is situated at 2501 Benton boulevard and was erected by him in 1904. In addition to this property he owned considerable other real estate.

The place which he occupied in the city of his residence was no unimportant one. In fact he left the impress of his individuality upon many lines of public thought and action and to his children he leaves an example characterized at all times by a thorough understanding of the work which engaged his attention, by a lofty purpose and a loyalty to the right that none questioned. He utilized the talents with which nature endowed him, not for selfish ends but for the benefit of those with whom he came in contact.

The memorial resolutions of the Odd Fellows society to which he belonged contain the following: "Though his voice is still and his hand pulseless and his fraternal soul gone back to the God who gave it, his influence will live on and continue to exercise a powerful influence in shaping the destinies of those with whom he associated. While the memory of those of us who knew and loved him hold his life and his works in fond remembrance, we may draw inspiration for the better performance of our duty to the brotherhood which united him and us to each other from the full treasure of his sincere love and faithful service to good citizenship and humanity. And now that he has fallen out of the busy ranks of life to take his place in the halls of death, a truly good man has finished his work years too soon and gone to his reward."

WENTWORTH E. GRIFFIN.

Wentworth E. Griffin, superintendent of the streets in Kansas City, in which position effective and able service has won him high commendation, was born in Dayton, Ohio, December 24, 1872, his parents being Edwin F. and Anna S. (Wentworth) Griffin, natives of Vermont and New Hampshire respectively. About 1887 they became residents of Kansas City, where the father is still living, but the mother passed away August 8, 1906. Mr. Griffin is connected with the Western Sash & Door Company and for twenty years has been associated with industrial developments here.

The removal of the family from Ohio to the west during his early boyhood enabled Wentworth E. Griffin to acquire his early education in the public schools of Sedalia, Missouri, and to continue his studies in the public schools of Kansas City, whither he came with his parents at the age of fifteen years. He afterward attended the Kansas City School of Law, from

which he was graduated in the class of 1905, and in June of that year was admitted to the bar. For about a year he was in the legal department of the city, acting as claim agent, and in April, 1903, he was appointed to his present position as superintendent of streets by Mayor H. M. Beardsley and is now serving for the second year. This is a position the importance of which can scarcely be overestimated, so closely does it affect the sanitary conditions as well as the appearance of the city. He has supervision over all public highways and has discharged his duties with entire satisfaction, for under his control the streets are kept clean and in good order. He has recently completed the new street headquarters—a credit to any city. He has extended the flushing system and installed the push cart service as used in other cities and is as rapidly as possible securing every available accessory which is used in keeping good streets in other cities. Mr. Griffin devotes his entire time to this service and, is now working upon plans to install district stations where the equipment will be kept for that district, so that each district will practically have its own department, thus facilitating the work. He is also attempting to install the “block” system, which he believes to be the only practical way of keeping clean streets. He is also an ex officio member of the board of health, and his knowledge of street conditions proves of much service in advancing the work of the health board.

On the 14th of August, 1901, Mr. Griffin was married to Miss Dora Nagle, who is one of the graduates of the Kansas City high school, and both are well known here. Mr. Griffin belongs to Gate City Lodge, No. 522, A. F. & A. M., and has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and in 1903 was a delegate to its national convention, held in Indianapolis. Mr. Griffin is a man of genial manner, of cordial disposition and sterling worth, qualities which have made him popular. He regards a public office as a public trust, and in the discharge of his official duties his course has been such as to win him high encomiums.

MICHAEL RYAN.

Michael Ryan has passed the eighty-second milestone on life's journey. He was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1823, and for many years has resided in Kansas City. He was a young man of twenty-one years when he bade adieu to friends and native country and sailed for America, attracted by the broader opportunities of the new world. He arrived in Boston in 1847 and thence went to Virginia, where he remained until after his marriage. It was in the Old Dominion, in 1852, that he wedded Miss Mary Murphy, who was born in County Cork, Ireland, and is still living, so that they now have traveled life's journey together for fifty-six years. Unto them was born eleven children, eight of whom are living: Helen, Alfred, Jeremiah, Mary, Bridget, Martina, Katherine and Teresa.

The year 1857 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Ryan in Kansas City. He made the journey by boat and it required two weeks to complete the trip.

While on the way he met Father Donnelly, and their friendship long continued. It was a difficult thing for Mr. Ryan to obtain work here in an early day, but he made the best use possible of his opportunities. He first lived in a little house which he rented for fifteen dollars per month, and in order to provide an income he joined Mr. Dehoney and Mr. Murphy in renting from Mr. Lockridge a tract of land, on which they engaged in raising potatoes, devoting six acres to that crop. For three years Mr. Ryan was engaged in raising vegetables for the market, after which he and two business associates purchased one hundred and fifty feet of land at the corner of Fifteenth and Locust streets, for which they paid three hundred dollars. Lumber at that time sold at so high a figure that they went down on the west bottoms and cut cottonwood trees, from which they built log cabins on their lots. When the houses were completed they lived there in comfort for some time. At the time of the great "boom" in Kansas City, Mr. Ryan was engaged in bricklaying, working in that way for six years, and upon his little place he kept cows, hogs and chickens, so that he was able thus to provide his family with meat and other food products. At a later date he sold his place and purchased property on Charlotte street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth street, building a house there during the period of the Civil war. While the country was engaged in hostilities Mr. Ryan acted as one of the Home Guards in Kansas City until mustered out when peace was restored.

All through the years Mr. Ryan has embraced every opportunity for the development of his business affairs, and after the war he made a contract with Judge Boughton for one acre of ground near Twentieth street. The purchase price was three hundred dollars, and he paid for this in labor. Cultivating the tract, he also rented six acres from Mr. Lockridge for three years, at the end of which time he sold his property on Charlotte street for twenty-four hundred dollars. He afterward, in connection with Mr. Murphy, purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land near Blue river on what is now Breckenridge street, paying thirty-five dollars per acre for this tract, which they afterward sold at a splendid increase, it bringing one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre. Mr. Ryan then bought two brick houses on Eighteenth street for four thousand dollars, and also invested in his present home property at No. 1321 East Eighth street, erecting here the house which he now occupies. Later he was employed for fourteen years by the government in the postoffice, but in the evening of life has lived retired, for his unfaltering diligence in former years and his careful investment brought him an excellent return.

Mr. Ryan has always given his political allegiance to the democracy, while in religious faith he is a Catholic. More than a half century has come and gone since he arrived in Kansas City, finding here a small town of little commercial or industrial importance. He has been an interested witness of its growth and progress and has lived to see a wonderful change, for the city has become one of the most important business centers of the west, enjoying a rapid and substantial growth. Noting the fact that it was growing with rapidity, he believed that property investments would prove a source of profitable income, and thus he wisely placed his money in real estate and found

that he had made no mistake in judgment. He and his wife are among the oldest couples of Kansas City, and they have many friends here who have long known them and recognize their sterling worth.

WILLIAM JULIUS BROWN.

William Julius Brown was the pioneer in inaugurating an industry which has become an important one in the business circles of Kansas City. He was the first hat manufacturer here and not only engaged in making hats but also placed them upon the market for sale to the wholesale trade. Always eagerly embracing the opportunities which came for business progress, at the same time he found opportunity for cooperation in lines of distinct value to his fellowmen and to his city and was most public spirited and progressive.

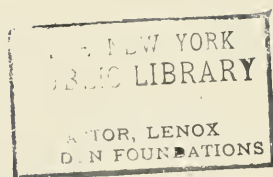
He was born at Mount Washington, Ohio, October 17, 1859. The removal of the family to Cincinnati when he was but five years of age made it possible for him to pursue his education through the medium of the excellent public-school system of that city. His father was killed by accident soon after the birth of the son and the mother, who was of German parentage, resided in Cincinnati until her death. After completing school William J. Brown entered upon an apprenticeship in the employ of Philip Volkert, a silk hat manufacturer, who took the most fatherly and friendly interest in the boy, giving him every available opportunity to learn the business and to work his way upward in manufacturing circles. Mr. Brown remained with Mr. Volkert until after his marriage in 1885, when he came to Kansas City and established the present hat business in August of that year. This was the first hat manufactory of the city and has always been the foremost representative of the industry here. As time passed the patronage grew in volume and extent until the trade covered a wide area, and since the father's death the business has been continued by his son, William J. Brown, Jr., with constantly increasing prosperity.

William Julius Brown, of this review, was one of the first members of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association and gave liberally of his time, labor and means to the support of that interest. Indeed he was one of its most enthusiastic workers, believing that the organization could conserve the interests of Kansas City in large measure in the promotion of its commercial and industrial relations. Mr. Brown was very public spirited and active in development of Kansas City in other lines as well. At the time of his demise he was a director in the Jackson County Building and Loan Association, of which he became a charter member and in which he was very active.

On the 29th of July, 1885, in Cincinnati, Ohio, occurred the marriage of Mr. Brown and Miss Isabella Orr, a daughter of Andrew Orr, a carpenter and builder of that city. She was a native of Cincinnati, but her parents were of Scotch lineage and on leaving Glasgow became residents of Canada, whence they removed to Cincinnati a year or two prior to the birth of their



WILLIAM J. BROWN, SR.



daughter, Mrs. Brown. She has always been active in club circles in the city and when the Merchants and Manufacturers Association was formed she joined the ladies' auxiliary of that organization and took a most helpful interest in its work. She has been a member of the Kansas City Athenæum for many years and has served as a director of both clubs. She is likewise a member of the Young Women's Christian Association. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Brown were born two children: William J., now twenty years of age, who is at the head of the hat business established by the father; and Irene Isabella, eighteen years of age.

The death of Mr. Brown occurred March 20, 1906. He had built up an excellent business and not only left to his family an attractive home at No. 3122 Park avenue but also property and invested interests which return to them a gratifying annual income. In politics he was a staunch republican and took a lively interest in the party through patriotic motives, never having any desire for political preferment. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He several times held the office of archon in the organization of Heptasophs and was a Modern Woodman. He manifested the same contagious enthusiasm in his fraternal relations as in his business, for he never became connected with any movement which did not profit by his labors. He influenced most of his employes to join the Heptasophs, of which order he was chief executive and in many ways he helped those who served him, both in an advisory capacity and in other ways. There was nothing of the overbearing taskmaster in him. On the contrary he realized as few men have done the obligation which the employer owes to those who serve him. He made them feel that he had a friendly regard for them and an interest in their welfare and he was most fondly loved and respected by all in his employ. Mr. Brown belonged to the Kansas City Athletic Club, but cared little for social life, but had on the contrary the utmost devotion for his friends and family, holding these ties at all times inviolable.

J. H. BURTON.

J. H. Burton was born within the shadows of the Green Mountains, on a farm, in the valley of the Battenkill, near Manchester, Bennington county, Vermont, March 12, 1831. He was the son of Chauncey and Emily Maria (Clark) Burton, both natives of Vermont.

In 1833 his parents moved to western New York and settled on a farm in the valley of the Genesee river, near the village of Portage, in Wyoming county. There the father remained for six years, when he again sold the home and removed to Illinois, making the change with his own conveyance, except a steamer passage across Lake Erie, and reaching his objective point, the Rock River Valley, in the fall of 1839, at a hamlet in Winnebago county, where he purchased a half section of land and once more organized a home. The years that followed were uneventful to the subject of this sketch until the fall of 1846, when his father's death changed his environment. In the

spring of 1848 he returned to his native village to attend Burr Seminary, where he remained for two years, returning to Rockford in 1850, and in its vicinity he engaged in teaching. In the spring of 1852, as bookkeeper, he entered the employ of Messrs. Perce & Keith, railroad contractors, who were building that portion of the Chicago & Galena Railroad leading from Belvidere to Rockford, Illinois, and remained in the employ of different railroad contractors until 1854. Tiring of railroad work, he married Miss Alice McComsey, a resident of Dixon, Illinois, and a native of that state, and purchased a fourth interest in a mercantile firm at Dixon, Illinois, doing a large business until 1857, when the panic of that year brought disaster to the entire west, and with hundreds of others his firm turned their business and possessions over to an assignee. After the failure of his merchandising he engaged in the abstract business, writing up books at Dixon for Lee county.

Mr. Burton was descended from an old line whig ancestry and cast his maiden vote for General Scott, whose defeat disrupted the whig party, and the all important "slavery question" built the present republican party on its ruins, to which he gave allegiance and carried a torch for its first nominee, General John C. Fremont. He listened to the joint debate of Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln in their senatorial campaign and flung his hat as high as any, in the wigwam at Chicago, when Lincoln became the nominee of the republican party for the presidency. In September, 1861, in answer to the president's call for three hundred thousand more, leaving a wife and three children, he enlisted as state militia, subject to assignment to the United States artillery service, and during the months of September and October, in conjunction with Major John T. Cheney, he recruited a company large enough to man a four-gun battery, which organized as Cheney's Battery, with John T. Cheney as captain and J. H. Burton as senior first lieutenant.

In November the company was ordered into camp at Springfield, Illinois, where it became Battery F of the First Illinois Light Artillery. In the following March his company was transferred to Benton Barracks at St. Louis, Missouri, and drew its equipment during the first part of April, boarding a steamer for Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, and reaching there the next day after the battle. There Captain Cheney was granted leave of absence on account of sickness and the command devolved upon Lieutenant Burton. His command was attached to the division commanded by General Lew Wallace and with him advanced on Corinth and thence across the state of Tennessee for the capture of Memphis, in which he was anticipated by the gun boats. At Memphis, Lieutenant Burton, having a civil engineer in his command, was detailed to lay out and build extensive fortifications, which with the aid of contrabands he did and it was named Fort Pickering. During the summer of 1862 he and his command participated in an attempt to capture General Forest and his cavalry but without success, and in November the Army of the Tennessee moved south overland for the capture of Vicksburg but the movement was defeated by the destruction of General Sherman's base of supplies at Holly Springs, Mississippi, and the army returned to Grand Junction,

Tennessee, and went into winter quarters. There, Captain Cheney having returned to his command, Lieutenant Burton was detailed as acting ordnance officer for the division on the staff of General Denver.

In the spring of 1863 the division, under the command of General William Sooy Smith, was assigned to what was called an "expeditionary corps" and Lieutenant Burton, still acting ordnance officer, moved with the division down the Mississippi to the Yazoo river and up the Yazoo to Haines Bluff, where the force disembarking became a protecting force for the right and rear of General Grant's main army, then investing Vicksburg. On July 4, 1863, Vicksburg surrendered and immediately the force under General Sherman, of which the Fourth Division formed a part, started for the capture or defeat of General Johnston, who had gathered a force for the relief of Vicksburg. As Sherman advanced Johnston retired, until within his fortifications at Jackson, Mississippi. There was more or less fighting until about the 17th, when Johnston evacuated the city and the Army of the Tennessee returned and went into summer quarters at the Big Black river, in the rear of Vicksburg.

About September 20th the army moved by rail to Vicksburg and by boat up the Mississippi and, disembarking at Memphis, it rested in Fort Pickering until about October 11th, when it took up its line of march for Chattanooga, Tennessee. Crossing the Cumberland mountains near Decherd, Tennessee, it pontooned across the Tennessee river at Bridgeport, Alabama, and climbing Sand mountain debouched into Lookout Valley, reaching Trenton about the 20th, where Lieutenant Burton was relieved as division ordnance officer and detailed to the command of Battery I of the First Regiment of Illinois Light Artillery. While commanding Battery I he participated in the battle of Missionary Ridge, following which the army went into winter quarters at Bridgeport and Lieutenant Burton was detailed home on recruiting service. About the middle of April, 1864, Lieutenant Burton, having been promoted to the captaincy of his battery, joined his command at Stephenson, Alabama, with a large number of recruits, bringing his command to its maximum strength of one hundred and fifty-six men and entitling him to six guns, with which he was supplied. On May 1, 1864, Captain Burton's Battery, attached to the Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, moved with the Army of the Tennessee by the way of Chattanooga and Crawfish Springs, through Snake Creek Gap, and fought the battle of Resaca, flanking the Confederates out of Buzzard's Roost, where they were strongly fortified. Johnston retired and Sherman pursued, through Kingston and Cassville, until on the 26th his fortifications were encountered at Dallas. Along this line the fighting was continuous until about the 20th of June and Johnston was crowded back to Kenesaw Mountain, where he again made a stand and Battery F was again under fire.

On July 3 Johnston fell back to the Chattahoochee river, closely pursued. On July 13th the Fifteenth Corps moved up the river about sixteen miles to Roswell, where a bridge had escaped destruction and, crossing, by the 18th was astride the Augusta Railroad, reaching Decatur, about seven miles east of Atlanta, that afternoon. On the 20th Battery F, with a force

of infantry to support it, was sent to the left to an open field, with orders to open fire and develop the position of the enemy, which it succeeded in doing with the loss of several men and horses. During the 21st it was engaged almost continuously, and participated in the heavy battle of the 22d, on the left in front of Atlanta, losing men and horses, and its whole line of caissons, captured. On the 28th it participated in a battle on the right in front of Atlanta, and about this time Captain Burton became chief of artillery for the Fourth Division. Withdrawing from the investment of Atlanta, the army struck the Macon Railroad, destroying it to Jonesboro, where Hardee's Confederate Corps was defeated, in which battle Captain Burton's Battery participated. The destruction of the Macon Railroad rendered it impossible to supply Atlanta and Hood evacuated the city, and on September 6th Captain Burton's Battery went into camp at East Point, a station near Atlanta.

There Captain Burton was relieved of his command as chief of artillery and resumed command of his own battery. Battery F had suffered so many losses in animals as to unfit it for entering another campaign without refitting and as General Sherman was preparing for his march to the sea, all disabled batteries were ordered to Nashville to refit, where it arrived on November 12th and was assigned a position on the fortifications. At that place Captain Burton was detailed to the command of eight hundred men, to proceed up the Cumberland river and provide material for housing the animals at the Post for the winter, which he partially accomplished and barely succeeded in regaining the Federal lines before the Confederates under General Hood invested the city. Captain Burton was on the field at the battle of Nashville but his battery was not actively engaged. The following March, its term of service having expired, he brought his company back to Springfield, Illinois, and was mustered out on March 15, 1865.

He returned to Dixon and resumed the abstract business, which he left in 1861, and prosecuted it until 1867, when he sold it and removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he took a position in the abstract office of Messrs. Jones & Sellers. He continued in the abstract business in Chicago until the fall of 1869, when his eyes rebelled at hard usage and, thinking it best to change his employment, he sold his property in Dixon and, loading his wagon with the unsold portion of his household goods and a tent, he started for southern Kansas, reaching a point in Neosho county about three miles east of Thayer, where he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, built a house, planted an orchard and in the following spring put in a crop of wheat. The promise of a wheat crop was fine until it was about ready to harvest, when the "chinch bug" harvested it and flew away with the crop.

There was a demand for freighters to the Osage Agency in the Indian Territory and, as ready money had become a necessity, Mr. Burton engaged in that pursuit but after a few trips placed drivers on his two wagons and took a position himself as bookkeeper with the firm of Hyatt & Company, traders at the Agency. In the fall of 1871 he took a trading outfit with the Indians on their annual hunt to the little salt plains and, returning with them in the spring, he severed his connection with the agency and returned to his family, then living in Independence, Kansas, on property for which

he had exchanged his farm. On account of sickness in the family, by the advice of a physician, he sent the family to the old home in Dixon and after disposing of his surplus horses and other personalities he mounted a valuable mare, on which he entered Kansas City about the middle of October, 1872.

He found immediate employment in the abstract office of E. H. Webster & Company and in May following his family joined him. In the meantime Mr. Durbin Rice had become sole owner of the abstract business and about 1875, becoming involved in some real-estate disasters, his abstract books were sold by the sheriff and Mr. Burton became the purchaser. He continued in the abstract business in Kansas City until 1886, when he sold his business and became a member of the Industrial Iron Works, a machine shop and foundry business that he had inaugurated for his son the preceding year. He conducted the office end of this enterprise, working one hundred and twenty-five men and building a manufacturing plant of five large buildings just west of Armourdale, Kansas, at Eighteenth street and the Muncy road, until 1859, when the contraction following the "boom" compelled the use of more capital than the firm could command and it was placed in the hands of a receiver. Since 1889 Mr. Burton has been in the employ of others, when he withdrew from active business.

WILLIAM T. SNEAD.

William T. Snead in a well spent life displayed that adjustment to circumstances and conditions which is so necessary as a factor in business success. He was a native of Lynchburg, Virginia, born February 5, 1849. His parents were Holman and Susan C. (Austin) Snead, the latter of a very prominent pioneer family of Carrollton, Missouri. Holman Snead was a native of Virginia, and for many years was landlord of a hotel in Lynchburg, remaining there until 1867, when he removed to Carrollton, Missouri, but was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, his death occurring there the same year. His widow afterward made her home with her son William, and passed away in Paris, Texas.

William T. Snead acquired a public-school education in his native town, and during the period of the Civil war, or about 1863, while living in Virginia, he enlisted for military service when but fifteen years of age and joined General Hood's Brigade. He served for nearly two years or during the latter part of the war and sustaining a slight wound was discharged on account of his injuries. After the removal of the family to Carrollton, Missouri, in 1867, he entered upon his business career, securing a clerkship in a store. He was employed in that way and in other work until 1876. In that year he wedded Miss Sarah E. Price, a native of Carrollton, Missouri, and a daughter of William C. and Sarah (Austin) Price, her mother having been the sister of Mrs. Susan C. Snead. Her father was a native of Virginia and had extensive landed interests and many slaves there. In his old age he came to Kansas City, making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Snead.

until his death in May, 1905. His wife died during the early childhood of their daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Snead have but one child, Mrs. Ernestine Gordon, who now makes her home with her mother and has one son, George L. Gordon.

Following his marriage Mr. Snead removed from Carrollton to Dallas, Texas, where he met a Mr. Campbell, an old friend, from Virginia. There in Dallas they engaged in the express business together for several years, after which Mr. Snead removed to Paris, Texas, where he established a grocery store, which he conducted for ten years. He was in ill health for some time while in Paris and because of this he sold out his business in 1894 and went to Denver, hoping to be benefited thereby. He died there six weeks later, passing away on the 13th of March, 1894.

In politics Mr. Snead was a democrat, interested in the growth of the party and its success and assisted to some extent in the party work but was never a politician in the sense of office seeking. He belonged to the Masonic Lodge at Carrollton, Missouri, and to the Knights of Honor at Paris, Texas. To his family he was devoted, counting no personal sacrifice or effort on his part too great if it would promote the welfare and happiness of his wife and children. His death therefore was the occasion of the deepest sorrow and many friends beside his wife and daughter mourn his loss.

Following her husband's death, Mrs. Snead returned to her old home in Carrollton, Missouri, where she resided for a brief period and then came to Kansas City in 1896. Here she purchased a residence on Troost avenue, just north of where she is now living and a few years later she further invested in property here, including her present home at No. 2224 Troost avenue, where she and her daughter now reside. She has gained many friends here, her good qualities of heart and mind winning her the regard of those with whom she comes in contact. She is a member of the Second Church of Christian Scientists in Kansas City.

WILLIAM EZRA CAMPBELL.

William Ezra Campbell, assistant general manager of the Mitchell Dry Goods Company, is numbered among those who through the inherent force of his character and his utilization of opportunities has gained recognition as one of the representative and successful young business men of Kansas City. His life record began at Forest City, Minnesota, November 26, 1868.

His father, Edward A. Campbell, a lawyer, born in Philadelphia removed from Pennsylvania to Minnesota in the early '40s in company with his parents. His father was a native of Limavady, in the north of Ireland. The family became pioneers of Minnesota and he was closely associated with its early progress and upbuilding. At the time of the Civil war he joined the Union army and participated in the Indian warfare brought about by the uprising of the red men in that part of the state. He and his father-in-law, Jesse V. Branham, were foremost in forming a com-



W. E. CAMPBELL.

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pany and suppressing the hostility of the savages. After the Civil war Edward A. Campbell entered into merchandising at Forest City and later removed to Litchfield, Minnesota, where he studied law. Eventually he entered upon active practice and while there served as prosecuting attorney. In 1883 he removed to Minneapolis, where he engaged in practice until his death about twelve years ago, becoming recognized as one of the leaders in his profession in that city. He married Miss Sarah Branham, whose father was among the first to establish his home upon the frontier of Minnesota. The Branhams were of an old Virginian family whose ancestors were Mayflower passengers.

William Ezra Campbell is the eldest of a family of whom seven survive. He has one brother, Frank A., who is at the head of the Wholesalers Adjustment Company, of Kansas City.

William E. Campbell spent his boyhood at Litchfield, Minnesota, to the age of fifteen years and acquired his education in the public schools there. He afterward accompanied the family on their removal to Minneapolis and entered the law office of his father, where he did clerical work while attending the night law school of the Minnesota University. He did not finish the course, however, but a month before the time of graduation left school to accept the position of deputy United States marshal under his uncle, Hon. William M. Campbell, who was United States marshal for the district of Minnesota and Dakota. He filled that position for about two years and then reentered his father's office, continuing there until the father's death in 1894. William E. Campbell then went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he entered the employ of B. Nugent & Brother, owners of one of the large department stores of that city. He filled various positions with that house, the last two years being manager of the advertising department. He was with the firm for eight years, but left the company about four years ago and accepted a similar position with the jewelry firm of Mermod, Jaccard & King, with which he continued for two years when he became acquainted with C. E. Mitchell, president and general manager of the Mitchell Dry Goods Company, of Kansas City. He then entered Mr. Mitchell's employ as manager of the advertising and mail order departments and about a year ago was promoted to assistant general manager, which is his present business connection and one which gives him a good outlook. He has also continued in charge of the advertising and mail order departments. He has devoted his attention exclusively to the business with excellent results in building up a large trade with excellent prospects for future growth and development.

Mr. Campbell has been very active in the Kansas City Advertising Club. He was also one of the charter members of the St. Louis Advertising Men's League and was chairman of the committee which wrote its charter, constitution and by-laws and became its vice president. When the Kansas City Advertising Club was organized a little more than two years ago he was one of several who came from St. Louis to attend their initial dinner at the Coates House. A few months later, when he located here, he joined the club and at the following election was chosen first vice president and served for one year and a year as a member of the executive committee, at the last election of

officers he was again elected first vice president, he has always taken a lively interest in its work and the promotion of its object. He believes Kansas City is destined to be one of the greatest cities of the United States and the most important metropolitan center of the west and is working to this end, putting forth every effort in his power to promote its interests and substantial growth. The Advertising Club secured the convention of the national organization of advertising clubs, which met in Kansas City in August, 1908. He believes that through this convention the city will become known and reap great benefits. Mr. Campbell served on the finance committee, raising funds to entertain the national association, which is composed of about one thousand wide-awake, enterprising, determined and energetic business men, representing the commercial and trade interests of the entire country from New York to San Francisco and from New Orleans to the Twin Cities of Minnesota.

At St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Bertha Hollis, a native of Martinsburg, West Virginia, and they have two children: Edward A., named in honor of his grandfather and now eleven years of age; and Robert F., nine years of age. Mr. Campbell is a communicant of the Catholic church and a member of the Catholic order of the Knights of Columbus. He is a gentleman of strong character, possessing that dignity which is always a feature of the business man who realizes his responsibilities and his opportunities. He possesses an aggressive spirit and excellent executive ability.

JOHN HURST TAYLOR YOST.

John Hurst Taylor Yost, one of the best known of the old residents of Kansas City, was born in Madison, Indiana, July 22, 1833. His father, Charles Yost, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was a son of John Yost, a native of Germany and the founder of the family in America. By trade he was a brick and stone mason, and following his arrival in the new world he became connected with building operations in Philadelphia, where both he and his wife spent their remaining days. Their children were Thomas, Isaac, Jesse, Charles, John and a daughter.

Charles Yost learned the stone and brick mason trade with his father, and went to Madison, Indiana, or rather to the present site of that city. The year of his arrival was 1816, and he was one of the first settlers of the locality. Indiana was still under territorial government, and great districts of the state were unimproved, no white men having penetrated into the wilderness, which were still the hunting ground of the red race. Charles Yost became closely associated with the early development and progress of the locality in which he made his home, and followed his trade there for a number of years, but eventually removed to Galena, Illinois. In early manhood he wedded Sarah Staton, formerly of Lexington, Kentucky, who was of Irish descent in the paternal line and of Scotch lineage in the maternal line. After the discovery of gold in California, Charles Yost and his wife and

their three sons joined a party of forty-miners at Galena, Illinois, and started for the far west, making the journey in a Conestoga wagon drawn by oxen. They also drove cows along and sometimes worked them in the wagon. They were five months in crossing the plains with a train numbering one hundred and twenty wagons, and on two different occasions they were attacked by Indians. They also suffered many other hard-ships incident to the long journey across the stretches of hot sand and through the mountain passes, but eventually reached what was then called Hangtown, but is now Placerville, California. On reaching his destination Mr. Yost began prospecting, and there remained for seven years, being in the state at the time of its admission to the Union. Unlike the great majority of emigrants who journeyed across the plains, he was successful in the far west, acquiring a goodly competence there. He made the return trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New York, and from the eastern metropolis journeyed westward to Madison, Indiana, where he purchased a large tract of land, the greater part of which was covered with timber. This he cleared away and continued the work of developing his farm up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1872, when he was about eighty years of age. His wife died in the same locality when seventy-nine years of age. She was a Presbyterian in religious faith in early life, but both Mr. and Mrs. Charles Yost held membership in the Christian church at the time of their demise. His political allegiance was given to the whig party until its dissolution, and he afterward joined the republican party. He filled various offices in Madison and was a most respected and honored resident there. His children were three in number: John H. T.; Charles, who was a stone mason and married Lou Dunn, and died in Madison, Indiana; and Joseph L. W., who became a physician. He was twice married and passed away in Mitchell, Indiana.

John H. T. Yost pursued his early education in a log schoolhouse such as was common in pioneer times. His youth was largely a period of earnest and unremitting toil, for he assisted his father in the arduous task of clearing away the trees and converting the wild land into cultivable fields. He continued at home until his marriage, which was celebrated on the 4th of March, 1858. For a half century he and his wife have traveled life's journey together, sharing with each other its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity, and on the 4th of March, 1908, together with many friends and relatives, they celebrated their golden wedding. For seven years they resided in Indianapolis, and there Mr. Yost completed his trade of a stone-mason. During that period, however, he put aside all personal and business interests that he might aid his country in the preservation of the Union, enlisting on the 24th of September, 1861, for three years' service. He became a member of Company F, Sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Glasgow and Colonel T. T. Crittenden. The regiment made such a splendid record for valor, loyalty and fearlessness that it was called "The Old Bloody Sixth." Mr. Yost was with his command in all of its engagements, and with a most creditable military record returned home. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and participated in thirty-six different engagements. When the war was ended Mr. Yost returned home,

and soon afterward removed to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he followed the mason's trade. In 1872 he arrived in Kansas City and continued in the same line of business, becoming a contractor here and erecting many of the large buildings, including the Savoy Hotel, the Jefferson and Karnes schools and the Cumberland Presbyterian church. His business interests were of an important character and brought him a gratifying competence, which now enables him largely to live retired.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Yost were born a son and daughter. The former, Charles C., of the Smith-Yost Pie Company, married Miss Hattie Beedle, and they have six children: Arthur LeRoy, who married Anna Sandbrook; Roxanna Pearl, who wedded Orrin Dietrich; Charles V.; Joseph; Harriet Janet; and Nina C. The daughter, Minnie G., is now the widow of Medford D. DeVasher and has one child, Estelle, who is the wife of Milton H. Douville and the mother of one daughter, Dorothy D.

Mr. Yost is a stalwart republican and has served the city as deputy assessor. He belongs to the Benton Boulevard Baptist church, of which his wife is also a member, and in the city where they have now lived for more than a third of a century they have many warm friends. At all times and under all circumstances Mr. Yost has been as loyal to the interests of his country as when he followed the old flag upon southern battle-fields, making a most creditable military record and one which classes him with those to whom the country owes a debt of gratitude that she can never pay.

GEORGE HOFFMANN.

George Hoffmann, a real-estate agent, whose business enterprise has been an element in Kansas City's growth and improvement, came to Missouri in 1880 and has since resided here. He was born October 17, 1855, in Wheeling, West Virginia, and was therefore a young man of twenty-five years when he arrived in Kansas City. Three years later he formed a partnership with Evan A. Fussell, under the firm style of Hoffmann & Fussell, general real-estate agents. In cooperation with a number of enterprising and prominent capitalists he has taken an important part in developing Kansas City through building operations and through real-estate activity. He has been instrumental in laying out various additions. The original firm with which he was connected ceased to have an existence in 1893, after which Mr. Hoffmann was alone until 1903, when the Hoffmann-Cowan Real Estate Company was formed. Under this business style he now operates, conducting an extensive business as a real-estate dealer.

Mr. Hoffmann is an influential and forceful factor in political circles, and in 1904 was elected to the upper house of the city council. Two years later he was chosen to the presidency of the body and also of the board of public works. He has exercised his official prerogatives in support of many progressive public movements, which have been beneficial factors in promoting the city's welfare and upbuilding during the past four years. He does

important work on committees as one of the busy men of the council and a firm supporter of the administration. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, but he belongs to that type of representative and patriotic citizens who place the general good before partisanship and municipal welfare before personal aggrandizement. In manner he is rather quiet and reserved, but is a deep thinker and is recognized as a man of action rather than of theory. In everything he has been eminently practical, and this has been manifest not only in his business undertakings, but also in private life and political circles. He has ever discharged his duties with marked ability and fairness, and as a business man he has been conspicuous among his associates not only for his success, but for his probity and honorable methods.

PHILIP J. HENN.

Philip J. Henn, now deceased, became a resident of Kansas City in 1866, and in the course of years became the owner of valuable property as the result of his investment at an early day of about ten thousand dollars. In the course of years this property appreciated until at the time of his demise his realty holdings were valued at about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In his investment and management of his property interests, Mr. Henn displayed one of his salient characteristics—a keen discernment which enabled him ever to carefully manage his business affairs. He was born in Germany, on the Rhine, in 1835, and after spending eighteen years of his life in the fatherland came to America, making his way to Hamilton county, Ohio. There in 1855, he engaged in the barber business, which he conducted until 1859. The following year he turned his attention to merchandising and was proprietor of a store in Hamilton until 1866, when he sold out.

In 1859 Mr. Henn had returned to New York city and there married Miss Margaret Bescher, who was born in the same part of Germany where his birth occurred. He then took his bride to Ohio, where they resided until 1866, when they removed to Kansas City. In the meantime he had prospered in his undertakings and brought with him to the west a capital of about ten thousand dollars. This he invested in property here, and that his purchases were most wisely made is indicated by the fact that at the time of his death his estate was valued at about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He purchased a lot at No. 1309-1311 Grand avenue, believing that it would be the business part of the town at some future time. Others, however, laughed at him and could not understand why he "went so far out of town." He bought the land for ten dollars per foot and today it is worth eighteen hundred a front foot. Upon the tract he built a large store building with living rooms above and there he spent his remaining days.

In the store he opened a stock of groceries and for forty-two years the business has been continued under the ownership of Philip J. Henn and his sons and is still being conducted by the sons. Reasonable prices, earnest desire to please his customers and most honorable methods in trade

brought to Mr. Henn a liberal and growing patronage. Aside from this, he also invested in other property in Kansas City and from the beginning of his residence here was an active spirit in public progress and development. In 1870 he became a director of the old German Banking Association. He figured prominently in many interests affecting the general welfare and in 1870 was elected a member of the city council from the second ward at a time when the municipal division embraced but four wards. He served as one of the city fathers under the mayoralty administration of Mr. McGee and Major Warren. He was always a stalwart democrat, unfaltering in his allegiance to the party, and upon its ticket was elected county judge in 1890, serving for four years. He possessed a mind of singular precision and power—in a marked degree a judicial mind capable of an impartial view of both sides of a question and of arriving at a just conclusion.

Mr. Henn aided in the erection of the German Catholic church at Ninth and McGee streets and always attended the services there. He was a member of a number of German societies and charitable organizations and gave freely of his means to aid those who needed assistance. His life was indeed a busy, active, useful and honorable one, and Kansas City mourned the loss of one of its representative and prominent citizens when on the 18th of August, 1903, he passed away. His wife survived until January, 1908, when she too was called to her final rest. They were the parents of five children: Henry, Peter, Clara, Mary and Anna. Clara is the wife of Fred Kast, while the other members of the family all live together in a new home which has been purchased by them at No. 3130 Brooklyn avenue.

MATTHEW L. KINLEN.

Matthew L. Kinlen, who during the latter part of his life was identified with industrial interests in Kansas City as a contractor, was born in Danville, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1858, his parents being James and Mary (McCormick) Kinlen. The father was a farmer by occupation and devoted his life to general agricultural pursuits. Both he and his wife passed away in Danville, Pennsylvania.

In the home schools Matthew L. Kinlen pursued his early education and afterward attended college in Ohio, preparing for a practical business career by taking up the study of civil engineering. On the completion of his course he located in Kansas City and began following his profession in connection with the old Ninth street cable line. He worked with the city and county engineering force for a short time and afterward engaged in business for himself in sewer contracting. He carried through some extensive contracts, both here and outside of the city, and gained an enviable reputation for expert skill and reliability, devoting the later years of his life to contract work.

Mr. Kinlen was married in Kansas City by Bishop Lillis, then pastor of St. Patrick's church, on the 28th of April, 1891, to Miss Elizabeth Carroll,



MATTHEW L KINLEN.

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of Kansas City, a daughter of Roger Carroll, who was born in County Queens, Ireland, August 18, 1822, and was a son of Daniel Carroll, a farmer of that country. Roger Carroll was married in Canada to Miss Mary Corrigan, a sister of Bernard Corrigan, of Kansas City. As a young man Mr. Carroll emigrated to the United States, settling near Malone, New York. He did railroad contract work for a time and then turned his attention to farming. In 1865 he removed to Harrison county, Iowa, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. For the past five years he has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Kinlen, his wife having passed away in Kansas City in 1893. Mrs. Kinlen was one of a family of thirteen children. She still survives her husband and is well known in Kansas City, where she has many friends. Here the death of Mr. Kinlen occurred at the home which he had erected at No. 3312 Flora street in 1901. He was a member of St. Vincent's Catholic church and faithful to its teachings. In manner he was kind and charitable, liberal in thought and generous in purpose. His political allegiance was given to the democracy and he was active in political circles to the extent of working for the interests of his party, yet never sought nor desired office for himself. His service was a freewill offering because of his desire that the best interests of the city should be promoted.

JOHN CAVANAUGH.

John Cavanaugh, deceased, was born upon a farm in County Wexford, Ireland. The common schools afforded him his educational privileges and he was reared as a farm boy who assists in the labor of the fields from the time of early spring planting until the crops reach fruition in the harvests. He came to the United States when eighteen years of age, hoping that he might enjoy better business chances in the new world. His parents had died when he was young and his elder brother, who inherited the old home, gave him enough money to bring him to America. He, however, landed at Quebec without capital, facing the situation of securing immediate employment or suffering for want of the necessities and comforts of life. He possessed energy and determination, however, and upon those qualities builded his later success. From Quebec he went to Brantford, Canada, and his industry and enterprise enabled him to secure profitable employment. There in 1854 he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Dunn. Carefully saving his money, he was at length enabled to purchase one hundred acres of land and after cultivating and developing his farm he eventually sold it for one hundred dollars per acre. When he had disposed of that property he removed to Stratford, Canada, where he invested in a farm of three hundred acres, which he owned until after his removal to Missouri, when he sold out for one hundred dollars per acre.

On coming to the middle west Mr. Cavanaugh first located at Independence, Kansas, where he purchased five hundred acres of land, there carrying on general agricultural pursuits for a number of years or until his removal

to Kansas City, Missouri. His remaining days were here passed and he enjoyed the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact during the years of his residence here. While living in Canada he filled the office of councilman at Stratford for eleven years and at all times was loyal to his public duties. His political allegiance in the United States was given to the democratic party but while he kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day he never sought nor desired public office. He was a member of the Catholic church and faithful to its teachings and belief.

His wife was born in the town of Cashel, County Tipperary, Ireland, and was a daughter of John and Bridget (Lundrigan) Dunn. The father brought his family to America and settled at Brantford, Canada, where his remaining days were passed. He acquired much property there and was a respected and influential citizen of the community. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cavanaugh were born eleven children.

Mr. Cavanaugh was devoted to the welfare and happiness of his family and counted no effort nor personal sacrifice on his part too great if it would promote the welfare of his wife and children. His friends, too, found him ever faithful and loyal and in all relations of life he manifested the traits of honorable manhood and of upright citizenship.

HENRY C. MORRISON, M.D.

Dr. Henry C. Morrison, for thirty-eight years a resident of Kansas City, left the impress of his individuality upon the public life of the community by reason of his political and commercial prominence. He was born on a farm near Towneytown, Carroll county, Maryland, on the 7th of September, 1843, and was a son of Robert and Lavina (Grimes) Morrison, the former a farmer by occupation. The years of his boyhood and early manhood were spent in the county of his nativity. He was only seven years old when his father died and his mother passed away five years later. He remained upon the home farm up to this time and then went to live with the Seneneys, his mother's people. He followed his public-school course by preparation for the medical profession, studying medicine in Westminster and also under Dr. John Buffington in New Windsor, Maryland.

He was but eighteen years of age, when in response to the country's need, he enlisted as a member of Company A, Twenty-sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia and went to the south, where he was on active duty till the close of the war. Before he was mustered out he became assistant surgeon in his regiment and after the close of hostilities, in recognition of his service with the army, he was given a degree from a Baltimore medical college. For a brief period he engaged in the practice of his profession in New Windsor, with his former preceptor, Dr. Buffington, but thinking that the new and growing west offered a broader field of labor, he came to Kansas City about the year 1869 and here engaged in the practice of medicine for several years. He then turned his attention to the drug business at the

corner of Twelfth and Locust streets and afterward became proprietor of a drug store on Main street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. He was quite successful in this undertaking and retired from active business in 1892, after long and honorable connection with the commercial interests of the city. In his business career he kept abreast with the modern ideas of trade and commerce and his store was always a most attractive one, by reason of its tasteful arrangement as well as the fine line of goods which he kept. After his retirement from active connection with commercial pursuits he continued as a financial factor in the Factoral Perfume & Chemical Company at 2302 Benton boulevard and was its treasurer.

On the 25th of November, 1886, Dr. Morrison was united in marriage to Miss Carrie L. Morrison, at Westville, Indiana. Though of the same name they were not related. Mrs. Morrison still survives her husband and resides at their old home at No. 505 West Sixteenth street.

Aside from his business interests Dr. Morrison figured quite prominently in political circles of the city. He was always a stalwart republican, inflexible in his support of the principles of the party, yet never bitterly aggressive, and he numbered many of his warmest friends among the supporters of the opposition as well as among those who gave him their votes at the polls. He was twice elected to the city council, serving for one term during the earlier years of his residence here, while upon his retirement from active business in 1892 he was elected to the upper house for a second term of two years. He exercised his official prerogatives in support of every measure for the public good and as the years passed he became known as a citizen of patriotic devotion to the welfare of the community, his life constituting a factor in the success which attended the republican party in his ward.

He ranked high in Masonic circles, was eminent commander of the Kansas City Commandery, No. 10, K. T., and for seventeen years was honored with the office of treasurer. His life exemplified the beneficent spirit of the craft and was a recognition of the brotherhood of mankind. He was also a member of the Presbyterian church and an upright, honorable manhood won for him the good will, trust and friendship of those with whom he came in contact, for they learned to know his many excellent qualities and to admire him for the principles which guided his actions.

ARCHIBALD ALLEN PEARSON.

The extensive wholesale and retail millinery establishment of Archibald Allen Pearson is a visible monument of his life of intense and well directed activity. Without special advantages at the outset of his career, he has made steady progress in the business world and is today classed with the leading merchants of Kansas City. Born in Lincoln county, Tennessee, he attended the country schools there until they were closed on account of the outbreak of the war. When but ten years of age he had lost his father and was reared

by his maternal grandfather, General William Moore, who served as a captain under General Jackson in the Civil war and was afterward general in the State Militia of Tennessee. Moore county, with Lynchburg as its county seat, was named in his honor. At the time of the outbreak of hostilities between the north and the south James Pearson, a brother of our subject, was a cadet in the naval school at Annapolis, and resigned to become lieutenant in the Confederate Army. In 1864 Archibald A. Pearson joined the confederate cavalry service under General Forrest and participated in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, and many others of less note. He was the youngest member of General Forrest's escort at the time of the surrender and was paroled with that gallant southern leader at Gainesville, Alabama, May 10, 1865.

Mr. Pearson returned to Tennessee penniless and, as he expresses it, "held the same financial position for several years afterward." He then went to Indiana and for eight years engaged in clerking in a dry goods store at Mitchell. He afterward conducted a cloak and suit business on Sixth avenue in New York for a year coming thence to Kansas City, where he opened his millinery establishment in April, 1883. In the meantime he had improved every opportunity for gaining a thorough knowledge of business methods and came to the middle west well equipped for the work which he undertook. For twenty-four years he was located on Main street between Tenth and Eleventh streets. There are only three firms between Ninth and Twelfth on Main street that were here twenty-four years ago, the Pearson millinery house being one of these. His stock at the beginning was valued at fourteen hundred and fifty dollars. It was purchased on a credit basis and he employed but one clerk. He possessed, however, what is even better than capital,—strong purpose, laudable ambition and unwearied industry, and that these qualities have attained for him a prominent place in business circles is shown in the development of his house which now occupies a four story building, while employment is furnished to forty people in the winter season. The growth of the business is due to no esoteric phase in his history. On the contrary he has followed methods which receive the sanction of the business world and the purchasing public, his prosperity being due to the fact that he has studied the desires of the people, has ever carried a thoroughly modern stock and has sought only a legitimate profit in sales. Moreover, one of the important, interesting and also somewhat unique feature of his business has been his advertisements, given to the public under the title, *Pearson's Pointers*. To this end he has employed almost every subject of current interest or of general knowledge in bringing his establishment to the attention of the public and the novel methods which he has followed have awakened wide interest. There are indeed few readers of the Kansas City papers who do not peruse *Pearson's Pointers*. As a type of his method of advertising we quote the following, which appeared at the time Lew Dockstader was entertaining the theatre-going public at the Grand Opera House:

"The main feature of Lew Dockstader's aggregation
Is Lew himself in wonderful Roosevelt impersonation.

He shows him up, from trivial things to highest aspiration,
 Romping with Quinton, Archie, Theodore and Kermit as recreation;
 Stopping the carnage of foreign war by friendly arbitration,
 Cleaning up the packing-houses from jungle-book agitation,
 Giving the country pure food to eat instead of adulteration;
 And pure liquors for 'snake bite' instead of blend abomination;
 Stopped the railroads rebating big shippers, and other discrimination;
 Showing the trusts they can't break the law in his administration;
 Letting the captains of high finance know square deal determination;
 No more watered stock unloading on the innocent by misrepresentation;
 Going to make the Missouri river a main thoroughfare for transportation;

Commodore Logan Jones' fleet of boats a wonder to this generation.

Lew shows Mr. Roosevelt hunting big game clear off the reservation;
 Making trusts, magnates and law-breakers anxious for reconciliation.

In fact, Lew shows a strenuous life for head of nation;

But he don't show half his greatness or the people's appreciation;

The people of both parties believe in Roosevelt, honesty, application;

While the wrongdoers, displeased, hold him in execration.

A. A. Pearson believes ladies should have a fair deal in decoration;

Pearson's trimmed hats lead to happiness beyond expectation.

Try them at 1006 Main street, assembled in multitudinous congregation."

There is no matter in the daily papers or any other medium in which he may advertise more eagerly read than his advertisements. If these appear in an ordinary periodical they consist of a short, spicy talk or poem on some local or national topic of general interest, treating it with a masterful logic and a comprehensive grasp of the situation; if written for some special occasion the "pointer" is always extremely suitable to that occasion. His is the leading retail millinery house in Kansas City and has the highest class patronage. He is a member of the Kansas City Ad Club and could not be other than a popular member. No matter what methods Mr. Pearson has followed, the results are evident and Kansas City has reason to be proud of the extensive establishment which he has developed and which proves an important factor in the trade interests of the city.

In May, 1869, Archibald A. Pearson was married to Miss Anna Stillson, a daughter of Dr. Joseph Stillson, of Bedford, Indiana. They have three children, a married daughter and two sons. The younger is attending the Salina Military School and the elder is studying law in the University of Kansas, at Lawrence. The daughter is the wife of L. H. Stark, connected with the Natural Gas Company of Kansas City.

Mr. Pearson is an enthusiastic Mason. He served his lodge for three years as master in Indiana, is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar, a Shriner and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He also belongs to the Kansas City Commercial Club and other local organizations. In politics he is independent, yet frequently supports the democratic party.

He is now a colonel as chief of the staff to General Ford of the Third Brigade, Third Division Forrest Cavalry, and as such has attended the National Reunion of the United Confederates at Richmond, Virginia, in 1907. He is an unusually entertaining speaker and at various meetings, social and business organizations which he attends he seldom escapes being called upon to address the audience. He is especially apt in short and after dinner speeches and his talks are always governed by the four principles that have made him famous as a writer of advertisements: wit, brevity, deep logic and appropriateness to the occasion. He is a generous, courteous, social and genial man, never too busy to entertain a friend or caller and his salient characteristics have made him very popular.

JACOB L. WALKER.

Jacob L. Walker, deceased, was a man of industry, whose business life was characterized by perseverance, energy, determination and probity. From 1885 until his death he was proprietor of Walker's Laundry, which is still carried on under the old name. His birth occurred in Indianapolis, Indiana, June 17, 1849, his parents being Jacob S. and Mary A. Walker, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Indianapolis at an early day. There the father engaged in the lumber business for many years, after which he retired from active life and enjoyed a well earned rest up to the time that he was called to his final home. His widow then left Indianapolis and went to the west, residing with two of her sons in Helena, Montana, until she was called to her final rest.

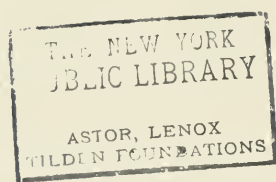
Jacob L. Walker in early boyhood became a pupil in the public schools and afterward continued his education in the University of Indianapolis. While living with his parents in that city toward the close of the war, when he was only fifteen years of age, he enlisted for one year's service as a drummer boy in Company B, Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He continued at the front until the expiration of his year's term and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. After putting aside his textbooks he started in business on his own account, opening a store in his native city, where he dealt in stoves and mantels, carrying a large stock and conducting a very successful and prosperous business. He continued in that line until his removal to Kansas City in 1885.

In the meantime Mr. Walker was married in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to Miss Keziah R. Rutherford, a native of Pennsylvania, whose parents always resided near Harrisburg, where their last days were passed. Three children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Walker, all yet residing with their mother, Horace R., Mary and Florence. The son is now secretary-treasurer and manager of the Walker Laundry Company, with laundry and main office located at No. 1120 and 1122 Oak street.

When Mr. Walker came to Kansas City in 1885 he purchased a laundry at the corner of Sixth street and Broadway, known as the old Phil-



JACOB L. WALKER.



adelphia laundry and carried on the business there for several years or until he built the present Walker laundry on Oak street. At the new location he soon built up a large business and this is now perhaps the most extensive laundry in Kansas City. The son Horace is secretary, treasurer and manager and has still further developed the business, to which he gives his personal attention, employing now over one hundred hands in the laundry, while he owns fifteen wagons which are kept daily at work in collecting and delivering. Four branch laundries have also been established, one at No. 103 East Twelfth street, another at No. 10 East Eighth street, a third at No. 506 Broadway and a fourth at 35 Central avenue in Kansas City, Kansas.

In politics Mr. Walker took little active interest and never sought nor desired office but always voted the republican ticket. He was a member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 8, G. A. R., in which he held official position, and in the Masonic fraternity he attained to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He also held membership in the Fifth Presbyterian church at the corner of Twelfth street and Brooklyn avenue, of which his widow is also a member, and his life was in consistent harmony with his profession. About 1901 his health began to fail and he then turned his business over to his son, while he spent the succeeding five years in travel, hoping to be benefited thereby. His health, however, gradually grew worse and he passed away January 17, 1906. His friends, and they were many, mourned his loss, while his family suffered an irreparable blow in the loss of a devoted husband and father, who did everything in his power to promote the welfare and enhance the happiness of his wife and children.

JOHN P. TILLHOF.

John P. Tillhof, of the firm of Tillhof & Campbell, real estate, rentals and insurance, is one to whom success in life has come as the result of diligence, perseverance and the use to which he has put his native talents. He was born in Austria, Hungary, September 12, 1860, and when nine years of age was brought to this country by his parents, who settled in Kansas City, Missouri, where he acquired his education in the public schools and in Spalding's Business College. His initial step in the business life was taken as a clerk in a grocery store, where he remained for several years. Later he engaged in the real-estate business, and since 1889 the firm has been Tillhof & Campbell. They conduct a general real-estate and insurance business and have gained a large clientage, handling considerable property and negotiating many important realty transfers. They are members of the Real Estate Exchange and are regarded as prominent factors in the department of business activity to which they are devoting their time and energies.

In 1884 Mr. Tillhof was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Wald, a native of Canada. He has resided continuously in Kansas City since 1869 and has witnessed, therefore, much of its growth and development. It was in the

year of his arrival that Hannibal bridge was opened and the people were having a gala time—an event which formed an everlasting impression upon his youthful mind, constituting an incident that he has never forgotten. He has from early boyhood been interested in the welfare and development of the city and has cooperated in many movements that have been of tangible benefit. In April, 1906, he was elected to the upper house of the general council for four years and has done effective service in behalf of public progress, acting now as chairman of the sidewalk committee and also of the gas committee.

DAVID S. GORDON.

David S. Gordon, deceased, became a resident of Kansas City in 1874 and from that time until his death, more than three decades later, was engaged in the merchandise brokerage business. He was born in Todd county, Kentucky, August 16, 1836, and was a son of George Washington and Mary M. Gordon, the father a farmer of the Blue Grass state. David S. Gordon, educated in the schools of the county seat of his native county, afterward attended college. He came from Kentucky to Kansas City in 1874 and here embarked in a merchandise brokerage business, handling tea, coffee, sugar and later salt for the Louisiana mines. He sold goods in this and surrounding territory, being first located at the corner of Missouri avenue and Fifth street for some time. Subsequently he erected a building at No. 930 Mulberry street, which he occupied until his death. The growth of his business justified the erection of the building and he continued as a successful broker in merchandise until called to his final rest on the 18th of January, 1906. He was, moreover, very active in helping to build up the business enterprises of Kansas City and rejoiced in its growth as it developed from a city of comparatively small proportions to its present size, with all its ramifying interests reaching out in various lines of trade to all parts of the world.

In 1859 Mr. Gordon was married to Miss Mary H. Hollingsworth, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Samuel Gordon and Susan Hollingsworth. Both the Hollingsworth and the Gordon families came to Missouri in 1853, settling in Clay county but at the time of the war being in favor of the policy of the south they had to return to Kentucky. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gordon were born the following children, of whom four are living: Eva, the wife of E. N. Legg; Mrs. Blanche Ramsey; Mrs. Stella Ramsey; and David. Gideon and Hallie, the wife of A. L. Buchanan, are deceased.

Mr. Gordon voted with the democracy but while he kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day and was always able to support his principles by intelligent argument he never sought nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his attention and energies upon his business affairs, which, carefully conducted, brought him a gratifying measure of success, as the years passed by. It also gained for him a reputation for unassailable commercial integrity and throughout the thirty-one years of his association with business interests in Kansas City he enjoyed to the full extent the confidence of his

colleagues and the respect of his contemporaries. Those who knew him in social relations found him a pleasant genial man who held friendship inviolable and his best traits of character were ever reserved for his own fireside and family.

THOMAS J. MULLIGAN.

Thomas J. Mulligan, now deceased, became a resident of Jackson county, Missouri, in 1881, and was well known as a large farmer and stock-raiser at Lees Summit, where he carefully conducted his business affairs with such sound judgment and enterprise that prosperity attended his labors in a gratifying measure. His birth occurred in Monroe county, Illinois, on the 16th of May, 1839. His parents were Patrick and Agnes (Tomlinson) Mulligan, natives of Ireland and England respectively. The father came to the United States in 1829 when only a boy and settled first in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in merchandising for several years. He afterward removed to Monroe county, Illinois, where he carried on general farming and likewise conducted a store. He resided on his farm there for many years, after which he took up his abode in the town of Belleville, St. Clair county, where he spent his remaining days in honorable and well merited rest. Both he and his wife died there.

Thomas J. Mulligan acquired his education in the schools of Belleville, Illinois, and in St. Louis, Missouri. Liberal educational advantages were afforded him, and he made good use of his opportunities in thus preparing for life's practical and responsible duties. After putting aside his text-books he began farming in St. Clair county, Illinois, and followed that pursuit for several years, carefully managing the work of the fields from the time of early spring planting until crops were harvested in the late autumn.

While residing there Mr. Mulligan was married to Miss Mary A. Carroll, a native of Madison county, Illinois, born November 25, 1843. She is a daughter of Patrick and Mary (Gilmore) Carroll, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Her father came to the United States in 1837 and settled in Madison county, Illinois, where he secured land and carried on general agricultural pursuits until his death, becoming one of the wealthy and valued farmers of that locality. His widow also died there. After his marriage Mr. Mulligan carried on general farming in St. Clair county until 1881, when he removed to Jackson county, Missouri, where he purchased a large farm at Lees Summit. With characteristic energy he began its further development and improvement, bringing the fields under a high state of cultivation and also engaging extensively in raising fine stock. His time and energies were thus occupied until his life's labors were ended in death. He passed away March 16, 1887, his family mourning the loss of a devoted husband and father, his acquaintances a faithful friend and his community a devoted citizen.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Mulligan were born nine children, five of whom are yet living, namely: Agnes, who is with her mother; Edward, who wedded

Louella Irvin, and resides on a part of the old home farm at Lees Summit; James A., who wedded Edna Seigfried, and is also on the home farm in Lees Summit; Ulmar J., who is in Kansas City with his mother; and Richard J., who is also on the home farm. Those deceased are Mary, Thomas, Mary Gertrude and Eugene.

Mr. Mulligan gave his political allegiance to the democratic party, and held a number of local offices, the duties of which he discharged with promptness and fidelity. He was a member of the Catholic church at Lees Summit and his widow and daughter and son are now members of St. Vincent's in Kansas City. Although in his business career Mr. Mulligan did not find all the days equally bright, he possessed an adaptability to circumstances that proved a strong element in his progress. He possessed the ability to plan and to perform, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. On the 17th of July, 1898, the residence of the family was destroyed by fire, but he did not allow this to discourage him, and at once set to work to erect a new home. He realized the value of persistent labor, and his work, intelligently directed, enabled him to leave to his family a handsome competence. He was well known in Kansas City and throughout the county, but continued to make his home upon his farm until his demise. Mrs. Mulligan resided upon the farm until November, 1904, when she removed to Kansas City, purchasing property at No. 3232 Vine street, where she and her two children now reside. She still owns the large farm at Lees Summit, where her three sons are living, carrying on general agricultural pursuits there. This is a well improved property, indicating in its excellent appearance the care and supervision of the sons who are managing it.

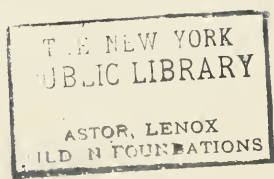
WILLIAM J. BROWN, JR.

The name of Brown has figured for almost a quarter of a century in business circles of Kansas City in connection with the hat trade and the enterprise of which William J. Brown, Jr., is now the head, includes a manufacturing, a wholesale and a retail department, all of which are proving profitable sources of income to a business that has now reached extensive proportions.

He was born in Kansas City, August 7, 1887, a son of William J. Brown, Sr. The public schools afforded him his educational privileges and, passing through successive grades, he was graduated from the manual training high school in 1905. He then pursued post-graduate work in the Central high school. Early in life he desired to enter the field of electrical engineering, for which he still continues to study, but the death of his father necessitated his changing his plans that he might take charge of the hat business which his father had previously established. In March, 1906, he assumed the management of this enterprise, in which he had been more or less active for several years. Previous to this time the business had been confined to the manufacture of hats and sale to the wholesale trade, but on the 14th of March,



WILLIAM J. BROWN, JR.



1908, he branched out into the retail line as well, establishing a store in the Scarritt Arcade, where is sold nothing but goods of their own manufacture. They make hats to order on short notice and theirs is the only establishment of the kind in Kansas City which has this special feature. The business was incorporated in September, 1906, with a capital of eighteen thousand dollars, and it is practically the only hat manufacturing concern of the city. The trade of the house has steadily increased since its establishment in 1885 and the enterprise is well known from Canada to Mexico and enjoys a large patronage throughout the entire southwest. Through the progressive and energetic spirit of its new proprietor the business has made rapid strides in the past two years and promises to become as representative in the retail line as it has been for many years in the manufacturing and wholesale. The officers of the company are Mrs. Isabella Brown, president and treasurer; and William J. Brown, Jr., secretary and general manager.

Mr. Brown is a member of the Phantom Club, the Kansas City Athletic Club, and the Paddle and Camp Club, in which he is very enthusiastic. He is a lover of canoeing and devotes most of his leisure to that sport in the summer. In Kansas City, however, he is recognized as a most wide-awake, alert and determined young business man with excellent outlook and with that ready power of discrimination which enables him to realize that which is essential and to promote it, and to discard all that is non-essential in the conduct and improvement of his business interests.

CHARLES M. FERREE.

Charles M. Ferree for forty years past has resided in Kansas City. His residence on Linwood boulevard and Olive street is a very substantial home. He is a pioneer in the Linwood district and has seen the city come to him and grow up around him, since he established his home there some years ago.

Mr. Ferree was born in Ohio near Cincinnati. He settled in Kansas City in 1867 and has taken an active and prominent part in the building of the city. He is a man as well known as any other in the city, and none have a better record for high character and standing, socially and in business circles. Few men in America can trace their ancestry through the pages of authentic history in France and America back to the fourteenth century as can the subject of this sketch. A brief sketch of this family is here taken from "The History of the Huguenots of America," by Stapleton, chapter XII:

"The Ferree family are of the nobility of France and were originally seated at Forchamps, in Lower Normandy. The founder of the family was Robert Ferree, who in 1265 was confirmed to an extensive estate. M. Ferry, a great statesman and president of France, was of this family." (See Nobility of Normandy, Vol. II, p. 357.)

During the dark and troubled period of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685, there lived a family named Ferree at Nimes, France. The parents, Daniel and Marie Ferree, were married in 1669. The fruit of this union were six children: Daniel, John, Phillip, Catherine, Mary and Jane. The Ferrees were stanch and fearless in their adherence to the Reformed faith. Daniel Ferree was a man of wealth and high position in his native place.

His Grace, Charles de Ferree, a nobleman of high rank, was the ruler of the province of Languedoc and other adjoining provinces in southern France, from 1656 to 1672, during the reign of Louis XIV.

In order to carry out the provisions of the Edict of Nantes, to wholly extirpate the Reformed religion from the realm, the cruel Dragonades were sent to Nimes, the town in which Daniel Ferree lived, and were quartered on him and other Protestant citizens of the place.

Amid all this confusion the Ferrees escaped in the darkness of the night and fled to Strasburg, whence they went to Lindau in Bavaria. Here Daniel Ferree died and after his death his widow, Madame Marie Warrimbuer Ferree, determined to follow the example of their Protestant German brethren and seek a home in the new world, where they might serve the Lord unmolested by the cruel Inquisitors and brutal Dragonades.

The head of the family was now Daniel, the eldest son, who was a man of family.

The first step necessary in taking their departure was to secure from the civil authorities a certificate of standing and passport. This was done by Madame Ferree on behalf of the family. The original document is dated Bittenheim, March 10, 1708, and is still in the possession of her descendants.

With these documents in hand the party set out for England, in order to make further arrangements regarding their settlement in America. Upon their arrival in London, Madame Ferree personally visited William Penn, to whom she made known her situation, and the next day he introduced her to Queen Anne, the sovereign of England. The good queen, whose great kindness of heart had already been shown in her open hand of charity to thousands of French and German refugees, was likewise deeply moved with pity at Madame Ferree's misfortunes and promised her substantial aid, which she in due time rendered.

William Penn covenanted to give her a large tract of land in Pennsylvania, which she obtained upon her settlement in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Some of Madame Ferree's descendants to this day occupy a part of this homestead, which lies near Lancaster in the beautiful valley of the Piqua. The warrant to this land is dated October 10, 1710.

The family remained in London about six months. A colony was organized composed of French and Palatinate refugees from Lindau in Bavaria. This party, which the Ferrees joined, obtained from the queen a patent of naturalization and permission to colonize in America. The instrument is dated August 27, 1708. The party arrived safely in New York and settled temporarily at Esopus, nearly one hundred miles up the Hudson river, where they remained several years with their Huguenot friends.

Circumstances at length became favorable and Madame Ferree and her family departed for Pennsylvania to take possession of their estate.

From the pen of an unknown writer we give an account of the arrival of the Ferrees in Lancaster county in 1712 (see Rupps History, page 37).

"It was an evening of a summer day when the Huguenots reached the verge of a hill commanding a view of the valley of the Piqua. It was a woodland scene, a forest inhabited by wild beasts, for no indication of civilized life was very near. Scattered along the Piqua, among the dark green hazel, could be discovered the Indian wigwams, the smoke issuing therefrom in its spiral form. No sound was heard but the songs of the birds. In silence they contemplated the beautiful prospect which nature presented to their view. Suddenly a number of Indians darted from the woods. The females shrieked, when an Indian advanced, and in broken English said to Madame Ferree: 'Indian no harm white; white good to Indian: go to our chief; come to Beaver.' Few were the words of the Indians. They went with him to Beaver's cabin, who, with the humanity that distinguished the Indian of that period, gave to the immigrants his wigwam. The next day he introduced them to Tawana, who lived on the great flats of the Piqua and was chief of the Conestoga Indians. The friendship formed between the red men of the forest with the Huguenots on their arrival was maintained for many years, each giving the other assistance in time of need."

Here this noble woman found a peaceful grave in 1716. Her influence still lives in the great multitude of her descendants, who belong to the aristocracy of personal worth.

A very large number of Madame Ferree's descendants have attained distinction in the various walks of life. The mere mention of them would fill pages. Among them are great scholars, jurists, ministers, statesmen, capitalists and soldiers.

No other family in America can show a grander record of service for the public good. Prominent among them are Colonel John Ferree, commander of the Tenth Pennsylvania Rifles in the New Jersey campaign of the Revolution, Colonel Joel Ferree and Major Michael Ferree, who commanded Pennsylvania regiments in the Revolution.

In the war of 1812 the family was again prominent. Among others was Colonel Joel Ferree of Allegheny county, who died at Zanesville, Ohio, in 1813 while in active service. In the Civil war a very large number of her descendants were conspicuous, but we pass them all by but one, whose high military talents and glorious achievements have not only shed a luster on his Huguenot ancestry, but covered his memory with undying glory. That was Major General John F. Reynolds, commander of the First Army Corps, and who commanded the left wing of the Union army. His great achievement at Gettysburg, where he held at bay for many hours, with his single corps, the entire army of the invaders, and the sacrifice of his gallant life in that mighty struggle constitutes one of the most interesting episodes in our national history.

Another distinguished member of this family is Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, the hero of Santiago, whose naval achievement in destroying the entire Spanish fleet is without a parallel in modern times.

Colonel Ferree inherited the military spirit of his illustrious ancestry, and has an excellent war record as an officer of the line and also as a staff officer. During his service in the Civil war he was in many engagements, and to this day carries in his body two balls as mementos of that great conflict. He is a companion of the Missouri Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was married in 1864 to a daughter of Judge W. G. Bowdon, of Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Ferree have no children except an adopted son and nephew, Cameron L. Evans.

Ferree Arms—*Degueules a trois annelets d or couronne;*
De Compte—supports Deux lions.

FRANCIS MARION DE BORD.

Francis Marion De Bord, who in the course of an active and intelligently directed business career, developed one of the extensive wholesale and retail wall paper and paint enterprises of the city, was born in Illinois, on the 2d of September, 1851, and passed away in Kansas City, December 5, 1901. His parents were John A. and Elizabeth De Bord, the former a native of Maryland. During the early boyhood of their son, however, they removed to Kentucky and at the age of twelve years Frank Marion De Bord left home, from which time forward he was dependent entirely upon his own resources. He drifted around the country, finally settling upon a ranch in Arizona and as he developed his business talents and energy through experience, he made progress in his business career. After spending some time on the ranch he opened a large store near the Verda copper mines and conducted the business for several years with excellent success, having the only store there. He drew his trade from a large territory and the volume of business transacted over the counters brought him a very substantial annual income.

Thus, acquiring a good capital, he came to Kansas City in 1882 and was identified with its business interests from that time until his demise. Here he opened a book store on Eighteenth street and later added wall paper to his stock. Subsequently he opened a branch store in Kansas City, Kansas, and in 1891 established a branch store in Kansas City, Missouri, at Nos. 1109-11 Walnut street. Later he occupied a five-story building on Walnut street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. He was one of the first to establish a wall paper and paint store in Kansas City and he dealt extensively in both commodities, selling to the wholesale and to the retail trades. His business developed with the growth of the city and assumed large proportions and he continued as one of the best known and most successful dealers in those lines until the 17th of June, 1901, when ill health forced him to retire. He spent

the summer in travel, hoping to be benefited thereby but this course proved futile and he passed away December 5, 1901. The development of his business necessitated the employment of a large number of men, to whose interests he was always loyal and from them he received equal fidelity and allegiance. He was always straightforward in his dealings, his business methods being based upon the rules which govern strict and unswerving integrity.

Mr. De Bord was married in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1893, to Miss Mary Houston, a native of Clark county, Ohio, who came to Missouri with her father, John R. Houston, in 1879. He was senior member of the firm of Houston & Murray, proprietors of the largest grocery house of this city and he occupied an eminent position in commercial circles here. He continued actively in business until his death in 1898, when he was sixty-three years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Woosley, was also a native of Ohio and is still living, making her home in Kansas City, at the age of seventy-one years. Mrs. De Bord has one child, Elizabeth, who is now a student in the Central high school.

In his political views Mr. De Bord was a stalwart republican and was twice nominated for the office of county collector. In Masonry he attained the thirty-second degree and his life made him an exemplary representative of the craft, which is based upon mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness. He was also a member and trustee of the Dundee Methodist church and while the extent of his business interests would not permit of active participation in public affairs he was always interested in all that pertained to the intellectual, material, political and moral progress of his community. His life record is an illustration of what may be accomplished by young men of resolute, determined spirit, whose efforts are in strict conformity to a high standard of professional ethics. Starting out in life for himself at the age of twelve years there were in his career days of hardship and trial and yet he early formulated principles of conduct and established for himself high ideals, toward which he continually strove until in Kansas City he became known as one of the most reliable and progressive business men.

FRANK P. GOSSARD.

Frank P. Gossard, secretary of the board of park commissioners of Kansas City, has in this connection done service of much value for the city in the development and improvement of its park system. He is widely recognized as a public-spirited citizen and one whose cooperation can always be counted upon to further any progressive measure for the general good. He was born November 19, 1865, on a farm ten miles west of Chillicothe in Ross county, Ohio, his parents being William P. and Nancy (Nebergall) Gossard. The father followed the occupation of farming until his removal westward in 1871, when he settled in Eldorado, Kansas, where he followed the banking business for a time. He was killed by an enemy in 1876.

Frank P. Gossard was only six years of age when his parents went to the Sunflower state and in the public schools of Eldorado and Wichita, Kansas, he obtained his education. In 1882 he went to Belle Plaine, Kansas, where his brothers were engaged in a banking business, and became bookkeeper in the bank, acting in that capacity until February, 1885, when he came to Kansas City, Missouri, where his brother was engaged in a real-estate business as senior partner of the firm of A. H. Gossard & Company. The Gossard Investment Company was then organized and Frank P. Gossard became one of the stockholders and also a clerk in the employ of the company, continuing in a clerical position until 1890, when he was elected secretary and treasurer. The company met with financial reverses in August, 1894, after which Frank P. Gossard assisted the assignee, Mr. Van Valkenburgh, to wind up the affairs of the company.

His identification with the park system of the city dates from October, 1895, when he was appointed clerk of the board of park commissioners for the purpose of making out the verdicts in the condemnation cases in the circuit court which arose by reason of the establishment of the different parks in Kansas City. He aided in framing all the verdicts that were made out for the jury for parks, parkways and boulevards and still does such work. He also served as condemnation clerk until 1905, when he was appointed secretary of the board. For twelve years he has been in the park office and is familiar with all the details and workings of the entire park system, having served under both democratic and republican administrations. He is prompt, accurate and faithful in the discharge of his duties, his services in this connection giving general satisfaction.

On the 30th of September, 1890, Mr. Gossard was married to Miss Nellie Schmack, a graduate of the Kansas City high school. They have two sons, Erle G., aged sixteen and Frank P., seven years of age. The family residence is at No. 118 East Thirty-fifth street and its hospitality is greatly enjoyed by many friends. Mr. Gossard is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Royal League and the Improved Order of Heptasophs, and is a member of the Second Presbyterian church.

ERNST STOELTZING.

In the history of Kansas City's commercial development mention should be made of Ernst Stoeltzing, a retired hardware merchant and one of the pioneer business men who came to this city in 1866 and in 1868 established the business with which he was so long connected and which is now being carried on by his son.

A native of Germany, Mr. Stoeltzing was born January 14, 1842, a son of George Stoeltzing, who was a coppersmith by trade and worked at that business during the greater part of his life. Both he and his wife always remained residents of Germany.



ERNST STOELTZING, SR.

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With no educational advantages save those afforded by the common schools Ernst Stoeltzing started out in life as his father's assistant at the coppersmith's trade, but at the age of fifteen years sailed for America, landing in New York city in 1856. He was attracted to the new world by the favorable reports which he heard concerning business opportunities here and after reaching the eastern metropolis he began to learn the tinner's trade, which he followed for three years. On the expiration of that period he returned to Germany to visit his old home and there worked as a tinner until 1866, when he again sailed for America.

This time he came direct to Kansas City and was employed as a tinner for a little more than a year when he availed himself of every opportunity for engaging in business on his own account. He established a hardware store at No. 1415 Grand avenue, where the business is still carried on. At that time the old Metropolitan block, the first brick business block in the city, stood on that site. Mr. Stoeltzing opened a small tin shop and in a short time added a stock of hardware. Gradually his business grew with the development of the city and as the result of his well directed labors and earnest desire to please his patrons. Today this is one of the largest retail hardware establishments of the city and in addition to the force of salesmen employed work is given to eight smiths, while two teams and wagons are utilized in delivering. Mr. Stoeltzing remained an active factor in the management and control of the business until 1906, when he decided to retire and has since enjoyed a well merited rest, his son succeeding him in the management of the enterprise, which he established forty years ago and which has long been recognized as one of the foremost commercial interests of the city.

Mr. Stoeltzing was married in Redwood, St. Clair county, Illinois, to Miss Martha Tiker, a native of Germany and a daughter of Frederick and Marie Tiker, who came to America in early life and settled in St. Clair county, Illinois, where Mr. Tiker engaged in farming until his death. His widow, who was born in Prussia in 1813, afterward became the wife of the Rev. Henry Baleke, a minister of the German Methodist Episcopal church, who arrived in this country at the age of eighteen years and for a long period engaged in preaching in Iowa. He died at the home of a daughter in Davenport, March 4, 1902, at the age of eighty-eight years. Mrs. Baleke afterward came to Kansas City and has since lived with Mr. and Mrs. Stoeltzing. Although now eighty years of age she is still very active. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stoeltzing has been born one son, Ernest Frederick, whose birth occurred March 20, 1880. He is still living with his parents and has full charge of the hardware business.

Mr. Stoeltzing is a staunch republican in his political preference but has no desire to hold office, although he has frequently been solicited to do so by his many friends. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife and her mother are members of the German Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Stoeltzing has in his possession a number of valuable and interesting family relics, including a German Bible that was printed and bound by his great-grandfather in 1770 and is therefore over

one hundred and thirty years old. It has always been in the family and is still in excellent condition. He prizes it very highly and well may he be proud of this interesting volume. The family home is a beautiful residence at No. 3430 Charlotte street. His life is what he has made it and it has been a success. He started out with only such advantages as other boys of the middle class in Germany enjoy and that he has succeeded is due solely to his ability, steadfast purpose and indefatigable industry. Surrounded at his home by a circle of friends who appreciate his true worth and admired and esteemed by his fellow citizens his name has long figured as that of one of the most enterprising business men of Kansas City—a man who has acted well his part and has lived a worthy and honorable life.

HOMER E. BOUTELL.

Homer E. Boutell, who at his death in Kansas City left behind him many friends, was born in Bakersfield, Vermont, July 28, 1861. He was a representative of an old family of Maine and an own cousin of Senator Boutell of that state, and a nephew of the Boutell Brothers, prominent merchants of Minneapolis. His father, Earl N. Boutell, owned extensive farm lands in Vermont and had there some noted maple sugar orchards, producing a superior quality of that sugar for which the state is noted. In public affairs he was active and influential, being widely known as a prominent citizen whose opinions were influencing factors in relation to affairs of state. He died there about nineteen years ago when sixty-five years of age. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian and in political belief a republican. His first wife, who bore the maiden name of Martha Donovan, died at the birth of her son, Homer E., who was the younger of two children, the elder brother being Gaylord N., a resident of Sedalia, Missouri. For his second wife Mr. Boutell chose Mrs. Gray and they had two children: George, of Bakersfield, Vermont; and Florette, now deceased.

In his boyhood days Homer E. Boutell attended the public schools of his native town and was reared upon the farm. His father, in addition to other interests, was well known as a raiser of horses and mules and from his boyhood Homer Boutell engaged in driving and training horses. He left home for the west when about twenty-one years of age, having with him a capital of a thousand dollars. He made his way to Kansas City but did not remain here, going on to Topeka, Kansas, where he joined his brother, and entered his employ as a bartender. Eventually his brother sold out in Topeka about the time of the boom in Leavenworth and in the latter town began dealing in wines and liquors. Soon afterward he came to Kansas City and with William Kepler as a partner, opened the Silver Dollar saloon on Ninth street but on account of the bad management of his partner lost everything. Homer E. Boutell then opened the finest place in Kansas City in the New York Life building, with Frank Smith as a partner. He always conducted a most high-class establishment. Personally he never drank or

used tobacco and he never allowed any intoxicated person about his place, and he was the only proprietor of a saloon in Kansas City who could get insurance. His house was conducted along strict business lines and by his capable management he won success.

After a time his partnership with Mr. Smith was dissolved and he purchased a place under the Junction building at Delaware and Main streets. At length having a chance to sell at good profit, he did so and placed his money in a bank, but the institution soon afterward failed and he again lost nearly all he had. He possessed a resolute, determined spirit, however, and did not allow himself to become discouraged. He then borrowed two hundred and fifty dollars from a bank without other security than his own good name and opened another saloon under the New York Life building at No. 809 Wall street. He catered only to the best class of trade, closed his saloon at eleven o'clock at night and opened it at seven or eight o'clock in the morning. He was known to be a thoroughly reliable business man and enjoyed in full measure the respect of those with whom he was associated.

Mr. Boutell was married in Leavenworth, Kansas, November 23, 1887, to Miss Haug, who was native of Leavenworth and there resided until her marriage. She was a daughter of Julius and Elizabeth (Riederer) Haug. The father was a prominent hotel keeper of Leavenworth and becoming a factor in political circles, gained equal distinction in that line, holding nearly all of the offices in the city beside being United States deputy marshal. He was also court interpreter in Germany. He died in Leavenworth in July, 1896, while his wife passed away September 28, 1883. They were Lutherans in religious faith and the father was a supporter of the democratic party. He came to the United States from Germany with his mother and the other children of the family, his father having died ere their emigration. They settled in Leavenworth and there his mother passed away recently at the very advanced age of ninety-four years. Mr. Haug served as deputy marshal at the time of the border ruffian warfare in Kansas and was filling the office at the time of the troubles in Lawrence, in which, in his official capacity, he took an active part.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Haug were born four children, namely: Mrs. Boutell; Dora, the wife of H. F. Ludolph, of Leavenworth; Edward T., of Concordia, Kansas, who married Della Colson; and Charlotte, who died at the age of four years.

Mr. Boutell was an exemplary man in his home life. It is said that he never spoke a cross word to his wife or son and was most devoted to their welfare and happiness. There was but one child in the family, Earl Nelson, who was born in Kansas City, September 3, 1893. The death of the husband and father occurred September 30, 1898. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith and continued a believer in its doctrines until his death. He was one of the staunchest democrats and took an active interest in his party, its growth and success.

Following her husband's death Mrs. Boutell conducted a boarding house at No. 1228 Broadway and later at No. 1335 Broadway, which she sold out at good advantage. She also bought and sold the property at No. 1323

Broadway and for a time was identified with no business pursuits. Later she opened up the Boutell at No. 611 West Tenth street and conducted the same until her health failed, when she was forced to close out the business. She still makes her home in Kansas City with her son and here has a large circle of warm friends.

GEORGE COLLIER.

George Collier is an honored veteran of the Civil war who made an excellent record as a soldier and who in days of peace has been equally loyal to the stars and stripes. He was born February 24, 1836, in Derby, Vermont, the Colliers being an old family there. His great-grandfather, Thomas Collier, was an Englishman who sailed a merchantman before the Revolutionary war. During the period of hostilities with the mother country he captured a privateer for the colonists and at the close of the war he went back to his former vocation. Finally he settled in Hardwick, Vermont, where he passed away in the last decade of the eighteenth century. For four generations the Collier family have been connected with the transportation business, either on sea or land. Thomas Collier, the grandfather, was also a sea captain in the West India trade. He sailed from Newburyport, Massachusetts, for many years and on retiring from the sea settled at Derby, Vermont, where he died in 1849 at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Levi Collier, the father of our subject, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, June 17, 1802, and when a young man settled in Derby, Vermont, on a farm, the north line of which constituted the Canadian boundary. For some time he carried on general agricultural pursuits and later run wagons and stage to Boston, a distance of two hundred and thirty-six miles—for railroads had not yet been built. He also engaged in raising stock to a considerable extent and died upon the home farm in 1878. Both he and his wife were Congregationalists in religious faith and Mr. Collier gave his early political support to the whig party, while later he became a republican. He represented his town in the state legislature for several years and was a man of prominence and influence in his community. He married Irena Newcomb, a daughter of Dr. Luther Newcomb, who was the first physician in all northern Vermont. A native of Massachusetts, he was born in the vicinity of Plymouth, his ancestor, Daniel Newcomb, having settled in Massachusetts in the sixteenth century, while Lieutenant Newcomb of this family was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Collier spent her entire life in Derby, where she died about 1881 at the age of seventy-five years. By her marriage she had ten children, eight of whom reached adult age.

George Collier was educated in the common schools and one of his early teachers in Derby was the late Senator Proctor, who died recently in Washington. Mr. Collier continued his studies to the age of twenty years and during vacations and his leisure hours he worked upon the farm. In 1856 he left home and came west, having at that time a capital of but one hundred

dollars. He stopped at Chicago, which was then a struggling town and remained there for a short time, after which he made his way to Minneapolis, then containing but one brick building. He was employed there with Louis Harrington, United States government surveyor, who was laying out the road from Fort Snelling to Fort Ridgely, and spent six months in that way. Mr. Collier afterward went to Hutchinson, Minnesota, which town was laid out by the Hutchinson family of Massachusetts. He continued there for six months and then once again went to Minneapolis. The city which is today the flour center of the world had then but one flour mill with a capacity of twenty barrels. During his residence in Minneapolis, Mr. Collier voted for a delegate to the constitutional convention. He saw the state in its formative period and although he remained there for only a comparatively brief time his influence and labors were always given for the substantial benefit and progress of the city.

In 1857 he returned to Derby and was engaged in work on the home farm until after the outbreak of the Civil war. The smoke from Fort Sumter's guns had hardly cleared away, however, when he joined the army. The first volley was fired on the fort on the 12th of April. The following day he offered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting for three months as a member of Company B, First Vermont Volunteer Infantry, under Captain C. B. Childs and Colonel Stoughton. The regiment was stationed in and about Washington, where it remained for the term of its enlistment and was then mustered out there. Mr. Collier returned home and again enlisted as a private for three years on the 21st of November, 1861, becoming a member of Company B, Eighth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Stephen Thomas. The regiment went to New Orleans under General Butler and Mr. Collier participated in that entire campaign, being attached to the Army of the Gulf. He was present at the capture of New Orleans, at Lafourche, Franklin, Alexandria and the siege of Port Hudson, which lasted for forty-four days. He was there wounded in the neck by a gun shot on the 14th of June, 1863. He also went up the Red river on the Banks' expedition and thus did active and valorous duty in the south, participating in a number of hotly contested engagements and arduous sieges.

After the war was over Mr. Collier spent two years in his native town and, then going to Iowa, settled at Manchester, Delaware county, where he carried on farming for a year. He afterward sold his property there and entered the employ of the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad in the civil engineering department, with which he was connected for a year. He was afterward connected with a railroad in Kentucky which was being built from Maysville to Lexington, and following its completion he remained with the company for twenty-two years, first as conductor and afterward as roadmaster and on construction work. On retiring from the railroad service he conducted a hotel at Lexington for a year and for four years in Maysville. In 1893 he came to Kansas City and until 1906 was in the hotel and restaurant and also in the real-estate business. He has erected buildings in several parts of the city but for the past two years has lived retired. His is a well merited rest, for his life has been an active and honorable one, characterized by un-

flagging industry in business and by close adherence to a high standard of commercial ethics.

In 1878 Mr. Collier was united in marriage, in Maysville, Kentucky, to Miss Anna McDonough, of that place and a daughter of John McDonough. In June, 1904, however, he was called upon to mourn the death of his wife. Mr. Collier attends services at the Congregational and Presbyterian churches but does not hold membership relations with any denomination. He maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in McPherson Post, No. 4, G. A. R., and he has always given stalwart support to the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, believing firmly in its principles. The varied interests of his life have taken him into many sections of the country and he has always manifested deepest interest in the nation and her welfare in the various lines of progress which have constituted her greatness and promoted her upbuilding.

JOHN C. WARNEKE

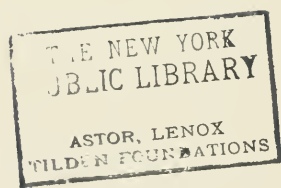
John C. Warneke was one of the pioneer business men of Kansas City, arriving here in 1866, at which time he established a bakery business, conducting the enterprise throughout his remaining days. It still stands as a monument to his commercial activity and integrity, being now conducted by his sons.

A native of Germany, Mr. Warneke was born October 19, 1833, the parents always remaining residents of that country. There John C. Warneke attended the public schools and acquired a good education in his native tongue. When a boy he began learning the baker's trade, which he followed in Germany and later he continued in the same pursuit in America. The favorable reports which he heard concerning this land and its opportunities influenced him to seek a home in the United States and he landed in New York, where he soon afterward acquired a position as clerk in a bakery and grocery store, being employed there for a few years. Making his way to the middle west he located in St. Louis, Missouri, where he formed a partnership and began the manufacture of grates, continuing in that field of activity until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he sold his interest in the business and removed to Rolla, Missouri. There he established a bakery business on his own account and continued in the same for a few years.

In 1865 he removed to Independence, Jackson county, where he engaged in the bakery business for a year, coming thence to Kansas City, where he remained until his demise. Here he at once established a bakery, beginning operations, however, on a small scale in a little room near the river, in that district of the city known as the levee. There he engaged in business for several years with a constantly increasing trade but later he removed to what is now the business center of the city, opening his bakery at No. 1509 Grand avenue. He purchased this property and equipped it



JOHN C. WARNEKE.



with modern machinery and accessories necessary to the successful conduct of an enterprise of this character. His trade increased until he was in control of one of the largest bakeries in the city, and the sons now have two places of business, retaining the old stand at Grand avenue and the other at No. 306-10 East Seventeenth street.

In March, 1860, in St. Louis, Mr. Warneke was married to Miss Wilhelmina Kumpf, a native of Germany and a representative of a prominent German family of this city. Her parents were George and Catherine Kumpf, natives of the fatherland, where Mr. Kumpf engaged in the manufacture of broadcloth. After the emigration of his children to America he sold out his business in his native land and with his wife came to this country, spending their remaining days with their children. The death of Mr. Kumpf occurred in Kansas City at the home of his son, Henry C. Kumpf, who was at that time mayor.

Eight children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Warneke, of whom four are yet living: George O., whose sketch is found elsewhere in this work, is president of the Grand Avenue Baking Company. He wedded Amelia Lauer and they reside in Kansas City. Pauline L. Warneke makes her home with her mother. Henry J. A. wedded Nellie Murphy and is engaged in the bakery business in partnership with his brother, George O. John C., who wedded Grace Baum also resides in this city. He is in the employ of the government, acting as clerk in the registry department for the post-office at this place. The deceased members of the family are August, John C., Sophine and Emma, all of whom passed away in Kansas City. The death of the husband and father occurred June 21, 1886.

In politics he was a republican and was a member of the Masonic fraternity, serving as treasurer of his lodge for many years and filling the position at the time of his death. He also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife and daughter attend the German Lutheran church.

Mrs. Warneke since his death has purchased the property at No. 2729 Park avenue, where they now reside. Mr. Warneke was a self-made man and as the result of his prosperity acquired in the line of his trade, he invested quite largely in realty and became the owner of much valuable property here. He was numbered among the most straightforward, energetic and successful business men that Kansas City has ever known.

FREDERICK LYCURGUS GRIFFITH.

Twenty years ago Frederick Lycurgus Griffith was a newsboy, hustling papers on the streets of Kansas City, having landed here a runaway boy. He was born in Charleston, West Virginia, June 12, 1877. His father, Christopher Columbus Griffith (who, by the way, was one of twenty-three children) fought in the Union army, along with eight brothers and two half

brothers, having volunteered while still in his teens, and while in the war, during a raiding expedition, met and fell in love with Miss Minerva Katherine T. Elkins, a schoolma'am, and daughter of an old Virginia slaveholder, and a near relative of Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia. Upon their return from the war four of the Griffith brothers, with one sister, disliking their stepmother, clandestinely embarked in a skiff one night on the Kanawha river, with a few personal belongings, and ran away to Indiana. Later Christopher C. Griffith returned to Virginia and married his wartime sweetheart and soon after Frederick's birth took up their residence on a farm near Greenfield, Indiana, the early home of James Whitcomb Riley.

It may be remarked in passing that the subject of this sketch received many a ducking and learned to swim in "The Old Swimmin' Hole" on old Brandywine, which is the name of a small but picturesque stream near Greenfield, which Riley has made famous. Also that in a small hostelry run by Hiram V. Griffith, an uncle of Frederick Griffith (and himself a great storyteller, who always had a group of the best Hoosier story-tellers gathered about him each evening in the office of his place of business), Riley, who was still in the days of patches on his pants, used to slip in quietly, in his modest way, and sit on the floor in a corner behind the heating stove, as quiet as a mouse, and glean the material for his stories and poems which later made him famous.

In 1887 Mr. Griffith landed in Kansas City and began hustling papers on the streets to earn a scant living. The employes of the Evening News, then a daily newspaper here, permitted the lad to sleep in the mailing room of the plant then located in the Bunker building at Ninth and Baltimore. About 1888 the owners of the News sold the paper and went to St. Paul, Minnesota, to establish the Daily News. They gave the lad Frederick a railroad ticket to Chicago, and later one to St. Paul and offered to provide him with money at times but he was too independent to accept a penny, preferring to make his own way and depend upon his own efforts. He sold papers on the streets of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and earned a dollar per week extra, doing chores in the office of William N. Viguers, president of an insurance company. There were times, however, during this period of the lad's life when he went cold and hungry, and during his first winter in St. Paul, to keep from starving he was frequently compelled to secure scraps from the office girl's lunch, which she dumped into the waste basket.

During the next few years the lad had drifted about over the country, working as a reporter and printer on different newspapers, among them the Breeze, at White Bear Lake, Minnesota, the Chicago News, the St. Louis Republic, the Kansas City Star, the Birmingham Age-Herald, the Bluffton, Alabama, News and the Bessemer, Alabama Daily Herald. Mr. Griffith had drifted in and out of Kansas City so often that he became attached to her and called her "home." He finally took employment as a printer with Berkowitz Brothers, on Delaware street in this city, and about 1895 worked on the St. Joseph Herald, a morning daily, of which Major John Bittinger, later appointed minister to Canada by the late President McKinley, was editor. Major John Bittinger, saw that young Griffith was energetic and am-

bitious and encouraged the lad by publishing special articles and stories written by him.

While working on the Herald Mr. Griffith had access to the law library of the attorneys for the paper, James M. Johnson, now judge of the Kansas City court of appeals, and James M. Wilson, recently city counselor of St. Joseph, Missouri, and during the hours when he should have been sleeping Mr. Griffith was studying Blackstone's Commentaries and other legal works. Colonel John Doniphan, the old pioneer lawyer of St. Joseph, Charles Strop and C. C. Crow were the committee appointed to examine Mr. Griffith for admission to the bar and he was admitted to the bar to practice law by Hon. Henry M. Ramey, judge of the circuit court of Buchanan county, Missouri.

As soon as he was admitted to the bar Mr. Griffith, being unable to resist his love for Kansas City, immediately quit his position on the Herald and came here, where he continued his studies and handled collections, officing with E. E. Porterfield, now circuit judge, and Charles R. Pence. As he studied and gained proficiency Mr. Griffith launched into the general practice of law.

Mr. Griffith never had the advantages of a common-school education nor the advantages of a law school but he has gleaned his knowledge and education "on the field of battle," while at the same time earning his daily bread. His idea from the start has been (as is found written in the front of his dictionary), "I must succeed. It is not a wish; it is a purpose. My constant endeavor shall be to merit business by square dealing, courteous treatment of my clients, and by doing their business as if it were my own." A glance at his methodically kept court docket reveals the fact that he has lived up to his purpose, since nearly all of his cases have ended profitably to the clients he represented. A glance at his docket shows every step taken in every case since he began practicing law. Another instance of his methodic ways is that for fifteen years he has kept a daily itemized account of his income and daily expenses, even to the pennies. Likewise in his business he believes as Goethe has aptly said that "genius itself is the capacity of taking infinite pains."

Since beginning the practice of law Mr. Griffith has always worked for himself and believes that it is by plodding rather than talent, patience rather than brilliancy, perseverance sooner than swiftness or power, that are the great factors that work prosperity in any calling; and strenuous exertion, above all, as the one thing, is a chief element. He believes that the talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well and doing well what you do, without a thought of fail. He believes that success is abroad, though hard to find, and is ready to come to all who have earned it. Mr. Griffith owns a couple of picturesque cottages at 112 Indiana avenue, where he resides.

Outside of his legal studies Mr. Griffith's favorite books are the Holy Bible, which he read through when nine years old, under his mother's guidance, Shakespeare, Crabb's English Synonyms, Roget's Thesaurus, Webster's Dictionary, Seneca's Morals, Charles Dickens, Victor Hugo and Mühlbach. Also to be found on the shelves of his library are such books as the historical

works of Gibbon, Macaulay, Prescott, Smythe; the lives of Napoleon, Webster, Butler, Lincoln, Blaine and Bland; the prose and poetical works of Homer, Longfellow, Poe, Riley, Moore, Tennyson, Jackson, Browning, Byron, Burns, Goethe, Schiller, Lowell, Wilcox, Ruskin, Darwin, Emerson, Hawthorne and Quayle.

Mr. Griffith and his wife are members of the Grand Avenue Methodist church. He belongs to Sicilian Lodge, No. 39, Knights of Pythias, and is a republican. He has never dabbled in politics nor affiliated himself with societies, except as above, on account of his devotion to his wife.

While in St. Joseph Mr. Griffith met and fell in love with Miss Ada Weltmer, of Great Bend, Kansas, and a niece of the late A. B. Conser, of St. Joseph. After a brief courtship they became engaged but they agreed to defer their marriage until after Mr. Griffith could further equip himself and establish a law practice. After a few years' waiting and hard work, they were married in Leavenworth, Kansas, June 12, 1901, by the Rev. E. Combie Smith, a Methodist minister. Mrs. Griffith is a singularly gracious girl, of sweet and sunny disposition, with strong gifts of mind, and is full of good deeds. She was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in July, 1879, of Pennsylvania Dutch parents. Mrs. Griffith is an artist and leads her profession in the west as a china decorator. She is referred to under the title of Artists herein. Mr. Griffith is much devoted to his wife and to his parents, and his favorite saying of his wife he takes from Lyttleton:

"No one better can tell, than I, who,
Has by his own experience tried,
How much the wife dearer is
Than the bride."

CHARLES E. WALDRON.

Charles E. Waldron came to Kansas City during its formative period and assisted materially in movements which have resulted in making it the present industrial and commercial center that it is today. At the close of the Civil war it was a typical frontier town, being one of the outposts for traders and from this place travelers to the west made their start into a region largely undeveloped and uninhabited. With intuitive perception he recognized the possibilities here, and became identified with its interests and in an active business career displayed that typical American spirit which promotes public progress in advancing individual interests.

Mr. Waldron was born in Syracuse, New York, in 1847. His father, John Waldron, of the Empire state, owned and operated oyster beds and conducted a successful business in the east. The son pursued his education in the public schools of his native city to the age of fourteen years, when he ran away from home to become a bugler in the army, enlisting in the Third New York Artillery and through successive promotions eventually became

captain, with which rank he was mustered out. The year 1867 witnessed his arrival in Kansas City. He came with Major Inman and assisted him in building the first street railway line of the city. Mr. Waldron bought and owned a large tract of land in the east part of the city and the fact that he was a native of New York and knew its business resources led him to return to the Empire state to purchase the first cars ever used in the railway service here. In the early years of his residence here Mr. Waldron was also engaged in the grocery business in association with E. R. Threackle, and eventually selling out in that line he organized a bank at Olathe, Kansas, under the firm style of C. E. Waldron & Company. He also owned and conducted a bank at Springfield, Kansas, and for some time carried on his banking interests, making his home for a time in Olathe.

During the greater part of the time spent in the west, however, he was a resident of Kansas City and had contagious enthusiasm for the city, believing that a great future lay before it. He made extensive and judicious investments here, many of which brought him gratifying profit. On closing out his banking interests he became associated with the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, of which his brother was general manager. The family were all interested to a greater or less extent in railroad work. He was a man of excellent business discernment, capable of foreseeing the possibilities in coordinating forces and bringing into close and harmonious connection varied and complex interests. He displayed in his business career an active management and careful control that resulted in the constant increase of his possessions and for a considerable period he figured as one of Kansas City's capitalists.

Mr. Waldron was married in this city to Miss Anna Lowe, a daughter of Colonel Lowe, a native of Maryland and a descendant of Governor Lowe of that state. Her father was a very prominent and wealthy resident of St. Louis, who came to Missouri from Princeton College in 1845 and established a college for boys at Georgetown, Missouri. He later became the owner of a large tract of land near Sedalia, this state, and also held considerable stock of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and was instrumental in securing its extension to the west. His labors were an element in the substantial development and upbuilding of this portion of the country. He was a stalwart democrat, ever active in the party, and his labors were effective in promoting its growth and extending its influence in this part of the state. He was a warm personal friend of Senator Armstrong and other leaders of the party listened with attentive interest to his opinion on political matters. He won his title as commander of the First Regiment State Militia of Missouri, organizing it and paying all of the expenses of equipment, and was at the head of the first military parade at Jefferson barracks. In 1849 he assisted in framing the laws at Lecompton for the state of Kansas and in other ways he left the impress of his individuality upon both Kansas and Missouri during the formative period. He erected the State Line Hotel in Kansas City in 1866 and it was while thus engaged that his daughter formed the acquaintance of Mr. Waldron and later gave him her hand in marriage. Colonel Lowe owned large tracts of land on the west bottoms and from time to time made

investments in property in the state as he traveled over the west and saw opportunity for judicious purchase. He passed away in St. Louis in 1900, and Missouri was thus deprived of one whom it had come to know and honor as a man of marked force of character, of strong individuality and native sagacity. His wife bore the maiden name of Amanda Kidd.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldron became the parents of four children: Grace, at home; Harry, who is in Boston; Villette, of New York; and Charles, of Kansas City. The death of Mr. Waldron occurred in 1875, he being accidentally shot and killed at Lafayette, Indiana, while out hunting. Such was the esteem in which he was held wherever he was known that his death caused profound sorrow and regret to all with whom he had come in contact. He was one of those forceful characters, who, without an attempt to make for himself a prominent place in public regard, nevertheless is accorded by the consensus of public opinion a position of preferment, owing to the fact that his salient traits and his well developed talents were such as are uniformly accorded leadership. His political views accorded with the principles of the republican party and fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while in the Masonic fraternity he became a Knight Templar and also a Consistory Mason. His family are members of Grace Episcopal church and are prominent socially in this city.

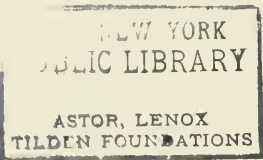
JAMES N. EASTWOOD.

James N. Eastwood, deceased, was for some time engaged in the implement manufacturing business in Kansas City, while later years were spent as a traveling salesman for large implement houses here. He was only a boy when he came to western Missouri, his birth having occurred in Madison, Wisconsin, on the 14th of September, 1850. His father came west at an early day but remained in Kansas City for only a brief period, after which he went to California, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring there a short time ago. The mother died in Madison, Wisconsin, when her son James was but six months of age and he was then reared by her sister, Miss Eusebia M. Bodwell, who now resides at No. 634 Quindaro boulevard in Kansas City, Kansas. She afforded Mr. Eastwood good educational privileges. He attended the public and private schools of Madison, Wisconsin, and in his boyhood came with his aunt to Kansas City.

On attaining his majority he entered business life on his own account as a grocer, opening a small store. His trade increased and he enlarged his stock to meet the growing demands of his patrons. After a few years, however, he sold out and went west to California but remained on the Pacific coast for only a year, returning thence to Kansas City. Here he engaged as shipping clerk with several of the implement houses and after a few years he began business for himself again, becoming a partner in the West-



JAMES N. EASTWOOD.



ern Implement Manufacturing Company, with which he was connected for some time.

It was while thus engaged that Mr. Eastwood was married to Miss Carrie N. Applegate, a native of Paris, Tennessee, and a daughter of Dr. Henry A. and Amanda (Oliver) Applegate. Her father, a practicing physician, was a native of New Jersey and removed to Paris, Tennessee, where he followed his profession and also became a large landowner, spending his remaining days there. Both he and his wife died the same week. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Eastwood were born four children: Eveline and Frances L., who are residing with their mother; and Eva May and Edna, who died in childhood.

Mr. Eastwood continued in the manufacturing business for a few years and then sold out, accepting an excellent offer from the Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of agricultural implements at No. 1310 West Eleventh street to go upon the road as their traveling representative and thus the remainder of his life was passed. He succeeded in building up a good trade and was very popular with his patrons, owing to his genial nature, his cordial disposition and his unfailing courtesy. His last illness, which was of only two weeks' duration, terminated in death February 19, 1904.

In politics Mr. Eastwood was a stalwart republican but without aspiration for office. He was prominent in the Masonic fraternity here and both he and his wife were members of the First Baptist church, his life exemplifying his Christian faith and belief. He was well known among the business men of the city and his many good qualities gained for him the warm regard and friendship of those with whom he came in contact, so that his death was deeply deplored by all who knew him.

Mrs. Eastwood owns a nice home at No. 1330 Harrison street, where the family have resided for twenty-three years, her husband having made most of the improvements on this place. She also owns other property on Harrison street, from which she derives a good rental and thus her husband left her in comfortable financial circumstances. Whatever success he achieved was attributable entirely to his own labors and resulted from his strong purpose, close application and commendable ambition.

THOMAS L. MANVILLE.

Thomas L. Manville, deceased, in his business career made steady progress and for sometime prior to his demise was engaged in the coal and ice business in Kansas City. He came to this city from Meadville, Pennsylvania, in 1883, to take charge of the branch business of the Smith American Organ Company of Boston, Massachusetts. He was a native of Meadville, his birth having there occurred in 1855. He pursued his education in its public schools while spending his boyhood days in the home of his parents, Henry W. and Joan (Thickstein) Manville, also of Pennsylvania, in which state

the father was engaged in the wool business for many days. After completing his education Thomas L. Manville entered the business circles of his native city, where he remained until his removal to the middle west. It was in 1883 that he arrived in Kansas City to represent the interests of the Smith American Organ Company, of Boston, doing a very successful business in that line for a number of years, building up a large trade in the sale of organs. At length, however, he turned his attention to the coal and ice business, forming a partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Clauss. They established their enterprise at the corner of Twentieth street and Grand avenue and enjoyed a constantly growing trade, their patronage reaching an extent that made their business a very profitable one. To some extent Mr. Manville also invested and dealt in real-estate and at different times was the owner of considerable property here.

In St. Charles, Missouri, in 1888, Mr. Manville was joined in wedlock to Miss Amelia Clauss, a native of this state and a daughter of William Clauss, who at an early day became a resident of St. Charles, Missouri. There he engaged in the hardware business, becoming well known in mercantile circles. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Mary Meyer, was a native of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Manville became the parents of one child, Marion, at home.

Mr. Manville belonged to no fraternities. He was domestic in his tastes and preferred to devote his leisure hours outside of business to the interests of his own home and the companionship of his family. There was nothing spectacular in his career but on the contrary his course was marked by the steady progress which results from unfaltering diligence and perseverance. At all times reliable, he commanded in unqualified degree the trust of those with whom he was associated. Death came to him March 27, 1899, and deprived his family of a devoted husband and father and his associates of a faithful, trustworthy friend.

WILLIAM V. WHERRETT.

William V. Wherrett, treasurer of the Evans-Smith Drug Company, importers and wholesale druggists of Kansas City, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the west. His father, I. N. Wherrett, is now residing at Erie, Neosho county, Kansas, where he settled in June, 1869, with his family, consisting of his wife and three sons: William V., Rollin M. and Ortle E. The father was born in Connersville, Indiana, January 5, 1831. His wife, Mrs. Eleanor M. Wherrett, was a native of Delaware, born in May, 1831, and a daughter of Virden and Hannah Dutton. The paternal grandparents were from Kentucky and removed to Indiana a short time prior to the birth of their son, I. N. Wherrett, while the grandfather died soon after that event. The child was then reared by his mother's family, who were also from Kentucky, and his early life was spent upon a farm. Later he learned the trade of harness and saddlery making, which he fol-

lowed for a time and afterward engaged in farming and in teaching in the country schools in the winter seasons. Becoming a member and adjutant of the One Hundred and First Indiana Volunteer Infantry and later as captain of Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana Regiment, during the period of the Civil war, he took part in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga and other engagements of that campaign. Following his return from the front he was connected with the provost marshal's office and afterward engaged in business as a contractor and builder until his removal to Kansas. In the Sunflower state he carried on farming and also conducted a country store and served as postmaster at Veitsburg, Neosho county, Kansas, but is now living retired, enjoying a hale and hearty old age in the seventy-eighth year of his life. His wife died in 1872 in Colorado Springs, whither she had gone on account of ill health. Five years later Mr. Wherrett married again, his second union being with a Mrs. Mead, who also survives.

Rollin M. Wherrett, the second son of the first marriage, was born in 1856 and lives with his family at Chanute, Kansas. Ortle E. Wherrett was born in August, 1865, and is now living in Kansas City with his family, owning and conducting a drug store at Eleventh and Grand streets.

W. V. Wherrett, whose name introduces this record, acquired his education in the public schools of Wabash, Indiana, for after removing to the west he had no further opportunity of attending school. He assisted in opening up the farm during the summer months, working with ox-teams, and in the winter of 1869-70 was employed in a sawmill and continued to work in that way in other winter seasons until 1874. Much time, however, was spent in assisting his father in clearing land in the river bottoms, hauling logs, wood and lumber, building fences and otherwise carrying on the development of the farm. On the 1st of January, 1904, he entered the drug and grocery store of Dr. Ira Steinberger at Erie, Kansas, living with the doctor's family but sleeping in the store. His early inclinations were for the study of civil engineering and architecture, but his father wished him to become a physician, and his first year with Dr. Steinberger was spent in preliminary study in that line. He did not find the study very congenial, however, and as it was necessary that he provide for his own support, his father having met with financial reverses, he took up the study of the drug business instead of medicine. In April, 1877, he came to Kansas City and entered the employ of J. W. Wood & Company, wholesale druggists, as order clerk, bill clerk and shipping clerk. In fact he worked in every part of the house and gained intimate knowledge of the business in detail. This business was sold to Meyers Brothers & Company in 1878 and Mr. Wherrett remained with the new firm in different capacities until 1884.

In the preceding year was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Wherrett and Miss Lou Fincher, of Berlin, Illinois, and they began keeping house in a little cottage which Mr. Wherrett had purchased at 618 Holmes street. In January, 1884, he removed to Chanute, Kansas, purchasing a retail drug store from Dr. J. H. Light, conducting the enterprise successfully until July, 1891. At one time he owned considerable property in Chanute and

took an active interest in the general upbuilding and improvement of the town. While there he filled the only public office that he has ever held—that of councilman. In April, 1891, his wife died, while two children had previously passed away in infancy.

Following the death of his wife Mr. Wherrett disposed of his interests in Chanute and returned to Kansas City on the 1st of October, 1891, again entering the office of the Meyers Brothers Drug Company, continuing with that firm until they sold to the Evans-Gallagher Drug Company in May, 1893. In 1895 he again became connected with the Meyers Brothers Drug Company in their St. Louis house, where he continued until January, 1896. Mr. Gallagher retired from the partnership of the Evans-Gallagher Drug Company and the Evans-Smith Drug Company was incorporated, Mr. Wherrett entering the company as its treasurer. The house today is well known as importers and wholesalers of drugs and the business is most extensive.

In 1898 Mr. Wherrett was married to Miss Anna Peacock, a daughter of Charles G. and Louisa Peacock and a native of Independence, Missouri, where she was reared. There is one child of this marriage, William V., Jr., who was born May 13, 1899. The family residence was maintained at No. 4112 McGee street until June, 1907, when they removed to the corner of Sixty-third and Brooklyn streets.

Mr. Wherrett has little time for other interests outside of his business, yet he is a member of the Commercial Club and the Credit Men's Association. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist church and his wife belongs to the Westport Avenue Presbyterian church. He is preeminently a man of domestic tastes, yet finds great enjoyment in his business, knowing well that gratification which comes from the successful accomplishment of what one undertakes. His leisure hours he prefers to spend in his own home and its surroundings away from the crowded districts of the city.

JOSEPH D. COSBY.

The business career of Joseph D. Cosby has been attended with many obstacles, but his persistency of purpose, which is perhaps his most marked characteristic, has enabled him to overcome all that has impeded his progress, so that at the present time he is numbered among the residents of Kansas City who are now receiving substantial benefits from their labor. He is well known here as the proprietor of the Hotel Cosby, at the corner of Ninth and Baltimore streets. He was born in Hart county, Kentucky, in the opening hour of the new year of 1851, the family home being at the head of Round Stone, where is situated the largest spring in the world. The name was originally spelled Crosby, but later generations have used the present form of orthography. His parents were Charles L. and Martha Emerine (Clarkson) Cosby. His grandfather, Overton Cosby, came from London, England, to America at an early day, in company with two brothers, while one brother remained behind in London and eventually became

lord mayor of the city, and at his death left a fortune of seven million dollars to his brothers. They refused to claim it, however, their pride preventing because he would not assist them when they were poor and needed help. They had to work their passage across to the United States, and settling in Virginia they changed the spelling of the name to the present form. They possessed what stood them in better stead than capital—resolute purpose and untiring industry—and eventually became well to do. Overton Cosby married Ann Bissett and unto them were born four children: Charles L., Thomas, Dabney John and Joseph Overton. After living for some time in Virginia, the father, Overton Cosby, removed with his family to Nelson county, Kentucky, becoming a pioneer there.

His son, Charles L. Cosby, was born on a plantation in Nelson county, February 22, 1807, and acquired his education in the St. Joseph Catholic College at Bardstown, Kentucky. He left school at the age of twenty-one years and was then married to Miss Martha Emerine Clarkson, a daughter of James F. Clarkson. They located at Round Stone and Mr. Crosby became one of the most prominent, influential and successful business men of that locality. He conducted mills for the manufacture of lumber and also for the weaving of cotton and woolen cloth. He likewise carried on a factory for the manufacture of wagons and plows and was the owner of three thousand acres of land. He displayed marked executive and business ability and an aptitude for successful management which enabled him to rise from the ranks of the many and stand among the more successful few. He died at Upton, Kentucky, not far from Round Stone, in 1874, and thus passed away one whose worth to the community was widely recognized. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and his early political allegiance was given to the whig party, while later he became a stalwart democrat. His widow, who was born at Big Spring, Kentucky, is still living in that state and is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The family of this worthy couple numbered fourteen children: Imogene, Junius, Junius (2), James F., John, Lucy, George, Charles, Joseph, Menoah, Mattie, William, Henry and Eudolpho.

Joseph Cosby attended the public schools near his father's home between the ages of six and thirteen years, and then, filled with a boy's spirit of adventure, he ran away, with only forty cents in his pocket. He walked forty miles the first day to Big Spring, Kentucky, where he began working on a farm for his uncle, Anslem Clarkson. He was thus employed for three months, for which he received twenty-four dollars, and leaving the farm he next made his way to Versailles, Kentucky, where he secured employment on the farm of Morgan and McGee, the senior member being a brother of the famous Confederate raider. On leaving the south Mr. Cosby became a resident of Quincy, Illinois, and ran on the Hamilton & St. Joseph Railroad as news agent during the years of 1867 and 1868. Realizing that that business might be made a very profitable one, he afterward arranged to take the news business of the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad and several other lines. In the undertaking he prospered and subsequently removed to St. Louis, Missouri, from which town he superintended the news business on a number

of different railways. From the beginning his success constantly increased until he gave up the business in 1877 with a capital sufficient to enable him to purchase a restaurant at the corner of Twelfth and Poplar streets, in St. Louis. There he profitably carried on business for seven years and when he sold out received what he had paid for the property when the building was new and ten thousand dollars additional. He next opened up the finest dairy lunch room in St. Louis, at No. 808 Olive street, but at the end of a year leased it to A. W. Fagin. The Odd Fellows erected a building at the corner and in so doing undermined the restaurant, which collapsed, killing forty-five people. Mr. Cosby opened a hotel at No. 110-112 Broadway, St. Louis, conducting it for a year, when he sold out at a sacrifice and came to Kansas City. At this time he was indebted to his brother to the sum of twenty-three hundred dollars and had a wife and family to support. His brother conducted a news, cigar and fruit business in the Union depot and Mr. Cosby worked for him for twelve years. In the meantime, however, he went to Guthrie, Oklahoma, and settled upon a lot, but his claim was contested in the courts and he spent twenty-two hundred dollars in litigation, at last losing his claim. That lot today is worth forty thousand dollars. He also had built a hotel on it but had to mortgage the property and also lost it.

Under circumstances which would have utterly discouraged and disheartened many a man of less resolute spirit, Mr. Cosby embarked in business anew and in 1889 opened the Cosby Hotel, which he has since conducted. Previous to this time the building was mostly used for office purposes, but Mr. Cosby remodeled it, transforming it into a good hotel with sixty-six sleeping apartments. For nine years he has been proprietor of the hotel, which has long since become a paying property.

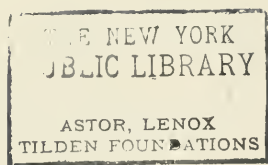
On the 4th of May, 1884, in St. Louis, occurred the marriage of Mr. Cosby and Miss Theresa Pickel, who was born in Germany and at the age of twelve years became a resident of St. Louis. Their children are: Evalyne, now the wife of Wright Rutan, of Kansas City; and Olive, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Cosby have gained many friends during their residence here and are well known. Starting out in life for himself when but thirteen years of age, Mr. Cosby has since depended entirely upon his own resources and the energy and diligence which he has displayed constitute the basis upon which he has builded whatever prosperity is his.

ABUDAH J. FUDGE.

There is no record which the American people hold in as high regard as that of the self-made man—the man who carves out his fortune in the face of opposition and of competition, who wins success by the exercise of his native talents and the improvement of opportunities which surround the entire people. Such was the history of Abudah J. Fudge, who figured for a considerable period as a leading business man of Kansas City, his record



ABUDAH J. FUDGE.



reflecting credit upon this city which he chose as his place of residence. Here he engaged in the wholesale produce business, with branch stores at various points. He arrived here in 1885 and from that time until his demise operated extensively in the line indicated.

He was a native of Shelby county, Missouri, born March 20, 1853, his parents being Jeremiah and Amelia Jane Fudge. The mother died when her son was but three years of age and he was reared by his eldest sister. The father resided on a farm in Shelby county, Missouri, and afterward removed to Cass county, where he spent his remaining days and was extensively engaged in general agricultural pursuits.

Abudah J. Fudge was educated in the common schools of Cass county, the home farm being located seven miles southwest of the town of Harrisonville. He assisted his father in the farm work until he became a young man and then began buying grain in the south, operating mostly in Dallas, Texas. The winter seasons were devoted to that business while the summer months were spent upon the home farm. He met with splendid success as a grain merchant and from this it was a legitimate step into the produce business, which he established as a wholesale merchant in that line upon his removal to Kansas City. His store was at No. 15 West Fourth street, where he remained until his life's labors were ended in death. The favorable acquaintances he had formed in business circles and the enterprising methods which he pursued in the conduct of his business interests led to rapid and substantial growth and he extended the field of his activities by establishing five or six branch stores in points in the vicinity of Kansas City, there purchasing the country produce which he had handled as a wholesale merchant. His trade reached large proportions and brought to him a gratifying return on his investment.

Mr. Fudge was married to Miss Juan P. Benight, a daughter of Judge Samuel D. and Dorothy (Payton) Benight. Her father was a prominent attorney and served as judge of the court of Cass county, where he resided during the greater part of his life. The mother still survives and now resides at Harrisonville. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fudge were born three children: Fannie V. and Margaret A., both of whom are living with their mother, and Samuel A., who was formerly engaged in the produce business in Kansas City, but is now residing on a ranch in California. The family residence was maintained in Cass county until 1885, when they came to Kansas City. After arriving here Mr. Fudge invested to some extent in real estate and his widow now owns three nice residences on Brooklyn avenue across from her home and from the property derives a good rental. Her own home is a beautiful dwelling at No. 206 Brooklyn avenue, where she is living with her daughters, dispensing gracious and warm-hearted hospitality there to many friends. The death of the husband and father occurred March 5, 1906, and Kansas City felt a distinct loss in business circles, for he was one who contributed to the general commercial activity and prosperity. In politics he was a democrat and fraternity was connected with the Woodmen of the World and other social organizations. He was devoted to his family and friends and the many commendable traits

of his character won him uniform good will. Mrs. Fudge is a member of the Independent Avenue Christian church and is well known in the city, where she has now made her home for twenty-three years.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE PORTER, M. D.

Dr. David Rittenhouse Porter, one of the distinguished medical practitioners and educators of Kansas City, a native of Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, born November 23, 1838. His father, Thomas A. Porter, born in eastern Pennsylvania, was of Scotch Irish parentage, while the mother, Mrs. Elizabeth (Fry) Porter, of Maryland, was of Holland lineage, being descended from David Rittenhouse.

In the public schools of his native county Dr. Porter acquired his preliminary education and, with the desire to become a practitioner of medicine, he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, while later he studied in Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York city. The year 1859 witnessed his arrival in the middle west, and early in 1861 he enlisted for service as a private in the Fifth Regiment Volunteer Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth under Colonel Powell Clayton, since United States ambassador to Mexico. His last battle that engagement he was promoted to the position of assistant surgeon of his regiment, with which he was honorably discharged on the 10th of January, 1865, having never lost a single day through furlough, leave of absence or otherwise. On the contrary he was ever found at his post of duty whether as a soldier in the ranks or in his professional capacity in ministering to the needs of the sick and suffering.

Dr. Porter located for the active practice of his profession in Kansas City on the 6th of June, 1865, and has resided here continuously since. In 1865 there were only about ten physicians practicing here. The rapid development of the city has given him ample opportunity to prove his ability and worth in the line of his chosen labor. In 1869 he became one of the founders of the Kansas City Medical College and for a quarter of a century he has filled chairs in that institution, having at different times been professor of materia medica, genito urinary surgery and principles and practice of medicine, also emeritus professor of the principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine in that institution. He lectures at the University of Kansas and at present is examining physician for a dozen or more insurance companies, in addition to which he has a large general practice. He has been secretary and vice president of the Missouri State Medical Association and representative of the same at the International Medical Congress in Philadelphia in 1876 and in Berlin in 1890. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society and at one time served as its president. He has been city physician and was president of the Kansas City board of health in 1878-9. His labors as an active practitioner and as an educator have been of far-reaching effect and of great benefit to his fellow-

men. He has continually advanced in his profession, not only keeping abreast with its leaders, but also contributing to the sum total of knowledge which has promoted the efficiency of the physician and surgeon.

In 1870 Dr. Porter was married to Miss Ollie J. Smith, of Kalamazoo, Michigan. His son, Pierre Rittenhouse Porter, is a graduate of Yale College and of the law department of Harvard University, and is now practicing law in this city. Dr. Porter is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic and with the Loyal Legion, but the constantly increasing demands of his profession have left him little leisure for social interests. However, he possesses a very jovial nature and attractive personality, winning the warm friendship and regard of young and old, rich and poor to such an extent that the public are unwilling to allow him to in any degree put aside his professional duties and enjoy the retirement which he so well merits. In all of his practice he has manifested a humanitarian spirit that has been one of the strong elements in his success. For forty-three years connected with the medical fraternity in Kansas City, his ability has not only gained for him a large private practice but has won him the attention of the profession throughout the state and in other sections of the country. He was remarkably successful in early days in the treatment of malarial and contagious diseases and active in advancing modern sanitary conditions, and there are cited many tangible evidences of the fact that his life has been one of great usefulness.

JOHN P. LOOMAS.

The extent and importance of the business interests which claimed the time and attention of John P. Loomas, as well as his salient personal traits of character, gained him rank with the prominent residents of Kansas City, where he established his home in 1877, here residing to the time of his death.

He was a native of Menasha, Wisconsin, born January 11, 1854, of the marriage of James and Margaret (Prince) Loomas, natives of England and of the state of New York respectively. The father was just forty years of age when he came to America, bringing with him forty thousand dollars in gold, which was considered a great fortune as wealth was estimated in that day. He purchased a large farm in the town of Menasha, Wisconsin, and also owned an extensive woolen mill there, being thus connected with industrial as well as agricultural pursuits. His attention was chiefly given to general farming, however, and he superintended the tilling of the soil upon the home place throughout his remaining days. He was known as one of the most public-spirited and enterprising men in that part of the county and also bore an unassailable reputation for business integrity and honor. His wife was an invalid for many years and spent the last nine months of her life with her son John P., in Kansas City. There were five children in the family, four sons and a daughter, of whom three of the sons are now living.

Reared upon the home farm, John P. Loomas pursued his education in the public schools of Menasha, Wisconsin, and when not busy with his textbooks he rendered assistance to his father in the work of plowing, planting and harvesting. He was also employed in different ways in Menasha until he had saved a sufficient sum of money to enable him to pursue a course of study in the commercial college at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. In early life it was his ambition to become a lawyer but fate and circumstances seemed to shape his course otherwise and with ready adaptability he took up the work at hand, successfully accomplishing any task that claimed his attention. After leaving the commercial college he started westward, visiting many points in the western states and working in different mining camps. While in Colorado he was also engaged for a few months in herding sheep. He then returned and settled in Joplin, Missouri, where he became connected with the mines at that place but, hard times coming on, he lost all that he had made in the interim.

Seeking then another field of labor, Mr. Loomas removed to Kansas City in 1877, arriving here with but thirteen dollars. He possessed a strong determination, indomitable courage and unfaltering energy and thus he started in business life anew, determined to retrieve his lost possessions. He accepted a position as bookkeeper with a commission firm of Clemens & Cloon at the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, continuing in that capacity for two years, during which time his business qualifications gained recognition by the firm and he was then admitted to a partnership. He continued with the house for about a year, after which he withdrew and established a commission business on his own account at No. 503 Walnut street. In this he was quite successful and engaged in the business until 1889, when he withdrew and became a director in the American National Bank of Kansas City. He also attended to the collections of the bank and was associated therewith for a few years, when he practically gave up all business. In the meantime he had prospered and as his financial resources had increased he had invested in real estate and had become the owner of considerable income-bearing property.

In the early part of 1899 Mr. Loomas' friends, who recognized his superior business ability and executive force, urged him to take charge of the management of the building of the great Convention Hall of Kansas City and he did so. The structure was to be completed by the 4th of July of that year in time to be occupied by the democratic national convention, but on the 4th of April, before the structure was finished, it was destroyed by fire, being burned to the ground. The situation which confronted Mr. Loomas was one which would have utterly discouraged a man of less resolute spirit and adaptability but he was equal to the occasion and took charge of hundreds of men in rebuilding the Convention Hall. In just three months after it was destroyed by fire the hall was made ready for occupancy, being opened for the great convention on the 4th of July. It is now one of the largest and finest structures in the west. Mr. Loomas worked hard day and night with his force of men to complete the building. When that work was completed he lived retired, enjoying a well merited rest through his remaining days.

Mr. Loomas was married in his native county to Miss Mary Ida Huxley, who was born in Neenah, Wisconsin, and was a daughter of Henry Huxley, a native of Connecticut, who came west at an early day and purchased farms in Neenah. He there bought and improved a number of farming properties and was identified with agricultural interests in that locality until his demise. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Loomas were born two children. Linda is the wife of Charles M. Bush, a very prominent attorney of this city, with offices at No. 1000 New York Life building and residence at No. 716 Benton boulevard. John died January 11, 1895, at the age of six years and three months.

The death of Mr. Loomas occurred May 17, 1901. He had ably done his work in the world and had made for himself a creditable name and position in business circles. He was always interested in the welfare of the city and cooperated in many movements of public progress. His friends desired that he should serve as mayor during the early years of his residence here but he declined all political honors, although he gave stalwart support to the republican party. His interest in the city's advancement, however, was deep and sincere and his labors were frequently far-reaching along lines of municipal benefit. He took an active part in furthering the Priests of Pallas parades each year and thus exploiting the resources of the city, and in 1887 had charge of the produce display in the first parade. He was a man of marked individuality and left his impress upon public thought and action. He wielded a wide influence, always on the side of progress and improvement and Mrs. Loomas now has in her possession two fine memorials of her husband presented to her by his friends, who were among the prominent business men of the city.

Mrs. Loomas is an active and zealous member of the Fifth Presbyterian church. She owns and occupies the Loomas residence at 2417 East Twelfth street, which was erected by her husband twenty years ago. She also has residence property on Wabash avenue and in other parts of the city, from which she derives a good rental. Occupying her home with her is a relative, Mrs. Mary Chalfant, the widow of Dr. Chalfant. She came to this city many years ago and has been most prominent in its benevolent and charitable work as the organizer of the Children's Home and of the Old Ladies' Home. She is equally active as a worker in the Presbyterian church and has contributed in substantial measure toward furthering the interests of the unfortunate.

JOHN ROBERT CROWE.

In the conservation of the development and prosperity in the southwest, John Robert Crowe, as organizer and promoter of the J. R. Crowe Coal Mining Company has been a most important factor. He entered upon life's activities October 12, 1858, at Hampden, Ohio, with the mingled strains of the blood of Irish and Dutch ancestry in his veins and in his business career he has displayed many of the strong and sterling traits of the Celtic as well as

Teutonic ancestry. His parents were David and Susan Crowe, the former a stock-raiser who removed from Ohio to Kansas soon after the birth of his son, John R. In the Sunflower state, therefore, the boy was reared and through the medium of the public schools he acquired his education. At the age of twenty-one years he entered the stock business with his father and continued in that line until 1884, when, mercantile life proving more alluring to him, he became a factor in the commercial interests of Weir City, Kansas. In the meantime, however, he was studying the business outlook and prospects of mining, and thinking to find it a congenial as well as profitable field he became interested in zinc and lead mining at Galena, Missouri, and in the Joplin district in 1891. In the latter part of that year, however, he decided to confine his operations to coal mining and become active in the development of coal properties at Weir City, Kansas, and in the Cherokee district. He was thus continuously engaged until 1897, when he organized the J. R. Crowe Coal Mining Company and in its gradual expansion has made it one of the largest corporations of this character in the west. From time to time he has purchased further coal-bearing fields, all in the southern part of Kansas, and has opened additional mines so that he is sending their products into many sections of the country. The trade with all of its ramifying interests is now very extensive and in addition to the J. R. Crowe Coal Mining Company, he is a financial and administrative factor in various other companies, being president of the Whitehead Coal Mining Company and of the Cherokee Coal Mining Company and a director of the Fleming Coal Company, the Cherokee Crescent Coal Company, the Southern Coal & Mercantile Company, the J. H. Bennett Coal Company and a director in the Commerce Trust Company..

On the 25th of April, 1887, Mr. Crowe married Miss Margaret Hamilton, and their children, two in number, are Robert Stewart and Mary C.

Mr. Crowe has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Masonry and belongs to the Commercial, the Elm Ridge, the Evanston Golf and the Kansas City Driving Clubs—associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests and his diversions. To see Mr. Crowe is to know that he is an alert, energetic man, with keener insight than many of his fellows, and that his judgment is equally sound is shown in the success which has attended him in his active and constantly increasing field of operation.

ROBERT W. HILLIKER.

Robert William Hilliker, well known as a pioneer, banker, contractor and manufacturer, promoted, through his extensive business interests, the material welfare and substantial development of both Kansas City, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas. Moreover he was well known in political circles, his opinions carrying weight in party councils, while his views relative to business problems were generally accepted as conclusive by those who knew



ROBERT W. HILLIKER.

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him, such was the respect entertained for his business wisdom and integrity.

Mr. Hilliker dated his residence in Kansas City, Missouri, from 1866. He was born in the state of New York in 1830, but was only a small child when his parents removed to Canada, where they resided until death. In the private schools of that country Robert W. Hilliker was educated and made preparation for his life work. In his younger days, desiring to become a contractor, he began studying and working along those lines and when a young man was employed at construction work of various kinds. He then started out in business on his own account as a contractor and his first contract of any importance was for the building of the old Flint & Holly Railroad, of Michigan, which he built during the period of the Civil war.

The year 1865 witnessed his arrival in Kansas City, where he entered business life in connection with all kinds of jobbing and contracting. He was soon awarded the contract for the building of the first toll bridge here, at the mouth of the Kaw river, which bridge is now used as a pier by the Kansas City Water Works Company. He next turned his attention to the stone business, owning an extensive quarry in the west bottoms, on the west side of the river, where he employed many men in getting out stone. His business became very extensive. He contracted and quarried the stone for over one thousand buildings erected in the two Kansas Cities. He erected one of the first stone buildings in Kansas City, Missouri, at the corner of Fifth and Wyandotte streets, which building is still standing. He did the first paving and built the first viaduct in Kansas City, Kansas. He continued as a general contractor and dealer in stone for many years and was very successful. He afterward turned his attention to the banking business, for several years conducting a bank at Kansas City, Kansas, which was connected with one of the larger banks in Kansas City, Missouri, and during the financial trouble of 1901 both of these banks closed their doors. While connected with banking Mr. Hilliker also conducted a jewelry business and loan office, thus extending the scope of his activities. He conducted both enterprises in Kansas City, Kansas, and closed them out when the bank was closed. He then began the novelty manufacturing business, in which he continued throughout his remaining days.

Mr. Hilliker was married twice. In Canada he wedded Miss Sarah Ann Durkee, a native of that country, who engaged in teaching school there up to the time of her marriage. She died in Kansas City, at the old home at the corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, September 16, 1872, in the faith of the First Presbyterian church, of which she was a consistent member. Her many good traits of heart and mind had endeared her to many friends, who shared in the loss sustained by the family, to whom she was a devoted wife and mother. There were six children by that marriage: Charles E., who is now engaged in the transfer business in Kansas City, Missouri; James E., a farmer now residing with his sister in Bethel, Kansas; Henry I., who died in 1904, and who was a member of the fire department of Kansas City, Kansas; Mrs. W. M. Smith, of Kansas City, Missouri; Sarah

Elizabeth, the wife of W. C. Babbitt, a farmer residing at Bethel, Kansas; and Margaret L., the widow of Simon J. Beattie, residing at No. 3945 Central avenue. Her husband was well known in railroad circles in the west on the Union Pacific and other railroads between Kansas City, Kansas and Denver. He died in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1899, leaving his widow and two sons, Walter and Loraine, aged sixteen and eleven years, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Beattie had been residing in Canada and were here on a visit when Mr. Beattie died. Mrs. Beattie returned to Canada, where she remained until 1903, when she sold her property in Kansas City, Kansas, and also settled her father's estate, including the interests in the two Kansas Cities and in Canada. She then purchased her present residence on Central avenue, where she and her children make their home, and in the community they are widely and favorably known. After losing his first wife Mr. Hilliker was married to Mrs. Martha Welsh, who died in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1899.

Mr. Hilliker continued in the manufacturing business until his death, November 13, 1903, passing away at his old home at No. 15 Prospect avenue, Kansas City, Kansas. He was well known as a political leader in the two cities, being a stalwart supporter of the republican party. On that ticket he was elected mayor of Kansas City, Kansas, filling the office for several years and bringing to bear in the discharge of his duties the same spirit of enterprise, business alertness and sound judgment that characterized his management of his private interests. He was also at one time a candidate for congress and was a member of the city council and police commissioner several years. At the time of his death he was president of the Manufacturers Association of Kansas City, Missouri, and was also president of the Bankers Association Kansas City, Kansas. He had a very wide acquaintance among the pioneer business men of the two cities. Honorable in business, loyal in citizenship, charitable in thought, kindly in action, there are many who yet cherish his memory because of the sterling worth of his character.

WILLIAM L. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Dr. William L. Campbell is a member of the Campbell family that has been identified with the history of Missouri since 1824. A native of Kansas City, he was born in the historic Harris House at Westport, now a portion of the city, October 21, 1855. This house at that time was the principal hotel of the southwest and was a notable point in connection with the border war affairs. His father, John Campbell, was a prominent freighter on the Santa Fe trail, operating between Westport, Missouri, and Santa Fe, New Mexico, with immense wagon trains. He employed many men and while he made Santa Fe his home he spent much of his time at the starting point of his line—Westport. His prominence in connection with the early development of the city caused one of its highways to be named in his honor.—Campbell street.—while Charlotte street was named for Dr. Campbell's

mother, a lady of unusual literary ability and a descendant of the Duke of Argyle, who because of his religious opinions was executed during the days of religious intolerance and persecution.

Dr. Campbell is a graduate of the Kemper Military Institute at Boonville, Missouri, and is an alumnus of the Kansas City University by reason of his having graduated at the Kansas City Medical College, which has been merged into the university as its medical department. In his boyhood days Dr. Campbell made his best course in his studies of the classics, becoming particularly proficient in Latin and Greek. After leaving school he kept up his Latin studies, it being his custom to devote an hour before breakfast each morning to the study of Latin and to dumb bell exercises, exercising with a Latin book propped open before him. During his vacations he became thoroughly familiar with the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, having a pilot's knowledge of those streams from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth, and while he never followed the river as an occupation, he was much interested in the stream and regarded it as the regulator of railway rates. He was among those who established the St. Louis & Kansas City packet line in 1890, owning and operating the steamers A. L. Mason, State of Kansas and State of Missouri.

In his early manhood while pursuing his medical studies, Dr. Campbell concluded that his then youthful appearance would militate against him as a medical practitioner and in consequence temporarily abandoned the field of medicine for several years and was during that period connected with the newspapers of the city. He finally returned to the healing art, however, with special reference in his practice to emergency surgery and expert testimony in court. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, which is the national medical association of the United States. He has constantly broadened his knowledge in professional fields by research, experience and investigation and stands prominent among those who have gained distinction as members of the medical fraternity in Kansas City.

Of broad humanitarian views and principles, recognizing as few have done specific needs along various lines. Dr. Campbell has closely associated himself with public charities and his labors have been directly beneficial to benevolent work. He is one of the trustees of the Gillis Opera House, which gives six hundred dollars in cash each month to the Gillis Orphans Home, his associate trustee being Judge E. L. Scarritt. Another notable charitable work which he has fostered was the establishment of a playground for the children of the overcrowded unsanitary tenements of the "north end." In this he was associated with Judge Scarritt and Judge William H. Wallace, who donated the use of the vacant lot known as Shelley Park as a playground. The gentlemen mentioned were the principal owners of Shelley Park and the Women's Club equipped the grounds with amusement contrivances, and it was used for years for the benefit of the children of the neighborhood.

Dr. Campbell is an officer of and one of the active workers in the Kansas City Historical Society and is also identified with the Missouri Folk Lore Society. While not a communicant he has always affiliated with the Southern

Presbyterian church, of which religious body his mother was one of the original members in Kansas City, when the first church of that denomination was organized May 25, 1857. His political support is given to the democracy. He has always been a firm believer in Kansas City's future and has demonstrated his faith in the city by his somewhat extensive investments in real estate. He is looking forward hopefully toward a greater city and is doing his full share toward accomplishing results in this direction. A prominent representative of one of the oldest families of this part of the state, he has from his early manhood to the present time been associated with interests of utmost value in promoting the material upbuilding and the progress of the city along social, intellectual, benevolent and moral lines.

HENRY KOCH.

In a history of those residents of Kansas City who were once active factors in her business life but have now passed from the scene of earthly interests, mention should be made of Henry Koch, who was born October 3, 1851, near Osage Bluff in Cole county, Missouri, and died at his home at No. 1413 East Fourteenth street on the 1st of April, 1894. His father, John P. Koch, a native of Germany, was born near Delau, February 8, 1809, and as a young man came to the United States, landing at New Orleans, whence he proceeded up the Mississippi river to Jefferson City. He was married in Germany but his first wife died in this country, leaving a daughter, Catherine, who became the wife of John Jacobs and died at Osage Bluff, Missouri. After coming to this country John P. Koch was married in Jefferson City, Missouri, to Miss Barbara Engelbrecht, who crossed the Atlantic to the United States when sixteen years of age. Following his marriage Mr. Koch purchased a farm near Osage Bluff, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits until his death on the 11th of June, 1887. His wife passed away two years later, on the 16th of March, 1889. Their children were: Anna, who became the wife of Louis Bachman and died in California; Henry and Mary, now Mrs. John Meier, of Jefferson City, Missouri.

Henry Koch, the only son of the family, pursued a common-school education and in his boyhood days aided in the work of the home farm, early becoming familiar with all the tasks incident to the development and improvement of a tract of land utilized in the production of crops. In early manhood he also taught school for several years in Cole county.

It was in early manhood that Mr. Koch was married, on the 12th of October, 1875, to Miss Margaretha Steininger, who was born in Osage City, Missouri, February 14, 1857, and was educated in the country schools. Her father was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1841. At the time of the Civil war he served as a member of the home militia. He was building a new house on his farm near Osage Bluff and was working on the roof when General Price came along with his army and took him prisoner, holding him in captivity for some time. He was a staunch supporter of the

Union cause and it was because of his sympathy with the Federal government that the Confederate general held him a captive until exchanged.

For four years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Koch lived upon the home farm belonging to his father and later he carried on general agricultural pursuits for several years on his own farm of one hundred and twenty acres near Osage Bluff, bringing the fields under a high state of cultivation. Later he sold that property and bought one hundred and twenty acres near Jefferson City, Missouri, his time and energies being then given to its further development and improvement. At length, however, he determined to retire from agricultural life and to give his attention to commercial pursuits. Accordingly he took up his abode in Kansas City, July 20, 1887, and purchased a grocery store at No. 1413 East Fourteenth street. There he carried on a successful business until his death and was a respected and well known merchant whose business methods were entirely honorable and trustworthy.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Koch were born four children: Emma S., now the wife of H. C. Williams, of Kansas City; Alma C., who is bookkeeper for Hedinger Brothers of Kansas City; William C., and Oscar H., both with Peet Brothers and still at home. To his family Mr. Koch was devoted, his interests centering in the welfare and happiness of his wife and children. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he never faltered in support of an opinion or position which he believed to be right, political or otherwise. In 1871 he was converted and became a member of the German Methodist Episcopal church at Osage Bluff. He served as steward in the church and as a Sunday school teacher and was active in various departments of the church work, while his entire life was in harmony with his professions. He was lenient in his criticisms of others, charitable in thought, kindly in purpose and generous in action, and his memory is therefore sacredly cherished by many who knew him.

FRANK HAGERMAN.

This is an age of specialization. Business interests have been developed to such a complex and intricate point that it is almost impossible for one to become master of all departments of any given science or commercial undertaking, and through the natural processes of evolution the specialist has become the strongest factor in the business life of the present. While well grounded in the general principles of law, Frank Hagerman of the Kansas City bar is now devoting his time and energies chiefly to corporation law and is a legal representative of many prominent corporate interests.

A native of Clark county, Missouri, Mr. Hagerman was born April 27, 1857, and pursued his literary education in the public schools of Keokuk, Iowa, completing a high school course at the age of seventeen. He had already determined to make the practice of law his life work and immediately following his graduation began his preliminary reading in the office and

under the direction of P. T. Lomax of that city, being admitted to the bar two years later, at the age of nineteen.

Mr. Hagerman at once entered upon his practice and at twenty-one years of age was elected city attorney of Keokuk—the only public office that he has ever consented to hold. On the 1st of January, 1881, he became a member of the firm of Hagerman, McCrary & Hagerman, the senior partner being his elder brother, James Hagerman, now general solicitor for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. In 1884 James Hagerman removed to Topeka, Kansas, and the firm became McCrary & Hagerman. In 1886, Frank Hagerman became a member of the firm of Anderson, Davis & Hagerman, continuing in practice in Keokuk until 1887, when he came to Kansas City and entered the firm of Pratt, McCrary, Ferry & Hagerman, the second member of the firm being formerly United States Circuit Judge McCrary, who died in 1890, the other partners continuing in practice together until 1896, when Mr. Hagerman withdrew and has since been alone. He has kept strictly to the law and outside of active participation in politics save in the exercise of his right of franchise. Eugene McQuinlan, compiler of the Missouri Digest, dedicated that work to Mr. Hagerman in recognition of his conspicuous position in the profession. He makes a specialty of corporation law and has thoroughly informed himself concerning this great branch of jurisprudence. In this connection he had conducted more important litigated interests and is everywhere regarded as a wise counselor and safe adviser. He was also one of the five original receivers of the Lombard Investment Company and later became sole receiver, closing up its affairs.

On the 27th of February, 1887, Mr. Hagerman was married to Miss Ella Comstock, of St. Louis. Mr. Hagerman is a gentleman of broad literary attainments and general knowledge, ever characterized by studious habits and diligent research. The circle of his acquaintance is select rather than large and those who receive his friendship find in him a most entertaining and congenial companion.

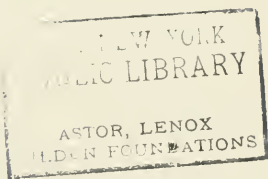
WILLIAM M. NEWHAM.

William M. Newham, deceased, became a resident of Kansas City during the formative period in its history and his name is therefore found on the roll of its pioneers. A native of Culpeper county, Virginia, he was born September 2, 1840, and came as a young man of twenty-six to the west. His parents were Dr. Wesley T. and Annie (Morgan) Newham, also natives of the Old Dominion. The father, a member of the medical profession, devoted his entire life to that calling and practiced in many towns in Virginia.

As a pupil in the public schools of his native county William M. Newham mastered the branches of learning which constituted the foundation of his success in later life. On leaving home he went to Chillicothe, Ohio, where his brother, Carson Newham, was engaged in the dry-goods business,



MR. AND MRS. FRY P. McGEE.



and for a few years was associated with him, so continuing until 1866, when he sought the opportunities of the west. He came to Kansas City with his brother, who here established a grocery store, William M. Newham becoming a clerk therein. He was thus engaged for several years, after which he accepted a position as salesman in the dry-goods store of C. H. Moore with whom he continued until the failure of the house. Mr. Newham afterward became a clerk in the Gans dry-goods store and later was thus engaged in different establishments of the city until he began business on his own account in quarrying stone, in that district of the city known as the west side. This proved a profitable venture but he only continued in the business for about a year, when ill health forced his withdrawal from that line of activity. He disposed of his business and from that time afterward lived retired save for the supervision which he gave to the farm owned by his wife in Kansas, not far from the city. His health, however, did not permit close attention to business and he died at his old home at No. 1714 Main street, where he long resided, passing away May 28, 1880.

In Kansas City Mr. Newham was married to Miss Annie McGee, whose birth occurred in the old McGee home at the corner of Nineteenth street and Baltimore avenue, her parents being Fry P. and Martha (Booth) McGee, both natives of Kentucky. The former was a son of James H. McGee, of the Blue Grass state, who removed with his family to Kansas City about 1827. Since that time the McGees have figured as one of the most prominent families of the city. James H. McGee, however, passed away in May, 1840. His son, Fry P. McGee, purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in what is now the heart of the business district of Kansas City. The land covered the territory which is now intersected by Nineteenth and Main streets and Baltimore avenue. There Fry P. McGee burned the brick and erected the first brick house in Kansas City in the year 1841. His broad acres claimed his attention and his time and energies were devoted to general agricultural pursuits for several years, after which he went to the far west, settling in Oregon, where he carried on farming for a year. He then returned and purchased a large farm in Osage county, Kansas, taking up the task of cultivating the fields and bringing them into a state of rich fertility. Upon his farm he also built a store and engaged in general merchandising, it being an excellent location, as it was located on what will always be known in history as the old Santa Fe trail. There he supplied the wants of the neighborhood with such articles as are generally found in a general mercantile establishment and also carried on farming throughout the remainder of his days, both he and his wife residing at that place until called to the home beyond.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Newham were born four children: Herbert M., the eldest, now traveling salesman for the Riehl Harness & Saddlery Company of Kansas City, married Miss Edith Barry and resides at No. 3340 Wabash avenue; Victor M., who is engaged with a grocery company of Kansas City, wedded Augusta Gifky and makes his home at No. 1714 Main street; Turner A., a bookkeeper with the George B. Peck Dry Goods Company, married Bertha Rattie and they reside with his mother; William A., who

was killed in a railroad accident in February, 1905, had married Lizzie Scott and she died in July, 1905, six months after the death of her husband, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth, who now, at the age of four years, is being reared by her grandmother, Mrs. Newham.

For a brief period Mr. Newham was a soldier of the Civil war. His political allegiance was always given to the democracy and although he was a member of no society or church he was a man of exemplary habits and a lover of home, devoted to the welfare of his wife and children, his personal traits of character being such as gained for him the good will and trust of all with whom he was associated. Following her husband's death Mrs. Newham continued to reside at the old home at No. 1714 Main street until about two years ago, when she purchased her present home at No. 3614 Euclid avenue, where she is living with her son and his wife and her little granddaughter. She also owns other property in the city, together with one hundred and sixty acres in Osage county, Kansas, from which she derives a gratifying rental. The name of McGee is known to every pioneer resident of Kansas City and Jackson county and McGee street, one of the leading business and residence streets of the city, was named in honor of the family.

THOMAS M. BARHAM.

Thomas M. Barham, secretary of the W. R. Pickering Lumber Company and thus active in control of one of the extensive lumber interests of the great Mississippi valley, was born in Greene county, Missouri, February 10, 1867. His father, William F. Barham, was a prominent farmer and stockman, who married Tennessee Duncan. Both were natives of this state. The father is now deceased but the mother resides in Ash Grove, Missouri. The Barhams are one of the old families of this state, the grandfather, Thomas G. Barham, having settled in Greene county, Missouri, upon his removal from Virginia in 1828.

Entering school at the usual age, Thomas M. Barham passed through consecutive grades until he completed his studies by the high school course at Ash Grove, Missouri, to which place he removed with his parents when twelve years of age. On putting aside his text-books he entered business life as a clerk in a grocery store, where he continued for six months. He afterward spent three years as a salesman in a hardware and implement store at Ash Grove, Missouri, and for two years was employed in the Bank of Ash Grove. He next entered the Bank of Springfield at Springfield, Missouri, where he spent four years as bookkeeper, paying teller and receiving teller. On the expiration of that period he became a member of the firm and credit man in the wholesale dry goods house of J. M. Doling Sons & Bell, which was his business association through the succeeding three and a half years. He next spent a year and a half as cashier of the Bank of Marionville and on the 1st of February, 1897, joined the W. R. Pickering Lumber Company as secretary. He has so continued to the present writing, in 1908, and his

judgment and ability are highly appreciated by all of his associates in the Pickering interests, both principles and employes. He is likewise secretary and treasurer of the Louisiana Central Railroad Company and secretary of the Pickering Land & Timber Company, while the town of Barham in Louisiana was named in his honor.

On the 22d of January, 1901, Mr. Barham was married to Miss Beulah Bills, a daughter of the late Dr. A. R. Bills, of Sulphur Springs, Arkansas. He has taken all of the degrees in the York Rite of Masonry and is a valued member of the Kansas City, the Evanston Golf and the Commercial clubs and the Hoo Hoos. He possesses a social, genial nature which wins him many friends, and while his business interests are extensive and important he yet finds time for life's courtesies and the appreciation of its social amenities. His business career has been marked by an orderly progression. He is a man of well balanced capacities and powers and eminently a man of business sense, who easily avoids the mistakes and disasters that come to those who, though possessing remarkable faculties in some respects, are liable to erratic movements that result in unwarranted risk and failure. He possesses sufficient courage to venture where a favoring opportunity is presented and his judgment and even-paced energy generally carry him forward to the goal of success.

ALBERT M. HUGHES.

Albert M. Hughes, president of the A. M. Hughes Paint & Glass Company of Kansas City, was born at Brampton, Ontario, Canada, October 12, 1865. His father, William H. Hughes, came to the United States in 1869 and resided in Missouri and Texas prior to coming to Kansas City, where he made his home and was for many years engaged in business as a real-estate dealer.

Albert M. Hughes of this review entered business life as an employe in the paint-manufacturing house of Campbell & Cutler, of Kansas City, in 1881, and there mastered the business, becoming familiar with it in principle and detail. He continued in that line in the employ of others for eight years and then embarked in business on his own account in 1889 as a member of the firm of Sewall & Hughes. That relation was maintained for six years, when in 1895 he withdrew and organized the A. M. Hughes Paint & Glass Company, of which he became president, with Hutton Crater as vice president, W. J. Hughes as treasurer and C. H. Hughes as secretary, the last two being brothers of our subject. The business was originally capitalized for ten thousand dollars but in 1897 this was increased to twenty-five thousand and in 1899 to sixty thousand dollars. In the latter year they moved into their new building with thirty thousand square feet of floor space at Twenty-fourth street and Broadway, while the city office is at No. 1204-6 Walnut street. The factory is the largest of the kind west of the Mississippi river and the products number about forty. Supplies are handled in the jobbing

department and the trade extends to California and to Mexico. In 1904 the capital stock was increased to one hundred thousand dollars, and they moved into a new factory at No. 2107 to 2115 Broadway and today have the largest paint factory west of Chicago. Mr. Hughes and his associates are members of the Manufacturers Association of Kansas City and he is well known in business circles as one whose development and rise in the commercial world is due to his possession of those substantial qualities of energy, perseverance and well directed effort, which have constituted a safe foundation upon which to build success.

JUDGE EDWARD LUCKY SCARRITT.

In Judge Edward Lucky Scarritt Kansas City has a citizen entitled to threefold prominence—an able lawyer, a successful business man and a noted philanthropist. In all of these worthy lines he is justly distinguished and yet wears his honors with becoming modesty. Few are the men who have done as much for mankind as has Judge Scarritt but it would never be known were it left for him to tell. His business interests have been of a character that have contributed to general development and prosperity as well as to individual success and in the accumulation of wealth he has never been neglectful of his duties and obligations to his fellowmen but on the contrary with helpful spirit has put forth earnest and effective labor to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. He is moreover one of the able and distinguished lawyers of Kansas City and a native son of Jackson county, his birth having occurred near his present residence on the 30th of August, 1853. He is the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Nathan Scarritt. His paternal grandparents, removing westward from New Hampshire, became residents of Alton, Illinois, and Dr. Nathan Scarritt, leaving the old homestead in 1848, came to Westport Landing. He was thereafter prominently identified with the city's development and progress along material, intellectual and moral lines, leaving his impress upon the community in a way which time cannot obliterate, while many hold his memory reverently in their hearts. The maternal grandfather of Edward L. Scarritt was Colonel William M. Chick, who came to the west from Virginia in 1840 and was one of the original proprietors of the town of Kansas, now Kansas City.

At the usual age Edward L. Scarritt became a public-school student, passing through successive grades until he had completed the high school course, subsequent to which time he continued his literary education in Pritchett Institute at Glasgow, Missouri. For one year he was a student in the law school of Harvard University and further continued his preparation for the bar with Warwick Hough, later supreme judge of Missouri, as his preceptor, being admitted to the bar at Kansas City in September, 1873. While studying law he spent two years in business as a tobacco buyer and stock breeder in Howard county, Missouri.

Mr. Scarritt began the practice of his chosen profession at Glasgow, Missouri, in 1875 as junior partner in the firm of Caples & Scarritt but, seeking a broader field of labor. in January, 1877, he located for practice in Kansas City, where he afterward formed a partnership with W. A. Alderson under the firm style of Scarritt & Alderson. At a later date he joined a former fellow student, J. R. Riggins, as senior partner of the firm of Scarritt & Riggins, which relationship was maintained until 1882, when he began practice with his brother, William C. Scarritt. Subsequently his brother-in-law, Elliott H. Jones, and Colonel J. K. Griffith were admitted to the firm under the name of Scarritt, Griffith & Jones. "The boy is father to the man" is a truth certainly demonstrated in the career of Edward L. Scarritt. His early life and character gave indication of his future usefulness. He has never aimed at ephemeral brilliancy or signal momentary results but at a thoughtful and careful avoidance of fatal mistakes and at permanent achievements. He has succeeded in all respects which constitute success as an attorney at law, a result attained by a devotion to his profession and close attention to his business. The outcome is not the result of chance but eventuates from his native abilities, which he has cultivated and given direction to and he has made good use of his opportunities. In the walks of life where intelligence, honor and manliness are regarded at their real worth he has by the practice of these virtues attained an honorable position at the bar and in the community and won the respect of all who know him. of the Kansas City State Bank and has been identified with street railway perity of Kansas City. He was one of the incorporators and is a director

Mr. Scarritt has been active in the commercial development and pros-building as an incorporator of the Northeast Street Railway Company, now a part of the Metropolitan Street Railway System. He assisted in founding the Kansas City Law School and for several years has been an instructor in that institution. The only political offices he has held have been in the direct path of his profession. In 1885 he was appointed city councilor and in 1888-9 was a member of the board of freeholders to draft the city charter, acting as secretary of that board. In 1892, when but thirty-eight years of age, he was elected judge of the first division of the sixteenth judicial circuit of Missouri for a term of six years. As few men have done, he has seemed to realize the importance of the profession to which he has devoted his energies and the fact that justice and the higher attribute of mercy he often holds in his hands. Aside from any service which he has rendered the city through professional or other business lines or in political service, he has done much for its welfare through his cooperation with those movements which take into consideration man's moral nature and his opportunities for character development. There is no good work either in the name of charity or the advancement of religion which does not find in him an earnest and material helper. He assisted his father in establishing the Scarritt Bible & Training School. His father was on his deathbed when he received a telegram from the Methodist Woman's Board of Missions accepting his offer concerning the establishment of this school and although the will made no provision for the work his heirs, loyal to his wishes, carried

out his ideas and through the efforts of Edward L. Scarritt, his brother, W. C. Scarritt, and Bishop E. R. Hendrix the project was advanced to successful completion.

Mr. Scarritt was married in 1880 to Miss Margaret Morris, a daughter of Dr. Joel T. Morris, one of the pioneer physicians of Westport. They have one daughter, Bernice, the wife of W. E. Royster, now commercial agent for the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. Mr. Scarritt is a genial, courteous gentleman, a pleasant, entertaining companion and has many staunch and admiring friends among all classes. As an energetic, upright and conscientious lawyer of the entire community.

THOMAS J. B. PAIN.

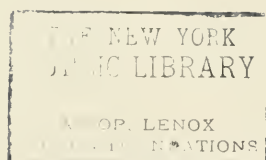
Thomas J. B. Pain, who since 1892 has been secretary of the Campbell Glass & Paint Company of Kansas City, was born in London, England, October 28, 1849. His father, Thomas John Brooks Pain, was a merchant, and wedded Sarah Knight. While spending his boyhood days in their home in the world's metropolis, Thomas J. B. Pain, Jr., pursued a public-school education, and at the age of thirteen entered the office of Cassel, Petter & Galpin, proprietors of a large publishing house, in which he remained until 1869.

In that year he came to America and immediately took up his residence in Kansas City, where he has since made his home. He served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade under Captain Joseph H. Fink, and in 1874 became connected with the paint business in the service of John A. McDonald. For eight years he continued in that house, thoroughly acquainting himself with the trade in principle and detail. He left that employ in 1882 to accept a position with the firm of Campbell & Cutler in the same line, and upon the division of the business and the organization of the Campbell Glass & Paint Company in 1892, he became secretary of the latter, which office he still holds. When the business was organized they had only one competitor in the paint line in Kansas City, while today, owing to the rapid growth of the city, they now have thirty. They have ever remained in a position of leadership, however, and are not only among the largest wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of glass, paints and varnishes, but have also established an art glass factory, in which they make mirrors, beveled glass and art glass for both domestic and church work, having in their service from sixty to sixty-five employes. They have established branch houses at St. Louis and New Orleans, each doing a business nearly as large as that of the parent house, and their traveling representatives cover the territory from Virginia to the Pacific coast and from the state of Washington to Mexico City.

On the 23d of May, 1882, Mr. Pain was married to Miss Charlotte A. Saunders, a daughter of Thorndyke Saunders, a dry-goods merchant of New



THOMAS J. B. PAIN.



York city. They now have one child, Lily Muriel, at home. Mr. Pain is a member of the Elks, the Kansas City Club and the Commercial Club. He votes with the democracy, and although he is not active as a worker in the ranks of the party, he never fails to do his duty at the polls in support of the candidates for office. He holds membership in St. Mary's Episcopal church of which he is a vestryman and junior warden. His life has been a busy and useful one and extensive commercial pursuits have claimed his attention.

GEORGE W. SCHOLEY, JR.

George W. Scholey, Jr., was a well known real-estate dealer of Kansas City and a representative of a pioneer family, arriving here in his boyhood days when his father came to Kansas City in 1867. Here he continued to reside until his life's labors were ended in death. There was nothing narrow or contracted in his nature. He manifested in all his relations the same breadth of vision and extended scope of activity that marked his business career, and his salient characteristics commanded for him the admiration and regard of those with whom he was associated.

A native of Muscatine, Iowa, Mr. Scholey was born September 22, 1850, his parents being George W. and Martha A. (Gibson) Scholey, the latter a native of Columbus, Ohio, and the former of Williamsburg, New Jersey. In early life the father came to the middle west, settling at Muscatine, Iowa, where he resided until 1867, when he came with the family to Kansas City, where for many years he was engaged in the real-estate business. His operations were so carefully conducted, his investments so judiciously placed, that he became very successful, continuing as one of the leading real-estate dealers of the city until a few years ago, when he gave up all business pursuits and has since lived a retired life, now making his home at No. 2833 Woodland avenue. Although he has attained the age of eighty-six years and the snows of many winters have whitened his hair, he is yet very active and in spirit and interests seems yet in his prime. His wife died here January 2, 1889.

At the usual age George W. Scholey, Jr., began his education in the public schools of Muscatine, and to some extent attended school after the removal of the family to Kansas City. He also attended the University of Kansas for three years. Determining upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he became a student in the Kansas City Medical College, in which he pursued a full course and then entered upon active practice in connection with Dr. Taylor, who was a prominent pioneer physician and surgeon here. Dr. Scholey, however, continued in the profession for only a brief period, when he withdrew in order to concentrate his energies upon the real-estate business, seeing in this a profitable field of labor. He had the prescience to discern what the future had in store for this great and growing portion of the country and made extensive investments in property and negotiated many important realty transfers.

In early manhood Mr. Scholey made arrangements for establishing a home of his own by his marriage to Miss Mary Elizabeth Keefer, a native of Columbia City, Indiana, and a daughter of Jacob Wesley and Maria Jane (Fetter) Keefer. Her mother was a native of Lancaster, Ohio, and of Pennsylvania parentage. Mr. Keefer was born in Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1822, a son of Joseph and Rebecca (Fulk) Keefer, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively, and spent their married life in the Keystone state, but both are now deceased. Their son, Jacob W. Keefer, was married three times. He first wedded Miss Charlotte Rudasill, of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, who died about a year later. For his second wife he chose Miss Esther Jones, an old schoolmate and friend of his youth, and she, too, passed away about a year after their marriage. His third wife was Miss Maria Jane Fetter. Jacob Wesley Keefer spent his boyhood days in his native state and at Murphysburg, Pennsylvania, where he and a brother learned the carpenter's trade. In 1842 they sought a home and business opportunities in the middle west, going to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he worked at his trade a year and a half, during which time he assisted in building the old St. Joseph mill. Later he removed to Columbia City, Indiana, where he resided for twenty years, engaged in business as a merchant. He followed those pursuits in different towns in that section of the state but made Columbia City his home for two decades, and in his business operations he was very successful, saving from his earnings over forty thousand dollars. He then decided to come to the west and made his way to Osceola, Missouri, where two years previously he had placed investments in business enterprises. He remained there, however, for only a short time, after which he visited Sedalia, Jefferson City and other Missouri towns, while eventually, at the close of the Civil war, he took up his abode in Kansas City. Here he embarked in general merchandising at Main and Fourth streets, and later at Main and Ninth streets, managing the store, the stock belonging to his brother, who was engaged in a jobbing trade in Kansas City. Mr. Keefer afterward became interested in the real-estate business and at the junction of Main and Delaware streets he purchased some business lots for five hundred dollars each that he afterward sold for one hundred thousand dollars. The rise in realty gave him his financial start in Kansas City and he became recognized as one of the leading and progressive business men. Upon its organization he took considerable stock in the German Savings Bank and thus became a factor in financial circles. He also engaged in building various fine residences here and also erected the Keefer Hall. His property returned him a good revenue from his investments and the growth of the city constantly advanced its price. He likewise made investments in orange ranches in California, engaged in loaning money and became interested in a number of different business concerns, but his real-estate operations claimed the greater part of his time and energies throughout the remainder of his life. He was rarely if ever at fault in matters of judgment concerning property values and the possibilities for advance or diminution in price and thus his purchases and sales were judiciously made. He continued a resident of Kansas City until his death in 1897, his wife surviving him for seven years

and passing away in 1904. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In early life his political allegiance was given to the whig party and later he became a democrat, on which ticket he was elected to the city council and served for two terms, his elections occurring in 1867 and 1871. In office he proved loyal to the best interests of the community and supported many progressive public measures which were of material benefit to the city. Both he and his wife were members of the German Reformed church and he lived in harmony with his profession in every relation of life. While he attained wealth and became a prominent resident of Kansas City, he was never known to take advantage of the necessities of another in any business transaction but on the contrary followed methods which neither required nor sought disguise.

George W. Scholey, Jr., engaged in the real-estate business, buying and selling all kinds of city property and also building upon much unimproved property, thus adding to the development and growth of the city. Extending his investments, he was at length the owner of much valuable real estate all over the city and he continued to operate in that line until his death, which occurred April 13, 1904. Beside his widow he left a daughter, Edith M., wife of Clarence A. Hartman, of Des Moines, Iowa. He was devoted to the welfare of his little family and did everything in his power to promote their happiness, counting no personal sacrifice on his part too great if it would advance their best interests. In politics he was a republican, believing in the principles of the party yet never an office seeker. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity here and both he and his wife were members of the Second Presbyterian church. In manner he was congenial, companionable and entertaining, and association with him meant pleasure, expansion and elevation.

SAMUEL EVERETT WOODSTOCK.

The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved, who in all life's relations has been found faithful to duty, meeting every obligation conscientiously and honorably and keeping every engagement. Such has been the record of Samuel Everett Woodstock, president of the Woodstock-Hoefler Wholesale Jewelry Company of Kansas City. In his entire business career there is not one esoteric phase. On the contrary his business methods are such as every successful and honorable man has followed, his commercial career being characterized by close and unremitting application, by strong purpose and undoubted commercial integrity.

Born in Putnam, Washington county, New York, on the 3d of December, 1846, he was a son of William Everett Woodstock, a native of New England and of English descent. The grandfather, William Woodstock, came from Woodstock, England, to the new world and served as a drummer boy in the Revolutionary war. The mother of Samuel E. Woodstock bore the maiden name of Mary A. Easton. She was also a native of Putnam, New York, and a representative of a very old Scotch family of strict Presbyterian

faith. She died when her son Everett was ten years of age and by his father's death he was left an orphan at the age of fourteen.

After making his home with an aunt in Putnam for three years he came west at the age of seventeen years and clerked for a time in a book store in Iowa City, Iowa. Ambitious, however, for further educational opportunities that he might be better equipped for the responsible duties of life, he entered the Iowa State University. When he left that institution he engaged with G. W. Marquardt, a retail jeweler of Iowa City, who a little later, desiring to enter a larger field, removed to Des Moines, Iowa, and established a wholesale jewelry house. Mr. Woodstock accompanied him as manager of the new establishment and under his control the business grew very rapidly, soon becoming the most prominent jewelry house in that section. He continued in charge of the business until 1886.

Two years later Mr. Woodstock came to Kansas City and with C. C. Hoefler here established the Woodstock-Hoefler Wholesale Jewelry Company, since which time he has devoted his entire energies to his duties as president and manager. For many years he conducted the management alone, while Mr. Hoefler attended to the sales, representing the house on the road. As the business increased, however, it became necessary for Mr. Hoefler to give up the road several years ago and devote his attention to the office as well. They now have one of the largest wholesale jewelry establishments west of the Mississippi river and employ a large corps of salesmen, covering all of the western states. Mr. Woodstock is recognized by his business associates and colleagues as a man of remarkable ability, sound judgment and keen sagacity. He has been watchful of all the indications pointing to success, has been quick to abandon methods which have proven of little value and to introduce those whose worth constitutes an element in the success of the house.

In 1899 occurred the marriage of Mr. Woodstock and Mrs. Zerelda Bowen Beach, of Washington, D. C., a daughter of Dr. Bowen, a prominent physician, who was adjutant general of the state of Iowa at the outbreak of the Civil war and served as paymaster during the period of hostilities, after which he retired to his farm near Iowa City, Iowa, where he resided until his death in 1882. He was a Virginian by birth. Mrs. Woodstock is prominent in the highest social circles of Kansas City and has always taken an active part in club and church work, at the same time carefully supervising the affairs of her household. She has served as president of the Kansas City Athenaeum for two years and has for many years been secretary of the women's auxiliary of the diocese of western Missouri, the missionary society of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Woodstock is a republican, voting with the party but otherwise not active in political circles. He finds his chief recreation in golf and is an enthusiastic member of the Evanston Golf Club. The high esteem in which he is held by all those who know him and the unfaltering devotion of those in his service and who have been connected with him in business are the best possible proofs of his upright character. He is one of the best balanced because one of the most self-masterful of men. He has never been known to lose control of his temper or utter an angry word and his just and consid-

erate treatment of those who serve him and his sympathy and interest in all whom he judges deserving is one of the elements of his success. He is a liberal donor to various worthy charities but his greatest philanthropy has been in the line of private aid, of which none but himself and the recipient of his assistance knows. Many young men owe their success in a measure to his assistance and to his encouragement. He possesses indeed a broad humanitarian spirit, together with the truest conception of the American idea of "the common brotherhood of man."

WALTER M. JACCARD.

As the name Tiffany figures as the synonym of the highest possible attainment in the jewelry trade in the east, so has the name of Jaccard come to be recognized in the middle west, and Walter M. Jaccard, as president of the Jaccard Jewelry Company of Kansas City, is notable as a representative of commercial interests in this line. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, May 10, 1870.

His father, D. C. Jaccard, was a native of Switzerland, but the family is of French lineage, descended from the nobility of France, whence they were driven as Huguenots at a period of religious persecution and settled in Switzerland. The French coat of arms is still in use in the family. D. C. Jaccard came to America in 1845 and was Swiss consul at St. Louis until his death in 1899. Following the Civil war he established the firm of D. C. Jaccard & Company, jewelers, which has of late years been known as the Mermod-Jaccard Jewelry Company, the best known house of this character in St. Louis. In 1888 he established the Jaccard Watch & Jewelry Company at Kansas City, in which his St. Louis partners were not interested. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Louise A. Chipron, was a native of Paris and a daughter of A. P. De Pessigny, of an old French family of noble origin. She came to America prior to her marriage.

Walter M. Jaccard pursued his education in Smith Academy in St. Louis, a branch of the Washington University, from which he was graduated at the age of sixteen years. He then began to fit himself for the jewelry business by pursuing a course in a horological institute, after which he worked in his father's establishment in St. Louis until August, 1888. He then came to Kansas City as secretary of the firm which his father had just established here and of which his brother, Eugene G. E. Jaccard, was president. In 1895 Eugene Jaccard retired and the business was reorganized by Walter Jaccard as the Jaccard Jewelry Corporation, of which he became president. In 1902 he was joined by a brother, Ernest A. Jaccard, who up to that time had been a director in the St. Louis firm and was the last of the family to sever his connection with that concern. He is now vice president of the Kansas City house. From a comparatively small beginning at the time of the reorganization, this business, under the management of Walter Jaccard, has developed very rapidly until today it stands alone in this section of the country by reason of the extent of the trade and the class of

business conducted. Through European connections established by the family many years ago the firm has had an advantage in the foreign markets in the selection of jewelry which, together with the growth of the business, led them into the importation of European goods, especially diamonds. In this respect they occupy the unique position of being the only direct importers of diamonds between Chicago and San Francisco. The house is one of the most attractive in the commercial center of Kansas City. Its fine line of jewelry and precious gems, attractively displayed, indicate much that is artistically pleasing, while the business of the house is represented by a large investment and extensive sales. Mr. Jaccard is also interested in various other local financial and commercial enterprises, his cooperation being sought by reason of a recognition of his excellent business ability.

Mr. Jaccard married Miss Gertrude E. Hudson, a daughter of M. H. Hudson, one of the old pioneers and prominent business men of Kansas City. He is a director in the National Bank of Commerce and belongs to the Commercial Club and to the Merchants & Manufacturers Association, through which connections he has done much to promote business progress and the development of the city. He is also a member of the Country Club, Mid-Day Club, and of the Presbyterian church, while his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He is a lover of travel and outdoor sports and each year goes to Europe on a trip in which he combines business with pleasure and sightseeing. His friends know him as a generous, cordial, upright man, who holds their earnest devotion.

PHILIP SETZLER.

Philip Setzler is the senior partner of the firm of P. Setzler & Sons, proprietors of the Silver Rock Bottling Works of Kansas City. He was born in Ungstein, Palatine, Germany, November 28, 1836, his parents being Philip Lawrence and Susanna Magdeline Setzler, who were also natives of Ungstein. The father was a wine-grower and manufacturer of dies for copper-plate printing. In 1820 he was married and with his family came to America in 1857, settling at Cleveland, Ohio, where he lived a life of retirement from active business. Later he and his wife removed to Bellevue, Ohio, where Mr. Setzler passed away in 1878 at the age of eight-five years, the mother surviving until 1885, when she, too, died at the age of eighty-five years.

Philip Setzler was provided with liberal educational privileges, being graduated from a high school of his native country in 1851. He afterward devoted a few years to the study of landscape gardening and fruit culture and then, thinking to enjoy better business opportunities in the new world, he came to America in 1855, settling in Cleveland, Ohio, where he engaged in merchandising for about a year. He then removed to Bellevue, Ohio, where in connection with his brother, he conducted a drug store. In 1861 he removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, and was engaged in the grocery busi-



PHILIP SETZLER.

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ness for a short time, while a year was devoted to general farming in Nemaha county, Kansas.

In March, 1862, Mr. Setzler arrived in Kansas City, where he engaged in the liquor, wine and cigar business in partnership with A. Wolf on North Main street. After a short time, however, he sold out and invested his money in four acres of land on Independence avenue between Bales avenue and Monroe street in this city. This he planted to grapes and began the manufacture of cider and native wines. He continued in that business until 1884, when he branched out into the manufacture of soda and all kinds of mineral waters. He and his three sons, Louis Philip, Charles Martin and William Herman, constitute the present firm of P. Setzler & Sons, proprietors of the Silver Rock Bottling Works. The business has grown to extensive proportions and is now one of the profitable productive industries of the city.

On the 15th of March, 1864, at Kansas City, Mr. Setzler was married to Miss Philamena Hauk, a daughter of Anthony and Josephine Hauk and a native of Maehren, Austria, born June 5, 1844. She attended school in Austria in early girlhood and in May, 1859, came to America to live with her sister, Mrs. Louisa Esslinger in Westport, with whom she remained up to the time of her marriage. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Setzler have been born the following named: Wilhelmina, Louis P., Amelia Magdeline, Charles Martin, Mrs. Caroline La Rue, William Herman, Edie May and Edward Allen. All are yet residents of Kansas City and were educated in the public schools here, and with the exception of Charles and William all are members of the Melrose Methodist Episcopal church of this city.

Mr. Setzler is a valued member of McPherson Post, G. A. R., his right of connection therewith being due to his service as a soldier of the Civil war. At the time of hostilities he became a member of Company B, Seventy-seventh Enrolled Militia of Missouri, and continued with that command throughout the war. He is an honored member of Humboldt Lodge, No. 4, K. P., and has a very wide acquaintance in Kansas City, where he has now resided for forty-five years, being one of its early residents and now one of its oldest business men. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for here he has found the business opportunities which he sought and through their utilization has gained a place among the representative and prosperous German-American residents of this city.

GEORGE W. EVANS.

George W. Evans, president of the Evans-Smith Drug Company, one of Kansas City's largest wholesale drug houses, was born on a farm in Lincoln county, Kentucky, July 29, 1865, a son of George W. and Mary C. (Owsley) Evans. The father a farmer and trader, died during the boyhood of his son George, who in the public schools of Kentucky and in Center College at Danville, that state, pursued his education. He worked in a retail dry-goods store and also a retail drug store during the periods of vaca-

tion, and when nineteen years of age came to the west. This was in the year 1884. After spending six months in Denver and in Kansas City he returned to Kentucky, where he remained for a short time and in 1885 again came to Kansas City.

Upon his return here he worked in the Diamond Drug Store, of which his brother, H. W. Evans, was proprietor, and at the same time attended a course of lectures in the pharmaceutical college which had recently been established here. He afterward matriculated in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and upon the completion of his studies there became a partner of his brother under the firm style of Evans Brothers in 1887. They conducted the Diamond Drug Store until 1893, when they disposed of their retail business and with J. A. Gallagher organized the Evans-Gallagher Drug Company, successors to the Meyer Brothers Drug Company. Mr. Evans then went upon the road as traveling representative of the house, so continuing until 1896. He then engaged in the manufacturing business in Chicago for a year, still retaining his interest in the wholesale drug house here. In 1898 he returned and purchased Mr. Gallagher's interest, and the business was then reorganized under the style of the Evans-Smith Drug Company, with H. W. Evans as president; J. L. Smith, vice president; G. W. Evans, secretary; and W. V. Wherrett, treasurer. George W. Evans continued as secretary and buyer until May, 1906, when, his brother becoming ill, he assumed the duties of the presidency, and in January, 1907, was elected president and manager following the demise of his brother. This is the oldest drug house between the Mississippi river and the coast. When they succeeded Meyer Brothers in 1893 the annual business amounted to a half million dollars. Today it was thrice that amount. They have a large force of salesmen covering the southwest and the business is constantly expanding. Mr. Evans is also a director of the Pioneer Trust Company of Kansas City and the Mexican Consolidating Company of the city of Mexico, and is interested in the Missouri and Kansas Interurban Railway, on which line he owns a three hundred acre farm, four and a half miles south of the city, where he makes his home in summer, while the winter months are spent at the Baltimore Hotel. In 1900 he was president of the local Paint, Oil & Drug Association, and was its delegate to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

On the 3d of December, 1896, Mr. Evans was married to Eleanor Thornton, a daughter of the late Colonel J. T. Thornton, president of the Traders' National Bank, now the Union National Bank of Kansas City, of which Mrs. Evans' brother-in-law, E. W. Zea, formerly secretary of the Evans-Smith Drug Company, is cashier. Mrs. Evans was born in San Antonio, Texas, where her father was a prominent banker and ranchman before coming to Kansas City.

Mr. Evans is a democrat in political opinion, but is not active in party work. He is a member of the Kansas City, University, Country and Elm Ridge Clubs, and has regard for the social amenities and pleasures of life. Interested in all public movements, he is an active and valued member of the Commercial Club, and in January, 1908, was one of its delegates to the

Missouri River Congress at Sioux City, Iowa. Prompted by a laudable ambition, he has from the outset of his business career made it his purpose to advance, year by year, the field of his activity, constantly widening as each forward step brings him a broader outlook and greater opportunities. His ready solution of intricate business problems has enabled him to meet and overcome difficulties and obstacles and to gradually advance to a place among the foremost representatives of commercial life in Kansas City.

HENRY P. LENG.

Henry P. Leng is now living practically retired at No. 1425 Oak street, but for many years led a most busy and active life. He was born April 25, 1834, in the city of Gessen, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, his father being Conrad Leng, a house carpenter, who died in that country. His wife also passed away in Germany. They were the parents of four children, of whom Henry P. is the eldest. Justus, who married and reared a family, is now a member of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kansas, having enlisted from St. Louis and served as a soldier in the Civil war. Mary is the wife of Joseph Horne, of St. Louis. William, who enlisted from St. Louis, was killed in battle during the hostilities between the north and the south, and was buried at Jefferson Barracks.

Henry P. Leng pursued his education as a public-school student until he reached the age of fourteen years, and then learned the trades of cabinet-making and house carpentering with his father. The opportunities of the new world attracted him, and at the age of twenty years he came to the United States, landing at New Orleans, whence he made his way up the Mississippi river to St. Louis. There he worked for some time at his trade.

While living in that city he was married on the 12th of March, 1864, to Miss Mary Gunther, who was born in Schwartzwald, Wurtemberg, Germany, July 2, 1842, and was brought to the United States when about ten years of age by her mother and stepfather, together with her brothers and sisters. Her father, Michael Gunther, had died in Germany, where he had followed the occupation of farming. His widow, Mrs. Theresa Gunther, afterward became the wife of Joseph Behney, who brought his wife and her children to the new world. They landed at New Orleans and thence made their way northward to St. Louis, where both Mr. and Mrs. Behney died. Mrs. Leng was one of four children: Kate, who became the wife of August Hirschfeld and died in St. Louis; John, a soldier of the Civil war, who was wounded in battle and is now married and lives in Belleville, Illinois; Andrew, who was killed in the last battle of the Civil war; and Mrs. Gunther. By her second marriage the mother of these children had three more children.

Two years after his marriage Henry P. Leng came to Kansas City and purchased a lot with one hundred feet frontage on Oak street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. There he built a story and a half house of two rooms. That he was one of the early residents of the city is indicated

by the fact that his home was in the midst of the woods. When his financial resources had somewhat increased he put an addition to the house. He began work here in the manufacture of ice chests and later on had a little cabinet shop of his own. At one time he was in partnership with a Mr. Austin and Mr. Ellenberger, their shop being located at the corner of Sixth and Wyandotte streets. Mr. Leng afterward worked in Little Weston, Missouri, being employed in a chair factory there for a year, after which he returned to Kansas City and worked in the furniture factory of Kevill & Turner, with whom he remained for fifteen years. Since that time he has been doing odd jobs in his little shop at home, but is now practically living retired in the enjoyment of a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves.

Since coming to Kansas City Mr. and Mrs. Leng, as times and conditions have improved and the city has grown in their direction, erected houses on their plot of land on Oak street, building four different dwellings there. Their own home was built in 1886. Unto their marriage were born four children. Bertha, a native of St. Louis, was only a year old when brought by her parents to Kansas City. She here attended the Humboldt public school. She was married twice, becoming in 1887 the wife of William E. Rieke, who died in 1889 at San Bernardino, California. She was married again in 1895 to Louis B. Spiekerman, who passed away in 1903. Unto that marriage there were born two daughters, Marie Gertrude and Emma Frances. Henry William, the second member of the Leng family, was born October 15, 1866, and yet resides in Kansas City. Emma is the wife of Charles E. Fahlsing, of Kansas City, and they have one daughter, Bertha. Matilda died in 1881 at the age of five and a half years.

Mr. Leng was reared in the Lutheran faith, while his wife was reared in the Catholic faith. In politics he has been a staunch republican since he came to the new world and studied the political situation of the country. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to try his fortune here, for he found the business opportunities which he sought and by reason of unfaltering diligence and capable workmanship he was always enabled to command good positions, and is now enjoying well earned rest.

GRANT I. ROSENZWEIG.

Grant I. Rosenzweig, successfully conducting a general civil law practice in Kansas City, was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1865, and is a representative of one of the old families of that state, the Rosenzweigs having been known there for more than a century. His parents are Louis and Minnie (Newberger) Rosenzweig, the former a native of Pennsylvania, who is still practicing as an attorney of Erie. His wife was born in Grant county, Indiana, where her father was one of the early settlers and held a patent to one hundred and sixty acres of land from the United States government, developing there a farm which is still in possession of

the family. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rosenzweig were born four children, of whom Grant I. is the eldest, the others being Mrs. Fred Davison, of Schenectady, New York; Bert, who is engaged in the oil business at Cleveland, Ohio; and Mrs. I. E. Levi, who died recently at her home in Los Angeles, California.

Grant I. Rosenzweig pursued his elementary education in the ward and high schools of Erie, Pennsylvania, and completed his more specifically literary course by graduation from Yale in 1887 with the Master of Arts degree. He was one of the first rank of eight pupils who gained the philosophical or highest grade and was selected on competitive examination as one of six to deliver one of the graduation orations. Immediately following his graduation Mr. Rosenzweig came to Kansas City, where he entered a law office in order to supplement his theoretical training by practical experience, and spent two years in that way. He was then admitted to the bar at Kansas City, two years later was admitted to practice in the state supreme court and the local United States courts and in 1902 was admitted to the United States supreme court. Mr. Rosenzweig began practice alone and afterward formed a partnership with Herbert F. Doggett, which was terminated two years later by the death of Mr. Doggett, since which time Mr. Rosenzweig has again been alone in general civil law practice. He has handled the legal interests of many of the large corporations of the city and has devoted his energies entirely to his practice. He prepares his cases with great thoroughness and care, and now has an extensive and distinctively representative clientele. That his knowledge of the law is comprehensive and exact is a widely acknowledged fact, and his fellow practitioners accord him a prominent place in legal circles.

On the 19th of October, 1893, Mr. Rosenzweig was married to Miss Mathilde Rosenberg, of Kansas City. He votes with the democracy, but is not an active worker in politics. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, the United Workmen and the Royal Arcanum, and is also a member of B'nai B'rith. He is a man of wide general information, and in this is found one of the strong elements of his power and ability as a lawyer. This broad knowledge enables him to understand life in its various phases, the motive springs of human conduct and the complexity of business interests, which, combined with a comprehensive familiarity with legal principles, constitutes him one of the strong attorneys at the Kansas City bar.

ELMER A. HOLTZ.

Elmer A. Holtz, a prominent real-estate man, belonging to one of the best known firms in this line in the city—the Waller & Holtz Realty Company, was born in Johnson county, Indiana, June 23, 1867. His father, William Holtz, was a contractor and builder, who was a native of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather came from Hanover, Germany, to America

in 1827 and settled in York county, Pennsylvania. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Mell Victoria Wilson. She is a native of Ohio and a niece of Senator Wilson, of Bellaire, that state.

At the usual age Elmer A. Holtz became a pupil in the public schools of his native county and afterward attended De Pauw University at Greencastle, Indiana. In 1887 he arrived in Kansas City and entered the real-estate office of J. E. McElroy & Company, remaining with that firm for four years, during which time he gained intimate knowledge of the real-estate business. He next entered the Kansas City office of William Deering & Company as manager of the collection department and was thus engaged until 1905. when he resigned to accept a position with the Whipple-Woods Realty Company. In 1901, in connection with W. S. Woods and W. F. Waller, he organized the Woods, Waller & Holtz Realty Company, now the Waller & Holtz Realty Company, for the purpose of carrying on a real-estate, loan and fire insurance business. The firm handle farms and ranches as well as city property and are prominently known in this connection in Kansas City. Mr. Holtz owns and operates a large ranch at Garden City, Kansas, where he raises cattle, sugar beets and alfalfa. He likewise has various other interests of minor importance, yet which contribute to the sum total of his success.

Mr. Holtz wedded Kate May, a daughter of T. D. Volk, of Ottawa, Kansas, who for many years was superintendent of motive power of the Santa Fe Railroad. Mrs. Holtz is a graduate of the high school of Ottawa and of the Boston Conservatory of Music. There are three children of this marriage. Bernelle Wilson, Gladys and Elma Katherine, aged respectively thirteen, twelve and ten years.

The parents hold membership in the Congregational church and Mr. Holtz exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. He belongs to the Commercial Club, the Manufacturers Association and the Kansas City Real Estate Exchange, all of which have contributed to the development and progress of Kansas City. He belongs to that class of representative American men who, while advancing individual interests, also contribute to the prosperity of the community.

GEORGE O. WARNEKE.

George O. Warneke, part owner and actively interested in the management of an extensive bakery business which has had a continuous existence since 1865, is in this connection a representative of one of the leading manufacturing concerns of Kansas City. His birth occurred in St. Louis, Missouri, January 30, 1861, his parents being John C. and Wilhelmina Warneke.

The father was born near Bremen, Germany, in 1833, and the mother's birth occurred at Beerfelden, Germany, in 1832. They were married in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1860. The father had come to America in 1852 and had located in that city in 1855, where he engaged in the grate and mantel busi-



GEORGE O. WARNEKE.

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ness until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he felt that his first duty was to his adopted country and joined the Union ranks, serving until 1864. In that year he became a resident of Rolla, Missouri, where he lived for a year, when he removed to Independence, Missouri, residing there until 1865. On coming to Kansas City he established the bakery business which has since been carried on under the family name. He developed an enterprise of large and profitable proportions and continued in business until his death, which occurred June 21, 1886. His life record demonstrated the possibilities for successful accomplishment in this land where ambition and effort are not hampered by caste or class. His widow, still residing in Kansas City, bore the maiden name of Wilhelmina Kumpf, and was a sister of the late Mayor Henry C. Kumpf. By her marriage she became the mother of eight children, but only four are yet living.

George O. Warneke, brought to Kansas City when but four years of age, here attended a German school located at the corner of Tenth and McGee streets, also the Humboldt school at Twelfth and Locust, the Morse school at Twentieth and Charlotte and the high school which then held its sessions in an old frame building at Eleventh and Locust streets. He completed his education by pursuing a course in bookkeeping at a night school and thus well qualified entered upon business life, becoming associated with his father in the conduct of a bakery business. At the time of the father's death he and his brother, J. H. A. Warneke, succeeded to the business and the firm of Warneke Brothers is now prominent in commercial circles of the city. They have three places of business here, their bread and roll bakery being one of the largest and most up-to-date in Kansas City. It is located at Nos. 306 to 310 East Seventeenth street and is managed by George O. Warneke. Here are employed from twenty-five to thirty people and the weekly output is fifty thousand loaves of bread, beside a large amount of rolls. The cake bakery and retail store of the firm is located at No. 1509 Grand avenue and is in charge of J. H. A. Warneke. The other branch of the business is a retail store located at the City Market on Grand avenue. Both their cake and bread bakery plants are most complete, being thoroughly equipped with every modern device necessary for the conduct of the business and the excellence of their product throughout these years has won for them an unassailable reputation, while their business methods are at all times in strict conformity with a high standard of commercial ethics.

In 1901, in this city, Mr. Warneke was married to Miss Amelia Lauer, who was born in Pirmasens, Germany, August 26, 1873, and in the fatherland her parents still reside. She is a member of the German Lutheran church. Their home is a beautiful brick dwelling situated in the midst of a large tract of valuable land at No. 612 Westport avenue. Mr. Warneke is a member of the Masonic lodge and also holds membership relations with the Odd Fellows, the Turners and the Elks. Both he and his wife belong to the German Lutheran church and in politics he is a stalwart republican. He served for two years as councilman from the Ninth ward under Mayor Cowherd's administration from 1892 until 1894, and at all times has been progressive in his citizenship, supporting various measures and movements

planned for the public good. In business life he is alert and enterprising and he and his brother have fully maintained the high standard of the business established by their father, while in commercial circles the name of Warneke has ever been a synonym for business integrity and enterprise.

MAJOR HARVEY J. VIVIAN.

Major Harvey J. Vivian, retired, whose title indicates his service in the Civil war, was born in Howard county, Missouri, in 1830, and when six years of age was taken by his parents to Sabine county, this state, where they lived for six years and then became residents of Platte county, Missouri. There Major Vivian was reared upon a farm and at the age of eighteen was given his time and started out in life on his own account. He engaged in stock dealing, and in March, 1857, came to Kansas City, where he rented a large brick barn from a Mr. Gillis, using it in sheltering his mules and horses. At this time the immigration into Kansas City was heavy, money was plentiful and Major Vivian found a ready market for all the stock he could buy. He thus prospered in his business career in those days but, early in the year 1859, owing to the troublous times which largely put a stop to immigration, business fell off and he disposed of his live-stock interests. For a period he was engaged in no business. It was not long after this, however, that the Civil war was inaugurated, and Major Vivian was among the first to respond, enlisting in the State Guards under General Price. He was engaged in many of the raids around this section, and later the regiment was organized and mustered into the regular service. He was under General Shelby during the war, and after the engagement at Lone Jack he was appointed captain of his company. A little later the troops proceeded south, and upon the reorganization of the regiment Mr. Vivian was elected major and much of the time was acting colonel of the regiment, which was known as Shank's Regiment, Shelby's Brigade. At the close of hostilities he was discharged at Shreveport, Louisiana, in May, 1865. There he took charge of some of the horses of his comrades who had received them as gifts from the government, and in this way became engaged in the stock business in the south. He remained in Louisiana for some time and then went to St. Louis, about the 1st of December, remaining there until the 10th of January following. On Christmas day he returned to Kansas City, where he began dealing in mules and horses. He traded extensively in mules and horses and also fed cattle until 1872, when he removed to Clay county, Missouri, and engaged in farming.

While there residing Major Vivian was married October 10, 1872, to Miss Lewtie Summers, who was considered to be the most beautiful woman in Clay county. Her parents had become residents of Clay county on their removal from Kentucky on their wedding journey. Major and Mrs. Vivian continued to reside upon the farm in that county, and he carried on the stock business extensively and successfully until 1893, when he retired and

removed to Kansas City in order to afford his children better educational advantages. The family numbered one son and three daughters: Ada Belle, the wife of J. H. Beckham, jr., a resident of Roswell, New Mexico; Mary Sheffer, at home; Virginia, also under the parental roof; and James Harvey, deceased. Mrs. Vivian died February 10, 1897.

Major Vivian votes with the democracy, but has never had any political ambitions. He is a member of the Christian church and is one of the best known pioneers of Kansas City, having first taken up his abode here when there was but a small town of little industrial or commercial prominence. He has lived to witness its development into a city of metropolitan proportions and interests. In his business affairs he displayed sound judgment and keen discrimination, and as the result of his well directed labors has gained a place among the men of affluence in this part of the state.

JACOB ALBERT HARZFELD.

Jacob Albert Harzfeld, practicing at the bar of Kansas City as a specialist in commercial and real-estate law, is one of the younger representatives of the legal profession here, yet his years seem no obstacle to his progress and his success. He was born in Chicago, January 30, 1877. His father, Albert Harzfeld, was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and on coming to America in 1862 settled in Chicago, where he engaged in manufacturing interests and made his home until his death, which occurred in 1890. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Carrie Stettheimer, is a native of Saxony, Germany, came to the United States in her girlhood days and now makes her home with her son, J. A. Harzfeld. In the family were four children, one of whom is deceased. One son, Sieg Harzfeld, is proprietor of the Parisian Cloak Company of Kansas City and also has other stores in various parts of the country, while a sister, Cornelia Harzfeld, lives with the subject of this review.

J. A. Harzfeld was the third in the family, and entering the public schools at the usual age, he passed through consecutive grades until he had completed the high school course in Chicago. He next entered the University of Chicago, where he continued his studies until 1895, when he left that institution to become a student in the Northwestern University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1897 with the Bachelor of Law degree. Immediately afterward he came to Kansas City and when he attained his majority in 1898 was admitted to the bar. For about three years he was in the employ of a law firm and thus added broad practical experience to the knowledge gained in college. Since 1901, however, he has practiced alone and enjoys a good clientele in commercial and real-estate law. He has informed himself broadly concerning those departments of jurisprudence and has successfully handled considerable important litigation of that character.

Mr. Harzfeld is recognized as a leading republican, who has always taken an active part in republican councils and has delivered many campaign addresses, yet has never sought nor desired office for himself. In April, 1907,

when the movement was started to secure the choice of Kansas City as the meeting place of the national republican convention, he was made secretary of the committee of citizens selected for the work, and although not successful in the project, it did much in the way of advertising the energy and enter- with the Kansas City Bar Association and the Missouri Bar Association. He prise of Kansas City. Mr. Harzfeld in the line of his profession is connected also belongs to the Knife & Fork Club, to the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Candle Light Club and the Progress Club. Furthermore he is connected with the Jewish Synagogue and is one of the directors of the Pure Milk Association, a city charitable organization. He is interested in many good works done in the name of charity and religion and moreover is interested in those things which pertain to public progress, for his citizenship is ever of an active and helpful character.

CYRUS BARDEEN SWEET.

Strong individuality prompts the initiative and the initiative results in leadership. That Cyrus Bardeen Sweet is a force in the business world is acknowledged by all who know aught of his life and his acquaintance is a wide one because his interests are varied and extensive. In a few isolated cases it seems that fortune favors individuals in the rapid acquirement of wealth but in the great majority of instances the progress of a man is not made by leaps and bounds but by steady progression until after much labor and exertion he reaches the objective point. Such has been the career of Mr. Sweet, who from his office in Kansas City, Missouri, is a factor in the control of extensive lumber, coal, mining, manufacturing, mercantile and railroad interests, being vice president and manager of the manufacturing department and vice president and assistant general manager of all other interests of the great business controlled by the Long-Bell Lumber Company.

His life record began in Washburn, Woodford county, Illinois, on the 20th of January, 1861. He is descended in the paternal line from English ancestry and early representatives of the name resided in the state of New York, whence representatives of the family in later generations came to Illinois. They settled in this state during its territorial days and were among those who extended the frontier and made safe the paths of western civilization that others might follow. The white race disputed with the Indians the dominion of the great rich district comprised within the borders of Illinois. They wished to reclaim the wild land for the purposes of cultivation and to plant the seeds of improvement and development on this hitherto barren soil. When the Indians had left the northern section of the state the Sweet family removed to that district, settling in Woodford county and the undeveloped condition is indicated by the fact that Chicago, distant one hundred and twenty-five miles, was their nearest market. The grandfather had a large family of four sons and eight daughters who attained adult age and lived in Woodford county or that vicinity including Enoch Sweet, father of our subject. Thus

from sturdy pioneer stock Mr. Sweet descended in the paternal line, while on the distaff side he comes of German ancestry. His mother bore the maiden name of Emma H. Toy. Her father removed from Pennsylvania to Illinois in 1833, the year following the Black Hawk war, and settled in Washburn.

In that town and in Chenoa, Cyrus B. Sweet acquired his education as opportunity offered and through the period of his boyhood he worked at intervals in his father's store but a mercantile career had no special attraction for him. He has much preferred an outdoor life and because of this tendency his summer seasons were devoted to farm work in the neighborhood, while in the winter months he continued his education in the public schools. His first real step in the business world was made at the age of eighteen years, when he became connected with the agency department of a railroad, and after leaving that service he turned his attention to the lumber business. Gradually since that time he has worked his way upward until he is one of the most prominent representatives of the lumber trade in America.

Going west in 1884, Mr. Sweet secured a situation in a retail lumberyard at Cherryvale, Kansas. This constituted his equipment, for at the end of a year he became, by purchase, one of the proprietors of that yard, which was carried on under the firm style of C. B. Sweet & Brother. From that time forward he seems to have made steady and consecutive progress, passing on to positions of executive control and subsequently bending his energies largely to organization, to constructive efforts and administrative direction. Broadening the scope of their activities, the firm established yards in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory and some of these enterprises are still in existence. For twelve years C. B. Sweet remained in the retail lumber business and in 1897-8 he took a noticeably forward step in his business career by going south to establish the plant of the Hudson River Lumber Company at Hudson, Arkansas. He became vice president and general manager. This was one of the subsidiary companies of the Long-Bell Lumber Company and one of the earliest mill concerns established by that great corporation. One after another lumber mills and yards have been established by the Long-Bell Lumber Company until the extent of its interests places it in the foremost rank among the big lumber concerns of the country. In 1900 certain changes in the development of the company's business made it desirable for Mr. Sweet to take up his residence in Kansas City and assume the management of the manufacturing department of the company and its allied interests. Since then his functions have enlarged with the growth of the company and its subsidiary companies until now he is vice president of the following corporations: Long-Bell Lumber Company, Hudson River Lumber Company, King-Ryder Lumber Company, Longville Long Leaf Lumber Company, Lufkin Land & Lumber Company, Calcasieu Long Leaf Lumber Company, Rapides Lumber Company, Limited, Globe Lumber Company, Limited, Alfalfa Lumber Company, Minnetonka Lumber Company, Sibley, Lake Bisteneau & Southern Railway Company, Woodworth and Louisiana Central Railway Company, Louisiana & Pacific Railway Company, Fidelity Coal Mining Company, Fidelity Fuel Company, Kansas Fuel Company, Long-

Bell Mercantile Company, Long-Bell Experimental Farm & Mercantile Company, Long-Bell Naval Stores Company, and Texas and Louisiana Naval Stores Company.

In 1884, in Chenoa, Illinois, Mr. Sweet was married to Miss Flora N. Bell, who died three years later. In 1891 he wedded Jennie L. Lockwood. There was one child by the first marriage, who is now Mrs. J. D. Tennant, of Lake Charles, Louisiana, while the three daughters and son of the second marriage are Sibyl, Athelia, Cyra and Robert.

Mr. Sweet holds membership in the Christian church and gives his political allegiance to the republican party. There are few men more mindful of the obligations and responsibilities of wealth. He belongs to several fraternities and clubs but is active in none of them because of lack of time to devote to such outside and, to him, less essential affairs. Possessing broad, enlightened and liberal-minded views, faith in himself and in the vast potentialities for development inherent in his country's wide domain and specific needs along the distinctive lines chosen for his life work, his has been an active career, in which he has accomplished important and far-reaching results, contributing in no small degree to the expansion and material growth of the southwest and from which he himself has also derived substantial benefit.

WILLIAM J. BAEHR.

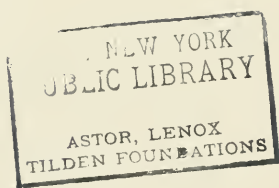
William J. Baehr has for ten years occupied the position of cashier in the city treasurer's office, serving in this capacity in both the republican and democratic administrations—a fact indicative of his ability. He is also well known in business circles, although his attention is chiefly given to his official duties. He was born at Lexington, Missouri, August 5, 1867.

His father was a native of Eiskirchlin, Germany, and a machinist in his native land. Coming to America, he settled at Lexington, Missouri, in 1865, and there engaged in the manufacture of cider, also conducting a business as a wholesale liquor dealer. For forty-two years he lived at Lexington and the last three years of his life were passed in St. Louis, Missouri. In religious faith he was a Catholic and in political views he was independent. In Lexington he married Miss Caroline Mohn, who was born in Germany in 1847, and was brought to the United States by her father, William Mohn, when about six years of age. Her father became a wagon-maker of Lexington and there Mrs. Baehr acquired her education in the public schools.

At the usual age William J. Baehr entered the public schools of his native town, completing his education, however, as a student in St. Mary's (Kan.) College in 1885. Having put aside his text-books he followed merchandizing in Lexington for a short time and afterward accepted a position in the postoffice there. A year later he came to Kansas City, arriving here on the 17th of July, 1884. Not long after that he secured employment with the Armour Brothers Banking Company and was connected therewith for thirteen years, while later he spent one year in the National Bank of Commerce,



WILLIAM J. BAEHR.



but resigned to accept his present position as cashier in the city treasurer's office under J. Scott Harrison during the Jones' administration in 1898. Mr. Harrison was a republican, but political affiliation has seemed to make no difference in Mr. Baehr's retention in the office, as he has served in five different administrations, three republican and two democratic. No higher testimonial could be given of his capability and fidelity to duty and he is prominent among the political leaders of the city, whether of the democratic or republican faith.

Aside from his official duties, Mr. Baehr has business connections, being secretary of the Square Deal Gold Mining Company, president and treasurer of the Kansas City Steam & Hot Water Heating Company, and treasurer and director of the Dominion & Gulf Railroad Company. In all of these he has displayed an aptitude for successful management, making him a valued factor in business circles. Fraternally he is connected with the order of Eagles and is trustee of the local aerie. He also belongs to the camp of the Modern Woodmen of America and also to the Woodmen of the World, and the Elks lodge.

On the 7th of June, 1894, Mr. Baehr was married to Miss Lizzie Loeffler, a daughter of Joseph and Rosa (Hamman) Loeffler, both of whom have been deceased for several years. The father was a brick manufacturer and was also engaged in the liquor business in Kansas City for several years. Of the Grand Army of the Republic he was a very prominent member and he belonged also to the Masonic fraternity and the Ancient Order of Druids. His daughter, Mrs. Baehr, was born in Kansas City and educated in St. Theresa Convent on the corner of Twelfth and Washington streets. She was a Catholic in religious belief and died in that faith March 1, 1905, leaving a daughter, Ruth, who was born December 18, 1896, and is being educated in Loretta Academy in this city. The family home is at No. 1204 West Thirty-ninth street. In both business and official circles Mr. Baehr has made a creditable record. He is a stalwart republican, interested in the party, yet ever placing the general welfare before partisanship and the public good before personal aggrandizement. As an official he is accomodating and courteous and therefore popular.

WILLIAM NEWTON COLLINS.

William Newton Collins, superintendent of the money order department of the Kansas City postoffice and local secretary of the United States civil service commission, was born at Missouri City, Clay county, Missouri, January 16, 1861. His father, John W. Collins, was a merchant and later county assessor and county recorder of Clay county, Missouri. He died August 23, 1905, at the age of eighty-two years, passing away in Liberty, Missouri, where he had retired ten or fifteen years before. He was a native of Kentucky, his father, William Collins, having removed from Kentucky to Missouri in 1823 and located on a farm two miles south of Liberty. The

great-grandparents of our subject were natives of Culpeper Courthouse, Virginia, and were among the pioneers of Kentucky who located at Frankfort. The family is of English origin. Mr. Collins' mother, who in her maidenhood was Lavenia Bernard, was born at Boonville, Missouri, and died in 1873. She was of French and Irish descent and her grandfather Mayhan, a wealthy pioneer and slave owner of Boonville, came from Ireland. Her paternal grandfather, Isaac Bernard, was a pioneer of Boonville, whose father came from France.

William Newton Collins began his education in the public schools and afterward attended the William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1884, and during his college days he won several medals for reading and oratory. Following his graduation he became a deputy to his father, who was then filling the position of county recorder, and served in the position for a year. On the expiration of that period he came to Kansas City in 1885 as bookkeeper for the Irwin-Allen Live Stock Commission Company, with which he continued for a year. In 1886 he was appointed by Postmaster George M. Shelley to the office of superintendent of the money order department. At that time this division employed five men and the business amounted to about three million dollars per year; it now employs twenty-four men and uses six typewriters and five adding machines, while an annual business of twenty-one millions has been reached. In addition to the growth of the main office thirty-eight substations have been established, where money orders are bought and sold. The responsibility of Mr. Collins' position has therefore greatly increased and his long service has made him a valuable factor in the control of his department. During his conduct of the money order division the thorough check system used has been so carefully adhered to that the government has never lost a cent in the handling of the vast amount of money which has been in his charge.

In 1890 he was appointed secretary of the local branch of civil service commissioners. At that time the office was little more than an honorary one, as it only involved the conduct of two examinations each year but now the examinations are almost continual and many of them are conducted in other cities and towns of the territory tributary to Kansas City. The office has also developed into a bureau of information for those contemplating taking the examinations.

Mr. Collins was married at Kearney, Missouri, April 22, 1891, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Steven Major, a prominent stockman of that place. They have two children: William Major, fifteen years of age, a student in the high school; and Frank Bernard, aged thirteen, a ward school pupil.

Mr. Collins' interests, aside from his home and business, extend to the Benton Boulevard Baptist church, in which both he and his wife are active and earnest workers. He is serving as chairman of its board of deacons and for the past ten years has been superintendent of the Sunday school. His wife is also active in the allied societies of the church and one of the Sunday school teachers. Mr. Collins is a prominent member of the Young Men's Christian Association and recently gave a donation of five hundred dollars toward the erection of its new building. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias,

to the Foresters, the Yeomen and the Woodmen of the World, and is a Cleveland democrat but in local politics is independent. A lover of fishing and hunting, he spends his vacations in the enjoyment of those sports and in the summer of 1907 with his family made a trip to the Maine coast. He has never measured the interests of life by the inch rule of self but has looked at the world from a broad standpoint, has recognized individual obligation and has become a working force in many activities which are for the betterment and welfare of the city at large.

HENRY S. CONRAD.

A partner in the law firm of Sebree, Conrad & Wendorff, doing an important business in corporation law, was born in Chariton county, Missouri, August 25, 1874, a son of William H. and Susan (London) Conrad, both of whom are residents of Chariton county. The father is a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. While spending his boyhood days under the parental roof Henry S. Conrad mastered the branches of learning usually taught in the public schools and later he spent six years in the Missouri Valley College at Marshall, Missouri, from which he was graduated at the head of his class in 1897, the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy being then conferred upon him. He regarded this as the initial step to the acquirement of professional knowledge and, matriculating in the legal department of the University of Missouri, there prepared for the bar, being graduated in 1900 with the Bachelor of Law degree. While a student there he was selected to represent the university in its debates with the University of Kansas and the University of Wisconsin. The week following he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of the state at Jefferson City in June, 1900.

On the 1st of July of that year Mr. Conrad arrived in Kansas City and began practice in the office of Karnes, New & Krauthoff, where he remained for a year and a half. He next joined E. E. Porterfield and L. B. Sawyer under the firm name of Porterfield, Sawyer & Conrad and following the withdrawal of Mr. Sawyer the firm continued as Porterfield & Conrad until the senior partner was appointed circuit judge of Jackson county in April, 1907. Mr. Conrad then succeeded to the business of the firm and was alone in practice until the following December, when he formed a partnership with Hon. Frank P. Sebree and John D. Wendorff under the firm style of Sebree, Conrad & Wendorff. Their practice, which is chiefly that of corporation law, has grown so rapidly as to necessitate employing permanently two other lawyers to assist in handling the business. They represent several railroads and many important local corporations.

On the 3d of May, 1898, Mr. Conrad was married to Miss Minnie Wright, a daughter of Herndon Wright, a banker of Chariton county, Missouri, and they now have two sons: William Herndon and Wright, aged seven and two years respectively.

In his political views Mr. Conrad is a stalwart republican and has taken an active part in every campaign since coming here, speaking in support of the party, its principles and its candidates. He was a candidate for the legislature from Macon county in 1898 and though defeated, the county being strongly democratic, he ran six hundred votes ahead of his ticket, a fact which indicates his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellowmen. He has rapidly gained a creditable position at the bar and has won this through the "merit system." People do not place their legal business in unskilled hands; it is the man of power before judge and jury who commands public patronage. Of this class Henry S. Conrad is an excellent type, for his present success and prominence have come to him as the reward of earnest endeavor, fidelity to trust and recognized ability.

JOHN FRANKLIN DOWNING.

John Franklin Downing, president of the New England National Bank of Kansas City, was born in Virginia, Illinois, August 24, 1854. His father, David Downing, was a farmer and married a lady of English birth. Continuing his education through the public-school course, John F. Downing matriculated in the Illinois College of Jacksonville, Illinois, from which he was graduated with the class of 1879. He lived upon a farm until he became a college student and after his graduation entered business life as an employe in the Farmers National Bank of Virginia, Illinois, where he remained for three years. Wishing to find broader scope for his industry and energy—his dominant qualities—he came to Kansas City on the 8th of March, 1882, and entered the institution of the Armour Brothers Banking Company as paying teller, there serving until June, 1885. He was next engaged in the real-estate business until January 1 1889, when he organized the New England Safe Deposit & Trust Company and was vice president and active manager, while A. W. Armour was nominally president. At the close of the year 1889 Mr. Downing was chosen to the presidency and so continues, the trust company being converted into the New England National Bank in 1898. He is likewise a director in various financial and commercial institutions, among which are the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company, the Intercity Viaduct Company and the Safety Savings & Loan Association, being also treasurer of the last named. Such is the regard entertained for his business judgment and talent that his cooperation is eagerly sought in the conduct of important business enterprises.

In 1881 Mr. Downing was married to Miss Martha Blatchford Collins, of Jacksonville, Illinois, who died in 1889, leaving two sons: Frank C., who is a graduate of Yale and is now the Kansas City representative of Bond & Goodwin, bankers of Boston, New York and Chicago; and Blatchford, a student in the Harvard Law School. In 1898 Mr. Downing was married to Jessie Burnham, a daughter of J. K. Burnham, late president of the Burn-

ham, Hanna, Munger Wholesale Dry Goods Company of Kansas City. Their children are two daughters: Jean Burnham and Jessie Burnham Downing. Mr. Downing is a republican in political sentiment but an independent voter and displays that spirit which is one of the hopeful signs of the times—the spirit which disregards party rule and stands for principle and for the general welfare of the majority. He holds membership with the Kansas City Club, the University Club, the Country Club, the Commercial Club and the First Congregational church. A man charitable in thought and action, his influence is perhaps all the stronger because it is moral rather than political. His time is concentrated upon his business interests and the enjoyment of home life, his sole recreation being golf. The specific and distinctive office of biography is not to present a man's modest opinion of himself and his accomplishments but to leave the record which is the consensus of public opinion regarding his life work. Free from ostentation or display, Mr. Downing makes no claims to publicity for what he has accomplished but his fellow citizens and contemporaries in business life recognize in him a weight of character, a far-seeing sagacity and a commendable purpose that awaken their admiration and respect.

JULES C. ROSENBERGER.

Jules C. Rosenberger is among the leading and most successful members of the Kansas City bar. He was born December 14, 1873, at Davenport, Iowa, where his parents resided from the time of the outbreak of the Civil war until they removed to Kansas City in June, 1880. Mr. Rosenberger was then in his sixth year and Kansas City has been his home from that time to the present. He pursued his preliminary education in the public schools here and was graduated from the Central high school in 1891. He pursued his legal studies in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and at the age of nineteen years, having completed the course but finding that he was too young to be admitted to the bar, he accepted a position as a reporter on the Kansas City Star. He was very successful as a newspaper man and this experience has proven of great value to him in his subsequent career as a lawyer.

In November, 1894, he resumed his legal studies in the office of C. O. Tichenor, who remained his preceptor until the admission of Mr. Rosenberger to the bar in May, 1895, since which time he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession. He continued his association with Mr. Tichenor until December, 1897, when he became associated with the late Hon. Francis M. Black, former chief justice of the supreme court of Missouri, with whom he was actively associated until the latter's death in 1902. Mr. Rosenberger's legal career has been one of steady progress and he enjoys an important and lucrative practice. His specialty is the law of insurance. He is the regularly retained counsel for a number of eastern companies and is regarded as an authority on policy forms. An address read by him at

the convention of the International Association of Underwriters, held at Frontenac, Thousand Islands, New York, in the summer of 1903, attracted wide attention among insurance men. His insurance connections and a varied general practice have taxed his industry to the utmost.

Mr. Rosenberger was married March 19, 1902, in New York city, to Miss Blanche Janet Hess and has one child, a son. Mr. Rosenberger was one of the organizers of the Knife & Fork Club and is a member of the Elm Ridge Club and the Mid-day Club, together with other social organizations. He is likewise a Scottish Rite Mason. His whole record can be said to have been made in Kansas City, where he has lived since early boyhood, and few are more widely or more favorably known.

CHARLES M. COE, M.D.

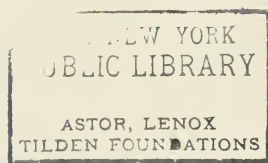
Dr. Charles M. Coe, one of the best known representatives of the medical fraternity in Kansas City, where for twenty years he has conducted a sanitarium in connection with his extensive office practice, was born at Tipton, Iowa, September 27, 1858. The family is of English descent, the great-grandfather coming from England to the new world. John P. Coe, the father was a native of New York and a farmer by occupation. When a young man he removed westward to Iowa, casting in his lot with its early settlers. He married Abigail Sole, of English descent, and both are now living in Kansas City, aged respectively eighty and seventy-five years.

In the public schools of Clarence, Iowa, Dr. Coe acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a four years' course in the Iowa State College at Ames, from which he was graduated in 1881 with the Bachelor of Science degree. He spent one year as a student in the Chicago Medical College and continued his preparation for his chosen profession in the medical department of the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated with the M.D. degree in 1883. He was then appointed, as the result of competitive examination, to the position of house surgeon in the Cook County Hospital at Chicago, where he remained for two years. After practicing in Omaha for a year he came to Kansas City in 1888 and established Dr. Coe's Sanitarium, now located at Twenty-sixth and Wyandotte streets. This he has conducted for twenty years with excellent success and also has a large office practice. He makes a specialty of chronic diseases and surgery and the correction of deformities and his surgical work has been attended with excellent results. He pursued a special course in the Chicago Polyclinic in the spring of 1893 and in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in the fall of that year, while for about ten years he was a teacher of surgery in the Kansas City Eclectic University.

On the 28th of September, 1886, Dr. Coe was married to Bertha Von Hagen, a daughter of Julius Von Hagen, of Horicon, Wisconsin, and a graduate of the Illinois Training School of Nurses of the class of 1885. They have two children, Harold and Ruth. In his political preference Dr.



DR. C. M. COE.



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Coe is a republican, but the demands of his profession have left him little leisure for outside interests, the conscientious performance of his duties gaining for him the high reputation which is now accorded him.

JEREMIAH THORNTON DEW.

Jeremiah Thornton Dew, since 1878 a practitioner at the Kansas City bar, was born in Clinton county, Illinois, November 5, 1847, and is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, although the family was founded in America, at an early day. His paternal grandfather, Rev. John Dew, was one of the pioneer Methodist ministers of the west and was contemporaneous with the famous preacher and circuit rider, Peter Cartwright, so closely associated with the founding of the Methodist Episcopal church in the Mississippi valley. Rev. Dew was educated for the ministry in his native state and came to the west with Bishop McKendree of the Methodist clergy, in whose honor McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois, was named. Together these two godly men made their way to Kentucky, then largely an undeveloped wilderness, and later came to Illinois. The Rev. Dew was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, in 1780, became an active worker in the ministry in 1812 and is referred to in the works of Peter Cartwright and in Reynold's History of Illinois. He assisted in founding McKendree College and became one of its early presidents. This college still flourishes under the control of the Methodist church but is now a non-sectarian institution. The Rev. Dew was a man of advanced thought, strongly opposed to the institution of slavery, and twenty-five or thirty years before the Civil war he took slaves to Illinois, where he gave them freedom. His death occurred in 1840.

His son, Samuel P. Dew, was born in what is now St. Clair county, Illinois, and died in 1858 at the age of thirty-six years. He married Eliza Walker, of Clinton county, Illinois, whose ancestors were early residents of Georgia and were conspicuous in the Civil war. Many of the Walkers were in the Methodist ministry. Mrs. Dew died February 28, 1908, aged eighty-two years.

Jeremiah Thornton Dew was but an infant when his parents removed to the farm in St. Clair county, Illinois, upon which he was reared, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He was but sixteen years of age when in 1864 he responded to the call of the government and became a member of Company B, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, his uncle, Edward C. Dew, having command of the company as captain. He continued at the front until the close of hostilities and after the war had ceased he continued his education in a college in St. Louis and subsequently entered McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1874. While a student there he was editor of the college paper, the McKendree Repository, and was president of his class during the graduating year. In the meantime he read law and after leaving college he entered a law office at Nashville, Illinois,

but before he had completed his preparation for the bar he removed to Kansas and continued his studies in the office of Martin & Case, well known attorneys of Topeka.

In September, 1877, he removed to Kansas City and here read law with Tomlinson & Ross, being admitted to the bar in February, 1878. He was later admitted to a partnership with his former preceptors, Colonel A. A. Tomlinson and John A. Ross, the former now a retired lawyer and capitalist, under the firm name of Tomlinson, Ross & Dew, which continued for many years. A later change in partnership led to the adoption of the firm style of Dew, Downs & Parkinson, afterward succeeded by Dew, Parkinson & Barnes, his partners being John D. Parkinson and John H. Barnes. Mr. Dew has continued in the practice of civil law and has been connected with much important litigation tried in the courts of the district. Earnest effort, close application and the exercise of his native talents have won him prestige as a lawyer, a fact which is highly complimentary, for no bar has numbered more eminent and prominent men.

Mr. Dew was married in 1877 to Miss Julia E. Parkinson, a daughter of Hon. Alfred J. Parkinson, a wealthy farmer of Madison county, Illinois, and a former member of the state senate. She died leaving three children: Emma E., who married Olin T. Thorp; Samuel Arthur; and Julia L. Mr. Dew was for many years a member and commander of Farragut Post, No. 3, G. A. R., and one of its most prominent members. He has attended many national encampments as delegate from the department of Missouri, has been judge advocate of that department and also assistant national inspector general and three terms a member of its national council of administration, also department commander of the Department of Missouri, and at present the adjutant general of the national organization. In the line of his profession he is connected with the Kansas City Bar Association, while fraternally he is a Mason. He gives unswerving allegiance to the republican party, which he has supported since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, and a salient characteristic in his life—one that wins him uniform respect—is found in his allegiance to any cause or principle which he believes to be right.

LEANDER J. TALBOTT.

Leander J. Talbott, who since 1868 has engaged in the real-estate business in Kansas City, was born in Meigs county, Ohio, August 13, 1849. His father, Joshua Talbott, was a farmer and miller, who in Ohio, the state of their nativity, married Adeline L. Williamson. Both are now deceased. Their family numbered eight children, three of whom survive, a brother, James A. Talbott, being now vice-president of the First National Bank of Butte, Montana, while a sister, Mary E., is the widow of Major S. D. Vaughan, a prominent pioneer and real-estate man and public official of Kansas City, who died in 1874. Mrs. Vaughan now makes her home with her brother, Leander.

The year 1857 witnessed the arrival of L. J. Talbott in Kansas City. He came with his parents and pursued his education in private schools here. Since the age of eighteen years he has been connected with real-estate interests, at that time entering a real-estate office as clerk and gaining therein an intimate and accurate knowledge of the business and thus laying the foundation for his later prosperity. In 1868 he established a real-estate office on his own account and has since continued in this field of activity, being most of the time alone.

On the 7th of September, 1876, Mr. Talbott was married to Miss Carrie Madeira, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Madeira, formerly pastor of the Central Presbyterian church of Kansas City but now living retired. They have two sons and one daughter: Addison M., who is engaged in the newspaper business in Buffalo, New York; Lee J., who is a student in Cornell University; and Dorothy, at home.

Mr. Talbott is a democrat in his political views and has been somewhat prominent in the local ranks of his party which, recognizing his ability and public spirit, has several times elected him to office. He was chosen city auditor in 1876, 1877 and 1878 and in 1884 was elected mayor of the city. Over his official record there falls no shadow of wrong and in fact his entire life has been in harmony with upright principles and with his professions as a member of the Presbyterian church. He has made his home in Kansas City from early boyhood and is well known to a large majority of his fellow townsmen.

JAMES MACKENZIE.

James Mackenzie, financial agent in Kansas City, was born in Scotland and since 1882 has been an American citizen. In that year he settled in Texas, where he engaged in the cattle business. He made a large acquaintance in the west, commanded public confidence by reason of unassailable integrity, and hence, on embarking in financial operations, was not long in securing a large and very desirable clientage. In 1889 he located in Kansas City to engage in business as a loan investment and financial agent, and since that time has operated largely here, being one of the well known representatives of financial interests in the city. In 1885 his brother, William C. Mackenzie, had come from Scotland and joined him in the new world. He had been engaged in East India trade in Scotland and would have gone to India to acquaint himself with the business at that end of the line, but, encouraged by James Mackenzie's success, he came to the United States instead. The firm was then formed in 1889, under the style of J. & W. C. Mackenzie, and still continues. Their name is an honored one on commercial paper and their business methods have ever been such as will bear the closest investigation. They are now financial agents of large concerns and do an extensive business, representing in this way many prominent business men of Kansas City and elsewhere. They were among the first to make it possible to borrow money at a low rate of interest in Kansas City,

and during the period of their operation here, covering almost two decades, they have gained a place in the foremost rank among the representatives of finance. As business men and as private citizens, they take an active part in all movements for the upbuilding of Kansas City, contributing in substantial measure for the furtherance of plans and measures for the general good.

ANTON WEBER.

Anton Weber, coming to America without capital at the age of fifteen years, has been closely associated with the meat industry of the country since that time and is today proprietor of the largest retail grocery and meat market in Missouri. The steps in his orderly progression which mark his life record are easily discernible. He has utilized each opportunity as it has come to him, watching his chances for advancement, and in the legitimate channels of trade has gained his present position as one of the prosperous business men of Kansas City. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, July 2, 1853. His father, John Weber, was a grain merchant, who died in Hesse-Darmstadt in 1897. He engaged extensively in shipping grain on the Rhine and was a prominent and influential resident of his locality. His father, William Weber, was proprietor of a meat market there. John Weber married Miss Katherine Sanders, whose father and brothers were the most prominent meat dealers and cattle buyers of the country. Mrs. Weber survived her husband for about three years and passed away in 1900.

Anton Weber was the fifth in order of birth in a family of eight children, of whom three are living, his brothers being Conrad Weber, a retired butcher of New York city; and August Weber, a caterer of that city.

Anton Weber spent his boyhood days in Hesse and there acquired his education in the public schools. At an early age he entered the employ of his uncle, Nicholas Weber, in the meat and cattle business, but the opportunities of the new world attracted him and he came alone to America at the age of fifteen years. Here he entered the butchering business in New York city in association with his brother Conrad, who had crossed the Atlantic in 1865. They were thus associated for seven years, after which Anton Weber opened four different stores for Naus Brothers, still controlling one of the largest meat concerns of that city. Mr. Weber managed these stores for about six years, after which he spent two years in the employ of Freidenburg, a large packer, shipping pork to England.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Weber, with his brother Conrad, opened two shops which he managed alone, as his brother retired from business. He was very successful in this undertaking and in 1882-3 was proprietor of the largest retail meat market in New York city. In 1880, however, he sold out there and came to the west. After spending a year in traveling over the western country before deciding what business should claim his attention, he became favorably impressed with the advantages and opportunities of Kansas City and determined to locate here. In 1891, therefore,

he opened a butcher shop on Eleventh and Walnut streets and his usual success attended him. In fact his trade grew so rapidly that his quarters soon became too small and he removed to his present location in 1897. Although he began operations in a limited way, he has developed the largest retail market in the state and his name in this connection has become known throughout the world. His business has proved an excellent income paying investment and aside from his operations as a dealer in meat he is also interested in various other business enterprises and has likewise become the owner of considerable Kansas City real estate. His own residence, located at No. 3335 Harrison street, was completed in 1901.

Mr. Weber was married in New York city, in 1875, to Miss Mary Tilton and unto them were born three children, but Conrad, the eldest, died in infancy. Anton, the second son, is with his father in business; and Mary is the wife of Albert Altman, of the Altman Jewelry Company of Kansas City. Following the death of his first wife Mr. Weber was married in Kansas City, in June, 1890, to Miss Hattie Eprich, a native of Germany, and they had one child, William, who died in infancy.

Mr. Weber is much interested in racing stock and owns a stable of nine fine racers. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks and has been one of the most active representatives of the charitable work of the lodge. He belongs to St. Vincent's Catholic church and is a man of genial, social nature, public spirited in his citizenship and generous to all in need of aid.

BEVERLY C. PLATT.

Beverly C. Platt, partner of the incorporated firm of Platt & Boone, conducting a general real-estate, loan and investment business in Kansas City, was born here, November 29, 1876. His father, Mortimer R. Platt, a native of New York, came to Kansas City forty years ago and engaged in the cattle business but is now retired. He married Beverly Helm, a native of Kentucky.

In the public schools their son Beverly began his education, which was afterward continued in Phillips Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, and in Colgate University at Hamilton, New York. Thus prepared by liberal intellectual training for life's responsible duties, he returned to Kansas City in 1896 and entered the First National Bank, where he remained for two years. He then enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war as sergeant of the Third Missouri Infantry, remaining with that command for six months.

After being mustered out he again returned to his native city and became one of the organizers of the Merchants Refrigerating Company. A year later, however, he sold his interest in that business and became a factor in real-estate operations in partnership with C. A. McGervey under the firm style of Platt & McGervey. This partnership was dissolved in 1904 and Mr. Platt then continued alone until 1907, when the business was incorporated under the style of Platt & Boone. They conduct a general real-estate, loan

and investment business and have gained many patrons, his clientage constantly increasing. Mr. Platt is also a large stockholder in two of the fine new office buildings in the business district and is secretary of the Commercial Improvement Company, now engaged in building a large viaduct on Main street from Twentieth to Twenty-third streets over the Belt Line tracks. He is a young man of notable energy, determination and force of character, who in his business career is actuated by a commendable ambition that brooks no obstacles which can be overcome by earnest and persistent effort and thus ultimately reached the objective point.

On the 20th of November, 1902, Mr. Platt was married to Miss Mary Woolfolk, a daughter of John Woolfolk, of Clinton, Missouri. He votes with the democracy but is not active as a party worker and his membership relations are with the Masons, the Kansas City Club and the Evanston Golf Club—associations which indicate much of the character of his interests and pastimes.

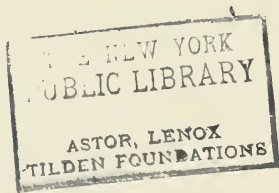
THOMAS J. BRODNAX.

Thomas J. Brodnax is the senior partner of the wholesale shipping and exporting firm of Brodnax & McLinney and is thus a prominent representative of one of the important commercial interests of Kansas City. He is likewise interested in land in Alabama and has quite extensive investments in the gas fields of Kansas. Developing his native powers and his latent talents and judging with accuracy the value of a business situation, his course has been marked by an orderly progression that has brought him to a position of prominence in business circles.

He was born July 3, 1859, in Greene county near Eutaw, Alabama, on the old plantation known as Meriwether's Landing, bordering the Black Warrior river. He comes of English lineage, the ancestry being traced back to the time of Edward IV. Interesting achievements of the Brodnax family are referred to in a recently published volume entitled *Cradle of the Republic; the History of Early Jamestown*, edited by Lyon Gardner Tyler, LL.D., president of William & Mary's College; and also volume 14, Nos. 1 and 2, of the *William & Mary's College Quarterly*, published in July and August, 1905. Toward the end of the seventeenth century there appeared in Virginia two brothers, William and John Brodnax, sons of Robert Brodnax, a goldsmith of London and native of Godmersham, County Kent, England. John Brodnax settled in Williamsburg, where he carried on business as a goldsmith, while William, the younger brother, of whom T. J. Brodnax is a direct descendant, settled at Jamestown Island. His grandson, General Robert Brodnax, was prominent in the Revolutionary war. Henry W. Brodnax, father of our subject, was a merchant and planter and served as an officer in the Mexican war. Prior to the Civil war he was a wholesale merchant and exporter of cotton from Mobile, Alabama. He later removed to the plantation in Greene county, Alabama, which was his wife's estate, having been established by her father, Dr. Zachary Meriwether, one of the



T. J. BRODNAX.



early settlers of that county. During the period of the Civil war Henry W. Brodnax looked after home affairs as commissary and spent the remainder of his life on the plantation. Both he and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Rachel Meriwether, are now deceased. She was also of English lineage and traced her ancestry in an unbroken line to Richard Meriwether, who in the sixteenth century was given a coat of arms by Charles I for "wisdom in battle." Nicholas Meriwether, head of the American branch of the family, came to America about 1650 and was given large grants of land in the colony of Virginia by Charles II in 1652.

Thomas James Brodnax acquired his education in the country schools of Greene county and in the Southern University at Greensboro, Alabama, where he spent one term. On account of financial reverses he was obliged to leave the university before graduation and entered upon his business career in a general store at Eutaw, Alabama. His business training, however, was largely acquired under his uncle, John T. Brodnax, of New Orleans, who was engaged in handling grain for export. In the fall of 1887 T. J. Brodnax came to Kansas City and established an office for carrying on the grain trade. In 1889 he returned to New Orleans to further enlarge his connections and in 1891 again came to Kansas City to make his permanent home. Upon his return he organized the wholesale shipping and exporting firm of Brodnax & McLiney. The business of the firm is very extensive, having been gradually developed along safe, substantial lines until it has reached large proportions. During nearly the entire time of his residence here Mr. Brodnax has been an officer of the board of trade and in 1907 was chosen to the presidency, but was obliged to resign the position on account of the increasing demands of his private interests. He still holds his third interest in the old plantation of fifteen hundred acres in Greene county, Alabama, and owns two thousand acres of timber land in an adjoining county. He is also heavily interested in gas leases and a gas plant in Pleasanton, Linn county, Kansas, and his property holdings in Kansas City include an elegant residence at No. 3526 Walnut street.

On the 14th of October, 1891, Mr. Brodnax was married to Miss Myrtle M. Deardorff, a daughter of Louis J. Deardorff, a pioneer lumber-dealer and at one time prominent in the business circles of Kansas City, but now deceased. He was the builder of the Deardorff building, in which Mrs. Brodnax owns a fourth interest, together with a third interest in the building occupied by the North-Mahoney Furniture Company at 1114-16 Walnut street, which stands on the site of her father's lumberyards in the early days of Kansas City. Mr. and Mrs. Brodnax have one son, Lewis Meriwether, born June 19, 1899.

Aside from his association with the Kansas City board of trade Mr. Brodnax is identified with other interests having bearing upon the business development and prosperity of the city and its progress in many lines. He belongs to the Commercial Club and to the Merchants & Manufacturers Association, while in more specifically social lines he is connected with the Elm Ridge Club and the Evanston Golf Club. He belongs to St. Paul's Episcopal church, of which he is treasurer, and no good work done in the

name of charity or religion seeks his cooperation in vain. He is public spirited, interested in all matters of civic virtue and civic pride and his labors in behalf of his adopted city have been far-reaching and beneficial. He is a splendid type of the southern gentleman, congenial, courteous and hospitable, with appreciation for the social amenities of life and possessing at the same time that force of character and capability that render him a prominent and forceful factor in business circles.

HON. ARMWELL LOCKWOOD COOPER.

Hon. Armwell Lockwood Cooper, lawyer and state senator from Kansas City, was born at Willow Grove, Delaware, November 15, 1870. His parents, Thomas B. and Emily (Marvel) Cooper, the former a farmer, are now deceased. Both were representatives of early families of Lower Delaware, their ancestors having located there on coming from England long prior to the Revolutionary war. The succeeding generations have always been Methodists and democrats and many members of both families have been prominent in the history of that state as factors in its moral progress and in its political history. These included the Rev. Ignatius Cooper, the Rev. Ezekiel Cooper and Judge Cooper, who served on the supreme bench of Delaware in the early part of the nineteenth century. In the maternal line the family included such distinguished members as Ex-Governor Robert J. Reynolds, Ex-Governor Marvel and Judge David Marvel of the supreme court of Delaware.

In early boyhood A. L. Cooper became a pupil in the country schools of Willow Grove, afterward attended the public schools of Dover and subsequently the Wilmington Conference Academy at that place. He came to Missouri in 1889 and located in Kansas City, where he read law with Judge Walter A. Powell as his preceptor until his admission to the bar in 1895. He then began practice alone and subsequently became a member of the firm of Wollman, Solomon & Cooper, which continued until the 1st of January, 1905. Mr. Cooper has since again been alone and in his practice confines himself to no special branch of the law but has been very successful in establishing a large general practice. For the past four years he has lectured on code and common law pleading in the Kansas City School of Law. His reputation has been won through earnest, honest labor and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability. He represents many large corporations and is moreover interested in various local financial and commercial institutions, in some of which he is a director and in others counsel.

Mr. Cooper is perhaps equally well known as a democratic leader of Kansas City, has always taken an active part in politics and has frequently addressed the public from democratic platforms. He brings to the solution of political problems the same analytical power and keen discrimination which have characterized his professional labors. He has been spoken of many times for the nomination for circuit judge and in the fall of 1907

was elected to represent the seventh district in the state senate, being therefore now one of the law makers of Missouri.

On the 14th of November, 1899, Mr. Cooper was married to Miss Caroline M. Ley, a daughter of Gustave Ley, of Clay county, Missouri. They have two daughters: Dorothy Emily, six and a half years of age; and Gertrude Caroline, three years old. The circle of their friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of their acquaintances. Mr. Cooper is a Mason and an Elk and is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, while along more exclusively professional lines he is connected with the Kansas City Bar Association and the Missouri State Bar Association. In the law and in politics he has attained notable distinction for one of his years and yet, while undoubtedly he is not without that honorable ambition which is so powerful and useful as an incentive to activity in public affairs, he regards the pursuits of private life as being in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts.

FELIX L. LA FORCE.

Felix L. La Force, engaged in the brokerage business in Kansas City, is one of Missouri's native sons, his birth having occurred in Boone county, on the 31st of August, 1847. His parents were Washington and Pheraba (Wright) La Force. The father was a native of Kentucky, and in 1830 established his home in Boone county, spending his last days, however, in Mexico, Missouri. His wife was born in Boone county. The La Force family was of French descent and early representatives of the name in this country lived in Virginia. The Wright family removed from Tennessee to Kentucky and thence to Missouri.

After acquiring a public-school education Felix L. La Force engaged in merchandising, first as a clerk in the employ of Jonathan Kirkbride, a typical Quaker, and later succeeded his employer in the ownership of the store. In 1881 he came to Kansas City, seeking a broader field of opportunity and wider scope for the exercise of his industry and enterprise—his dominant qualities. Here he embarked in the wholesale dry-goods business as a member of the firm of Grimes, Woods, La Force & Company. In 1885 changes in the partnership led to the adoption of the firm style of the W. B. Grimes Dry Goods Company. Mr. La Force was buyer for the house, which became one of the largest mercantile enterprises of the west. W. B. Grimes & Company were succeeded by the Swofford Bros. Dry Goods Company. Success attended the efforts of Mr. La Force and when he retired from the wholesale dry goods trade he engaged in the brokerage business, dealing in stocks, bonds and real estate and also making loans. For a time he was associated with his brother, W. B. La Force, under the firm name of F. L. La Force & Company, but in 1895 the brother withdrew and Felix L. La Force has since been alone in business. Few men are better informed concerning the money market in its various phases, and aside from an extensive and profitable brokerage business, which he is now conducting, he is inter-

ested in commercial and farming interests, being at the present time a director in the Union National Bank.

In 1880 Mr. La Force was married to Miss Ella Estill, of Howard county, Missouri, a daughter of the late Colonel J. R. Estill, a distinguished citizen of Missouri and one of the largest landowners of the state. He was also curator of the Missouri State University and died in 1900 at an advanced age, honored and respected by all. Mr. La Force is independent in his political tendencies, favoring the democratic party, and he belongs to that class of public-spirited American citizens who in promoting individual success also contribute to the general welfare.

EVAN L. CRANFILL.

Evan L. Cranfill is manager for the Home Construction Company of Kansas City, in which connection he displays comprehensive and accurate understanding of the great scientific principles which underlie mechanical engineering and building operations. His ability has been manifest and is still evidenced in many fine structures in different parts of the country in which he has lived and labored. One of Missouri's native sons, his birth occurred in Pulaski county, May 31, 1871, his parents being Dr. M. L. and H. A. (Benbow) Cranfill, who were natives of North Carolina. The father devoted his life to the practice of medicine and surgery and both he and his wife are now deceased. In their family were six children, of whom three survive, the two sisters of our subject being residents of Eau Claire, Michigan.

When Evan L. Cranfill was but two years of age his parents removed to Anderson, Indiana, where he acquired his education as a public school student. When a young man he went to Summitville, Indiana, where he was engaged in newspaper work for about three years and on the expiration of that period he began qualifying himself for mechanical engineering and has continued in this line throughout his entire life. He first came to Kansas City in 1890 but remained only a short time, after which he made his home in several towns in the south and in the east, where he was engaged on important construction work. In 1904 he returned to Kansas City, where he has since resided and has been connected with building operations as manager for the Home Construction Company, save that for a brief period he was in the employ of Swift & Company, meat packers of this city and Chicago, as foreman of construction. He built many of the beautiful homes in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and a number of the large buildings there and in other towns in the south and east, and as manager for the Home Construction Company he is now closely associated with important contract work in Kansas City. The company has adopted a somewhat unique plan and one which others might do well to follow. In the construction of factories, residences and industrial plants they take their contracts on the "cost-plus-a-fixed-sum" plan, by which system the owner pays the actual cost of

materials and labor plus a fixed sum settled upon in advance for the use of the company's building plant, organization and superintendence of the work. Under this system they contract to design and erect buildings from start to finish or build according to designs and plans furnished by other architects. The experience of the largest firms in this country has proven that the best results in speed, economy and quality of work can be secured in this way, and the Home Construction Company has rapidly progressed in popular favor and in the extent of its patronage since this method has been adopted. Mr. Cranfill as manager has gained a prominent place in industrial circles and aside from his building operations he is the inventor of special wood-working machinery, which is used in connection with their contract work. The business has grown very rapidly and new space is being added to accommodate the demands of the trade.

In 1894 Mr. Cranfill was married, at Augusta, Georgia, to Miss Minnie Hallman, and they are parents of two children. The family home is at No. 1221 Cherry street. Mr. Cranfill belongs to the Yeomen lodge of Kansas City. He is connected with the Christian Science church and is a man of broad views and liberal ideas, who keeps pace with advanced thought upon many subjects. In business he entered upon his varied duties with admirable equipment and his thoroughness and care in execution have gained him a prominent place in building circles.

CHARLES B. ADAMS.

Charles B. Adams, a practitioner at the Kansas City bar, was born in Boonville, Missouri, August 26, 1861, and is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the state. His paternal grandfather was a native of Virginia, where the family was represented in colonial days. He emigrated to Kentucky in pioneer times and married a sister of Chief Justice Boyle. Their son, Andrew Adams, father of Charles B. Adams, came to Missouri in 1812 from Kentucky, his native state, and located in Howard county near Rocheport. He was engaged in the Santa Fe trade there for several years and afterward became connected with merchandising in old Mexico. About 1832 he returned to Missouri, settling in Boonville, where for fifty five years he made his home, his death there occurring in 1887. He was closely associated with the early development of the state in its varied phases of progress and contributed in substantial measure to its upbuilding. He married Miss Sarah Flourney, who was born at Independence, Missouri, a representative of one of the oldest and most prominent families of the western part of the state. One of their sons is Washington Adams, a well known lawyer of Kansas City.

Charles B. Adams supplemented his preliminary education by study in Haynes Academy at Boonville, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880. He is an alumnus of the law department of the University of Virginia of 1885, and following his preparation for the bar he came to Kan-

sas City in September of that year and has since been a representative of the legal fraternity here. He was first associated with his brother, Washington Adams, then city councilor. After two years he opened an office alone and in 1889 formed a partnership with E. E. Potterfield that continued for three years. Subsequently he practiced with N. F. Heitman for three years and then took offices with his brother, where he still continues. He makes a specialty of civil law and his preparation of cases is most thorough and exhaustive. He readily grasps the strong points of law and fact and presents his cause in such a manner as to leave no doubt as to the correctness of his views or of his conclusions. Every point is given its true prominence and the case is argued with such skill, ability and power that he rarely fails to gain the verdict desired.

Mr. Adams belongs to the Kansas City Bar Association and to other societies and organizations. His religious faith is indicated by his affiliation with the Presbyterian church and his political belief by his allegiance to the democratic party.

JOHN P. PRESCOTT.

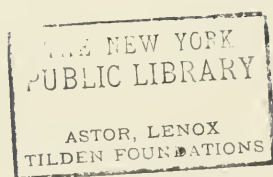
Among the buildings of modern construction in Kansas City is the Terminal Warehouse at Broadway and the Belt Line tracks, which was the first reinforced concrete building in this part of the west and one of the first concrete warehouses in America. Since its completion Mr. Prescott has given his undivided time and attention to its management and rental. The spirit of enterprise actuates him in all that he does and has enabled him to overcome obstacles that would have seemed an insurmountable bar to progress in the lives of other men.

Born at Spirit Lake, Iowa, on the 4th of February, 1859, he is a son of John S. and Mary (Harri-) Prescott. The father, a lawyer, now deceased, was a native of Boston and came west in 1845 to Wisconsin, removing thence to Iowa in 1857. He was descended from Puritan ancestry, John Prescott, the progenitor of the family in America, arriving in this country in 1640 from England. He located near Boston and founded a family which has numbered many distinguished members, including Colonel Prescott of Breed Hill fame in the Revolutionary war and William Hickling Prescott, the eminent historian, also of the same family.

Mr. Prescott was educated in the common schools of Iowa, Illinois and Mississippi, pursuing his studies to the age of fourteen years, when he began work as telegraph operator, being thus employed to the age of seventeen. He afterward herded cattle in the Pan Handle of Texas for two years, after which he engaged in railroad construction as a member of an engineering party, his time being thus passed through the succeeding ten years in the west and in Mexico. Another decade was devoted to railroad contracting in Mexico and Central America and in 1898 he arrived in Kansas City, where he engaged in the milling business, in which he continued until three years



J. P. PRESCOTT.



ago, when he erected the Terminal Warehouse at Broadway and the Belt Line tracks. This building, the first reinforced concrete structure in this part of the west, was put up with a view of giving the most complete protection from fire and no woodwork was used in its construction. It is one of the largest warehouses of the southwest. Since the completion of the building Mr. Prescott has devoted his attention entirely to its management and is now contemplating the erection of another warehouse which the increase in his business demands. He has made judicious and extensive investments in real estate and now has considerable income property.

On the 20th of December, 1892, Mr. Prescott was married at Chase City, Virginia, to Miss Martha Anderson, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, a daughter of John Anderson, who was killed in the Civil war. In his political views Mr. Prescott is a stalwart republican, but without desire for office. He belongs to the Manufacturers & Merchants Association, is president of the Employers Association and is a member of the Commercial and the Kansas City Clubs. His identification with these organizations shows his deep interest in the business outlook and prospects of the city and his active cooperation in many movements which are an element in its commercial and industrial growth and improvement. He started out in life for himself with no special equipment and from the age of fourteen years has depended upon his own resources, but has eagerly availed himself of opportunities for advancement and each forward step has brought him a wider outlook, leading on to larger successes.

STEPHEN H. VELIE.

Stephen H. Velie, secretary and manager of the John Deere Plow Company, of Kansas City, was born in Princeton, Illinois, October 20, 1862. His father, Stephen H. Velie, now deceased, was secretary and manager for Deere & Company at Moline, Illinois. His mother, Mrs. Emma Velie, was a daughter of John Deere, the founder of the Deere enterprises, and she is also now deceased.

Stephen H. Velie, of this review, was educated in the Michigan Military Academy and the Racine Business College. At eighteen years of age he entered the plow shops of Deere & Company, where he remained for three years, gaining comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the business, bringing to him excellent equipment as a preparation for the responsibilities that have devolved upon him in positions of executive control and administrative ability in later years in connection with the development and growth of the trade. At twenty-one years of age he went to Helena, Arkansas, where for eight years he was engaged in the operation of a sawmill, and in 1892 he came to Kansas City as assistant manager of the John Deere Plow Company. In 1904 he became secretary and manager of that concern, which also controls the John Deere Plow Company of Denver and the John Deere Plow Company of Oklahoma City. This concern is the largest of its kind in the

world, handling all kinds of farm machinery and light and heavy vehicles. The Kansas City plant is separately capitalized under the laws of Missouri and represents an investment of over a million dollars while the annual volume of business is many times that amount. Mr. Velie is also president of the Fort Smith Wagon Company, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and chairman of its executive board. This concern has a capacity of fifteen hundred wagons per annum. He is president of the Velie Saddlery Company, of Kansas City, which he organized five years ago, and which has developed so rapidly that it equals in size the largest harness, collar and saddlery manufactory in the west. He was one of the organizers and is the vice president of the Velie Carriage Company, of Moline, Illinois, one of the largest manufactories of high grade vehicles in the United States, its output in 1907 being twenty-one thousand buggies and surreys. He is one of the stockholders in the Southland Lumber Company and the Southern Lumber Company, well known yellow-pine enterprises of Arkansas and Louisiana, and has various other interests of minor importance. He is the vice president of the Velie Motor Vehicle Company, recently organized for manufacturing motor vehicles in Moline, Illinois. He has invested to some extent in Kansas City real estate and owns one of the most beautiful residences in the city, which is located at No.4500 Warwick Boulevard and which he erected two years ago. His manufacturing interests are so diversified that three corps of traveling salesmen are employed to sell his products covering the territory of Kansas, Western Missouri, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and the panhandle of Texas, and there is no man better known throughout the entire southwest than Stephen H. Velie.

Notwithstanding the immense volume of business to which he has given his personal attention and direction, Mr. Velie has been very active in public and social affairs. He has always taken a great interest in the welfare of the city and has served as director of the Commercial Club. He has been president of the Kansas City Club, the Country Club and Elm Ridge Club, the Missouri Hunt Club and the Polo Club. He is at present a director in the Country Club, which has recently absorbed the Hunt and Polo Club, in whose sports he has been particularly active, having served as master of the hounds while for the past five years he has been captain of the polo team. He is an ardent and enthusiastic hunter and has successfully hunted all the big game of the United States and Canada. In politics a staunch republican, he takes only a general interest in political affairs.

On the 10th of July, 1884, Mr. Velie was married to Miss Emma Ainsworth, a daughter of C. R. Ainsworth, a prominent lumberman of Moline, Illinois. Mrs. Velie is a Daughter of the Revolution and prominent in the highest social circles of Kansas City. They have one son, Tom A., secretary and assistant manager of the Velie Saddlery Company. He was born July 6, 1885, and was married July 10, 1906, to Cordelia Coombs, a daughter of Joseph Coombs, of Linneus, Missouri. They have one son, Craig C. Velie, born April 27, 1907.

A tall, well-proportioned and finely developed man, with a face denoting firmness, determination and the ability to succeed in any undertaking.

Stephen H. Velie seems fitted by nature for the position of leadership to which he has attained in the business world. He is a man of well balanced mind, even temper and conservative habits, who possesses courage to venture where favoring opportunity is presented even though he must take the initial step in this direction, and his judgment and even-paced energy generally carry him forward to the goal of success. He is preeminently a man of business, one of large capacities and powers, inspiring confidence in others by his sound judgment and his utilization of the facilities and opportunities which offer. Those who meet him on a social plane recognize in him a genial, courteous gentleman who has due regard for the social amenities of life.

EDWARD LYNCH MATHIAS, M. D.

Dr. Edward Lynch Mathias, physician and surgeon of Kansas City and chief probation officer of the juvenile court, was born at Westminster, Carroll county, Maryland, January 9, 1880, a son of Dr. John Swope and Mary Louise (Lynch) Mathias, the father still a practicing physician of Westminster. The Mathias family is of German lineage, although the American branch of the family was founded in this country about 1650, a settlement being made in Pennsylvania, whence a removal was later made to Maryland. In the latter state the great-grandfather, the grandfather and the father of Dr. E. L. Mathias successively and successfully practiced medicine. The mother of Dr. Mathias of this review is a representative of an old Maryland family of Irish origin and her father, Edward Lynch, a wholesale implement dealer and lumberman, was prominent in the business circles of his state.

Dr. E. L. Mathias, having mastered the elementary branches of learning in the public schools, pursued a preparatory course in the Western Maryland College at Westminster and in 1900 entered the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1903 with the degree of M. D. He is of the fourth generation of his family to graduate from that college, his father, Dr. John Swope Mathias, having been an alumnus of 1878, his grandfather, Dr. William R. Mathias, of 1856, and his great-grandfather, Dr. John Swope Mathias, in 1813. The representative of the profession in each succeeding generation has attained more than local distinction in his chosen calling and the record is one which reflects credit upon the institution in which they received their specific training.

Dr. Edward L. Mathias came to Kansas City in July, 1903, a month after his graduation, and entered upon general practice here. In January, 1905, he was appointed to the position of deputy probation officer by Judge McCune of the juvenile court and in August, 1906, was made chief probation officer. The juvenile court and its tributary institutions, established by Judge McCune several years ago, have done much for the redemption of wayward children and the betterment of conditions of the children of the poorer classes, but never has this work aroused the interest and support of the people as in the past year and this fact is due no doubt in a great measure to the energies of Dr.

Mathias, who has become so devoted to this work that he has put aside his professional duties save as his knowledge and practice may be of service to him in this connection. When Dr. Mathias became engaged in the work three years ago it employed only two men and handled only a few children in the county jail. Today there are seven paid officers and six voluntary officers and in the past year they handled sixteen hundred and sixty-one children under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. During the past year Dr. Mathias has assisted in forming the following affiliated organizations: The Boys' Hotel, of which he is secretary; the Baby Home, to care for neglected babies and those held by the juvenile court; The Juvenile Relief Association for the care of children not coming under the jurisdiction of the Provident Association; and The Juvenile Improvement Club, to foster all movements for the betterment and amusement of children, of which Mr. McCune is president, Mayor Beardsly vice president, Arthur Jelly treasurer and Dr. Mathias secretary. He is likewise secretary of the auxiliary board of the Post-Graduate Hospital.

His membership relations extend to the Kappa Sigma of the University of Maryland and the Knife & Fork Club of Kansas City. He is non-partisan and non-sectarian—the former because of his dislike for any position attained or held through any other consideration than that of personal merit and the latter because of his belief that sect or creed has no place in such a work as that in which he is engaged. Of a warmly sympathetic nature, of conscientious purpose and high ideals, his broad humanitarianism makes him deeply interested in the work to which he is now devoting his life and which is bearing rich fruits in the lives of the little ones who, not properly shielded by home influence or environment from the temptations of life, make appeal to the sympathies and assistance of every individual who recognizes man's obligations to his fellowmen.

EDWARD H. KIENZLE.

Edward H. Kienzle, secretary of and Kansas City manager for the American Sash & Door Company, was born at Muscatine, Iowa, March 28, 1866. His father, George Kienzle, came from Germany about 1850 and located in Muscatine, Iowa, where he married Malvina Huttig, also a native of Germany. He engaged in the retail lumber business until a few years ago, when he retired and now makes his home in Kansas City.

Edward H. Kienzle mastered the branches of learning taught in the public schools of Muscatine and central Iowa and later pursued a course in a business college, being thus qualified for the practical and responsible duties which come with entrance into business life. At the age of twenty years he removed to Kansas City, where he entered the employ of the Western Sash & Door Company, having charge of the office for four years. On the expiration of that period he embarked in the retail lumber business, in which he engaged for a year, after which he entered the employ of the Roach & Musser Manufacturing

Company, of which five years later he became manager. In 1903 Mr. Musser withdrew and the business was reorganized under the firm style of Roach & Kienzle, Mr. Kienzle becoming vice president and general manager, as Mr. Roach, the president, resides in Muscatine, Iowa. In 1905 they consolidated with the Huttig & Moss Manufacturing Company of St. Joseph, Missouri, merging into one concern as the American Sash & Door Company, of which Mr. Kienzle is secretary and the Kansas City manager. This firm now operates two large plants, one at Kansas City and the other at St. Joseph, Missouri, with general offices at Kansas City. The business is capitalized at a million dollars. Their Kansas City plant is the most complete of any of the kind in the United States, covering three acres and being supplied with the latest improved machinery. It is located at Sixteenth and Bellefontaine streets, on one of the main boulevards of the city, and in the rear are the Belt Line tracks, with which they are connected by eight hundred feet of switch tracks. Two hundred men are employed at this plant, while the St. Joseph plant is nearly as large, furnishing employment to one hundred and fifty workmen. They carry on an extensive business as manufacturers of sash and doors and general mill work, also large manufacturers of bank, office and store fixtures, mantels, etc. They employ fifteen traveling salesmen, who cover all the western states and their output is sent into various parts of the country. Mr. Kienzle has devoted his energies untiringly to the upbuilding of the business and its success is attributable in no small measure to his efforts.

In June, 1888, occurred the marriage of Mr. Kienzle and Miss Gertrude Baird, a daughter of Dr. T. C. Baird, of Kansas City. They have one daughter, Constance, eighteen years of age, who is now attending Miss Church's private school in Boston. Mrs. Kienzle is very prominent in Christian Science circles and for the past two years has been a reader at the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, at Thirty-first street and Troost avenue and has been elected for a three years' term. This church is the finest in the city and was built by an organization started by her mother, Mrs. Baird, who has been a leader in the Christian Science church here for twenty-five years.

Mr. Kienzle is a member of the Manufacturers & Merchants Association and his standing in business circles is well indicated by the fact that he was elected to its vice presidency in 1906. He is a lover of horses and very fond of manly, athletic, outdoor sports. He owns a fine home at No. 3614 Madison avenue in Roanoke, one of the best residence districts of the city.

THOMAS J. SEEHORN.

Thomas J. Seehorn, who is serving as circuit judge by appointment of Governor Folk, his term extending to the 1st of January, 1909, was born April 19, 1863, at Fall Creek, Illinois. His parents, Alfred and Martha E. Seehorn, were farming people of that locality and the son, continuing his education after completing the public-school course, became a student in the

literary and law departments of Chaddock College at Quincy, Illinois, and graduated as a law student with the class of 1886.

The following year he located for practice in Kansas City and for twenty-one years has been a member of the Jackson county bar. He has always prepared his cases with great care and his ability in this direction, combined with his well known loyalty in citizenship, led to his election as public administrator in 1892. He filled the office with credit for four years and received public endorsement by reelection in 1896. On retiring from the office he resumed the practice of law, in which he continued successfully until appointed to the bench by Governor Folk to succeed the late Hon. William B. Teasdale. His legal learning, his analytical mind, the readiness with which he grasps the points in an argument all combine to make him one of the most capable jurists that has sat upon this bench and the profession acknowledges him the peer of its leading members.

On the 20th of March, 1904, Judge Seehorn was married to Maggie E. Barber. In politics he is a democrat and is well known in fraternal organizations, being a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias lodge, No. 1, and also a Mason and an Elk.

EDWIN CLEMENT MESERVEY.

Edwin Clement Meservey, city counselor of Kansas City, was born March 4, 1861, in Hallowell, Kennebec county, Maine. His parents were Thomas J. and Mary H. (Brooks) Meservey. The family name was originally spelled Messervey. The ancestry can be traced back to Gregoire Messervey, of Anneville, St. Martin Parish, Island of Jersey, who flourished in 1495. The founder of the family in the new world was Clement Messervey, who emigrated to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1673, and from him descended Thomas J. Meservey, who was born at Hallowell, Maine, in 1835. The mother of our subject was born at York, Maine, in 1837, and was a lineal descendant of Thomas Brooks, who settled in Concord, New Hampshire, in the seventeenth century. Both families were represented in the Revolutionary War by valiant defenders of the colonial cause. Mr. Meservey is a member of the Kansas City chapter of the Sons of the Revolution.

Edwin Clement Meservey supplemented his early education by study in the Hallowell Classical and Scientific Institute, wherein he prepared for college, and in 1877 he matriculated in the University of Kansas, being graduated in 1882 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was a student in the St. Louis Law School from 1883 until 1885, and the degree of Bachelor of Law was conferred upon him in the latter year. He spent the year of 1882-83 in survey work in Sharp and Fulton counties in Arkansas for the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad Company, then extending its line from Springfield, Missouri, to Memphis, Tennessee. In June, 1883, he returned to Lawrence, Kansas, and for several months was city editor of the Lawrence Journal, a position for which he was qualified by previous newspaper experi-



EDWIN C. MESERVEY.

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ence while attending the university. While a student in the St. Louis Law School he had a desk in the office of the Hon. Nathan Frank, and his theoretical training added some practical experience connected with the work of the courts.

Following his graduation Mr. Meservey came to Kansas City and entered the employ of Lathrop & Smith, attorneys, with whom he continued until January 1, 1900, when he organized the firm of Meservey, Pierce & German, his partners being Arba F. Pierce and Charles W. German. In July, 1907, the firm was changed to Meservey & German, Mr. Pierce retiring. In April, 1905, Mr. Meservey was appointed city counselor by Mayor J. H. Neff, and he was reappointed by Mayor Henry M. Beardsley in April, 1907. During his practice he has conducted important litigation in the federal and state courts with marked success, winning well earned fame and distinction. He has much natural ability, but is, withal, a hard student and he is never contented until he has mastered every detail of his case. He believes in the maxim, "There is no excellence without labor," and follows it closely. He is never surprised by some of the unexpected discoveries by an opposing lawyer, for in his mind he weighs every point and fortifies himself as well for defense as for attack. Mr. Meservey is not an orator to the extent of swaying juries by his eloquence; he convinces by his concise statements of law and force rather than by word painting, and so high is the respect for his legal ability and integrity that his assertions in the court are seldom questioned seriously.

On the 18th of August, 1891, Edwin C. Meservey was married to Bessie H. Harris, of Independence, Missouri. Their three children are Francis H., Edwin C. and Mary Bess. The family attend the Independence Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Meservey is a member of no secret orders save the college fraternities, the Phi Kappa Psi of the Kansas University and the Phi Delta Phi of the St. Louis Law School. His political allegiance is unswervingly given to the republican party, and as such he was appointed city counselor, which position he is filling at the present time.

WILLIAM E. MINOR, M. D.

Many accord the practice of medicine the highest place in professional ranks and all acknowledge the worth of the calling and yield tribute of respect and honor to him who is capable in this field of labor and who holds to a high standard of professional ethics. Dr. Minor is well known as an able and honored physician of Kansas City. He is one of Missouri's native sons, his birth having occurred in Chillicothe, June 8, 1865. His parents were Preston H. and Lydia A. Minor, and the father engaged in farming and breeding of fine stock. He was born and reared in Kentucky and became one of the pioneers of Missouri. He was descended from English ancestry, the family having been founded in Virginia at an early day by representatives of the name who came from England. John B. Minor of this family was for many years a professor in the University of Virginia and others of the family were valiant

soldiers of the American army in the Revolutionary war. The mother of Dr. Minor was a native of Missouri. Her father was for many years a merchant at Chillicothe and in 1865 removed to California, figuring prominently in political circles in that state.

Dr. Minor pursued his early education in the public schools of Chillicothe and was reared upon the farm where he remained to the age of seventeen years. Thinking to find other pursuits more congenial than the work of the fields, he determined to engage in the practice of medicine and utilized the summer vacations for study, under the direction of the family physician. On the completion of his literary education, he matriculated in a medical college, studying at different times in Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and New York. He was graduated in 1889, and practiced for a short time in St. Louis, after which he removed to Kansas City where he has since made his home. That the public has confidence in his professional skill and ability, is indicated by the liberal practice accorded him. He is very careful in diagnosing a case and his judgment is seldom if ever at fault in predicting the outcome of disease in any specific instance. Moreover, he performs his duties with a sense of conscientious obligation and is meeting with gratifying success in his chosen field of labor. Dr. Minor was married in Kansas City in 1888, to Miss Laura B. Thornton, whose father was a physician of the city, practicing in partnership with Dr. Minor until he retired from the active work of the profession in 1898. The marriage was blessed with one child, Marie Alicia.

Dr. Minor is well known in Masonic circles. He has attained the Knight Templar degree of the York Rite, has also taken the degree of the Scottish Rite and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the subordinate lodge and encampment of the Odd Fellows society and has long been connected with both the Masons and the Odd Fellows. He is likewise a member of several commercial bodies and social clubs and from the age of seventeen years has been a devoted member of the Christian church. Without any special advantages at the outset of his career, he has directed his efforts along lines demanding strong intellectuality, close application and the faithful performance of daily duty, and has made a most creditable record in his field of activity.

ROBERT M. MAXWELL.

Robert M. Maxwell, president of the Maxwell-McClure-Fitts Dry Goods Company, conducting an extensive wholesale business, their trade extending broadly over the west and south, belongs to that class of men who constitute the real strength of the nation—men who without any special advantages at the outset of their careers gain for themselves success and an honored name, promoting the interests of the public while advancing individual prosperity and at all times upholding the legal, political and moral status of their respective communities.

Mr. Maxwell is a native of Richmond, Indiana, born July 29, 1865, his parents being John M. and Ann Elizabeth (Moore) Maxwell, of Scotch and

Irish descent respectively. They became residents of Kansas City and the father, who during his business life followed farming, was living retired at the time of his death, which occurred May 17, 1908, when he was eighty-two years of age.

Having acquired a good public-school education in his native city, Robert M. Maxwell entered upon his business career as an employe in the jobbing house of Adam H. Bartel & Company, of Richmond, in 1881, there remaining until 1889. Removing westward to Hutchinson, Kansas, he engaged in the jobbing business on his own account and in 1890 was joined by E. L. McClure in organizing the Maxwell, McClure Notion Company. A year later they removed to Wichita, Kansas, where they remained until 1896 and then came to Kansas City, continuing in the same business for several years. In January, 1904, J. C. Fitts became a member of the firm and in 1906 they reorganized and incorporated as the Maxwell-McClure-Fitts Dry Goods Company, enlarging and adding a full line of dry goods. The business has grown rapidly and along substantial lines and they now have a large corps of salesmen, covering the west and southwest. They are recognized as one of the leading firms in their line in Kansas City and the company is well officered, with Mr. Maxwell as president, Mr. McClure as secretary and Mr. Fitts as vice president.

On the 14th of August, 1889, Mr. Maxwell was united in marriage to Miss Ola Jenkins, a daughter of Isaac Jenkins, of Centerville, Indiana, and they have two children, Frances and Jeanette, aged respectively fifteen and thirteen years. Mr. Maxwell is a director in the Commercial Club and a trustee of the First Presbyterian church. His influence is always given on the side of progress, improvement, justice and integrity and he gives his friendship not in recognition of the aristocracy of birth but of the aristocracy of worth.

OMAR E. ROBINSON.

Omar E. Robinson, a practitioner at the Kansas City bar and one of Missouri's native sons, was born in Memphis, Scotland county, Missouri, on the 17th of December, 1869. His father, George W. Robinson, was a native of West Virginia and a colonel of cavalry under General "Stonewall" Jackson in the Civil war. Following the cessation of hostilities he became a resident of Memphis, Missouri, and in 1870 removed to Appleton City, Missouri, where he engaged in business as a dealer in cattle until a few years ago, when he retired. He is a direct descendant of General Howe, commander of the British forces in the American Revolution. His wife was Cornelia Beckwith, a daughter of Dr. E. M. Beckwith, of New York.

Following the removal of his parents from Memphis to Appleton City, Omar E. Robinson pursued his education in the public schools of the latter and also in the Appleton City Academy. His preparation for the legal profession was made as a student in the law department of the Missouri State University, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Law degree

in 1892. He was also in the military department of the university. Following his graduation he was immediately admitted to the bar and was elected city attorney of Appleton City, in which he rendered capable service until 1894, when he was chosen prosecuting attorney for St. Clair county, his fidelity being manifest in his reelection in 1896. Seeking broader scope in professional lines, he came to Kansas City in 1899 and has since been a member of the bar here. For two and a half years he has been associate attorney of the National Bank of Commerce. Gradually he has acquired an extensive clientele and has been very successful in his work in the courts.

Mr. Robinson was married on the 28th of June, 1898, in Lowry City, Missouri, the lady of his choice being Miss Ida Cocke, a daughter of B. N. Cocke, a colonel of cavalry in the Confederate army under General Sterling Price and afterward county collector of St. Clair county, Missouri. Prominent in Masonry, Mr. Robinson has taken the degrees of the York Rite and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. In fact he is a member of all the Kansas City Masonic bodies, including the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to the Elm Ridge Club, the Kansas City Bar Association and the Phi Delta Phi. In politics he is a democrat, staunch in his advocacy of the party, the principles of which he frequently enunciates and supports from the public platform. He claims no special credit to himself for what he has accomplished but the consensus of public opinion accords him a prominent place in legal circles, while the large number of his friends indicate his personal worth.

JOSEPH A. RAACH.

It is a matter of marvel that young men of foreign birth quickly attain success and prominence in the new world. Such has been the record of Joseph A. Raach, who is conducting a somewhat unique business in Kansas City, but one the worth of which is being proven as time passes. He is now engaged in systematizing business interests and is conducting what is known as the Business System Store, in which he handles exclusively office equipments, business systems and appliances and represents almost every manufacturer of labor-saving devices of consequence. A native of the grand duchy of Luxemburg, he was born in the village of Echternach, October 28, 1874. His paternal grandfather, Philip Raach, was a prominent physician and surgeon there and was notable in that he devoted his services largely to the poor. His son, Henry Raach, now deceased, conducted a general store at Echternach, which is now carried on by his widow, Mrs. Anna (Brems) Raach, a native of Treves, Germany.

In the college of his native town Joseph A. Raach was educated, pursuing a course to graduation at the age of fifteen years. He then went to Cologne, where he served for three years in the office of a wholesale grocer without pay, as is the custom in that country, thereby securing a good business education and training. Having lost his father when he was ten years

of age, he then returned home and took charge of the store which his mother had conducted after his father's demise. There he remained in business until 1897, but Echternach was a town of only about four thousand inhabitants and offered no opportunity to a young man who was ambitious. Therefore he came to America and after two weeks spent in Chicago made his way to Kansas City.

As he was totally unacquainted with the English language, Mr. Raach entered Spalding's Commercial College but soon decided that he would more quickly master the tongue by entering an office. Therefore, after two weeks, he applied for a position in the office of the Kansas-Moline Plow Company. He sought no pay, being willing to give his services for the privilege of learning English in that practical way and acquainting himself with American business methods. His value was soon recognized, however, and after three weeks he was given a salary of fifteen dollars per month. Then followed successive promotions until 1900, when he resigned the position of order clerk, was married and returned to his native land on a visit. He also attended the Paris exposition in that year. He remained in Europe for six months and during his sojourn in his native land was offered the position of chief clerk of the offices of the Moline Plow Company at Indianapolis. He accepted this upon his return and was in charge of that office until 1903, when he again came to Kansas City and engaged with the Studemaker Company, having charge of the stock. For a year he held that position, during which time he devised and inaugurated a new system of perpetual inventory. His father had been an accountant when young and had devised business systems for many concerns in Paris. Joseph A. Raach had always been very greatly interested in the subject and devoted considerable time to its study. In 1904 he decided to take up the systematizing of business as a profession and opened an office in the Gumbel building. In this he established an original enterprise which still stands alone in the world. In May, 1906, he rented a store at No. 917 Walnut street and started the "Business System Store," but the enterprise soon outgrew the original quarters, which were by no means small, and in September, 1907, he removed to a larger store at No. 918 Grand avenue. He handles exclusively office equipments, business systems and appliances, and represents almost every manufacturer of labor saving devices of consequence. He has been offered many more agencies than he can handle at the present time. He employs five salesmen and in addition to a large city trade covers western Missouri and eastern Kansas. He is today well known in business circles and is a member of the Manufacturers & Merchants Association and the Stationers Association.

Mr. Raach was married at Clay Center, Kansas, March 19, 1900, to Miss Susie E., daughter of Anthony Schiltz, who was also a native of Echternach, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Raach have one son, Francis, seven years of age. The family home, the property of Mr. Raach, is at No. 3620 Tracy avenue. He is regarded as a valuable factor in musical circles, possessing a fine tenor voice, and for eight years sang solos at the Cathedral at Eleventh and Broadway until he became associated with St. James' church

at Fortieth and Tracy avenue. Here he has since been in charge of the choir and has aided the church to a considerable extent financially through his musical talent. He studied music at school and since coming to America has continued under several teachers, including Franklin Hunt, of Kansas City. He is now secretary of the Philharmonic Choral Society, of which Carl Busch, the noted composer, is director. Mr. Raach is devoted to his home, his business and musical interests, which represent the principal features of the busy life he has led, and yet he is not unmindful of all the duties of citizenship, nor ever remiss in their discharge.

JUDGE CHARLES GERMMAN BURTON.

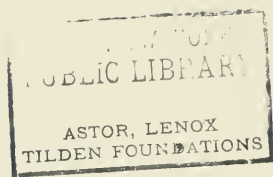
Judge Charles Germman Burton, internal revenue collector at Kansas City, former judge of the twenty-fifth circuit of Missouri, and at one time representative of his district in Congress, was born April 4, 1846, in Cleveland, Ohio, his parents being Leonard and Laura (Wilson) Burton, also natives of that state. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Burton, was a member of an old New England family.

While Judge Burton was attending school in Trumbull county, Ohio, the Civil war was inaugurated and on the 7th of September, 1861, feeling that his first duty was to his country, he enlisted as a private of Company C, Nineteenth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. He served until October 29, 1862, in the Army of the Ohio and the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing and in the skirmishes before Corinth. He was then discharged on account of physical disability occasioned by his arduous service. He then returned to his home and resumed his studies, being at the time of his discharge but sixteen years of age. Eighteen months later he again joined the army as one of the boys in blue of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio National Guard for service, while the veterans joined Grant's campaign. He remained on duty for one hundred and eighteen days, beginning in April, 1864. Few men of his years can boast of active military duty in the Civil war.

Following his second return home Judge Burton engaged in teaching in the district schools of Mahoning county, Ohio, and at the close of the winter term began reading law in the office of Hutchings & Forrest at Warren, Ohio. In April, 1867, he was admitted to the bar but did not at once enter upon active practice, accepting instead a position as deputy clerk of the court of common pleas of Trumbull county, of which Warren was the county seat. He filled that office until the spring of 1868, when he removed to Virgil City, Vernon county, Missouri, and entered upon active practice in connection with Elbert E. Kimball. A year later he settled in Neosho county, Kansas, where he continued for two years, and in May, 1871, removed to Nevada, Missouri, where he opened an office and soon gained a large clientage. He was a partner of Mr. Kimball there also until the 1st of January, 1874, after which he was associated with Meigs Jackson until the



CHARLES G. BURTON.



latter's death in March, 1876. He afterward practiced alone until his elevation to the bench. During his second year there the twenty-fifth judicial circuit was created and he was elected circuit attorney, filling the office until 1873, when it was abolished and the office of prosecuting attorney was created. In 1880 he was nominated on an independent ticket for judge of the Twenty-fifth, now the Twenty-sixth judicial district, the action being indorsed by the regular republican convention.

The democrats had two strong candidates but Judge Burton won by a good majority over both combined, and served from the 1st of January, 1881, until the 1st of January, 1887. His course on the bench was marked by the most faithful discharge of duty. His decisions were strictly fair and impartial and no personal prejudice appeared as a disturbing force in the administration of justice. After his retirement from the bench he resumed practice in Nevada with Hon. S. A. Wright and so continued until 1894, when he was elected to Congress on the republican ticket. He served as representative in the council chambers of the nation for two years and at the close of his term returned to Nevada to practice as a partner of J. T. Harding under the firm style of Burton & Harding. In 1907 he was appointed internal revenue collector and is now located in Kansas City. He is also interested in various industrial and financial enterprises and as attorney has represented a number of important corporations as well as private litigated interests.

In February, 1870, Judge Burton was married to Miss Elsie Myers, of Milton, Mahoning county, Ohio, who died at Erie, Kansas, October 19, 1870. On the 1st of January, 1874, he was married to Alice A. Rogers, a daughter of Dr. John A. and Catherine Rogers, of Clinton, Missouri. They now have one daughter, Pansy. The judge is a well known Mason, being a member of the lodge, chapter and commandery at Nevada, and a noble of Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Kansas City, Missouri. He is prominent in Grand Army circles, holding membership in General Joe Bailey Post, No. 26, in Nevada, Missouri. In 1893 he was elected commander of the department of Missouri and at the forty-first national encampment of the order held at Saratoga Springs, New York, September 12 and 13, 1907, he was elected commander-in-chief and soon thereafter established national headquarters at room 221, Government building, Kansas City, Missouri.

ROBERT EDWARD BALL.

Robert Edward Ball, former president of the Kansas City Bar Association and recognized as one of the able members of a bar which has numbered many distinguished representatives, was born in Carroll county, Missouri, February 11, 1858. In the paternal line he is descended from ancestors who, emigrating from Europe in the early part of the seventeenth century, settled in Northumberland county, Virginia, near Chesapeake Bay. The descendants are now numerous there, scarcely a township in Northumberland or Lancaster

counties that does not number one or more representatives of the Ball family. David Ball, father of our subject, was born February 6, 1831, near Epping Forest, which was the birthplace of Mary Ball, who became the mother of George Washington. George Ball, from whom our subject is descended, was a brother of Mary Ball's grandfather. David Ball became a farmer and live-stock dealer, devoting the years of an active business career to those pursuits. He married Lucy J. Austin, a native of Bedford county, Virginia, although they had left the Old Dominion during childhood days and become residents of Carroll county, Missouri, where they were married and reared their family.

Robert Edward Ball is indebted to the public-school system of his native county for the early educational advantages which he enjoyed and which were supplemented by study in Central College at Fayette, Missouri, where he won the degree of Master of Arts upon his graduation with the class of 1880. He was an exemplary student, displaying special aptitude in mastering various branches of learning and winning a number of medals—one for scholarship, one for oratory and one for the best college paper. During the latter part of his course he also acted as tutor and following his graduation was principal of the preparatory department in 1880 and 1881. He regarded teaching, however, only as a side issue that enabled him to prepare for the bar, for he had determined to make the practice of law his life work. His early reading was pursued in the office and under the direction of Judge Ryland at Lexington, Missouri, during the fall of 1881. The Kansas City "boom" was just starting at that time and in February, 1882, he came to this city, where he entered the office of Peake & Yeager, completing his studies on the 1st of January, 1883. He was then licensed to practice by the circuit court of Kansas City and in 1884 was admitted to partnership by his former preceptors under the firm style of Peake, Yeager & Ball. Failing health, however, caused him to go west in May, 1885. After a sojourn of several months he returned much improved in January, 1886, and resumed practice with the firm in which he had formerly been junior partner. In October, 1892, Mr. Yeager withdrew, the firm of Peake & Ball, however, continuing until November, 1895, when Mr. Peake succeeded Colonel Broadhead as minister to Switzerland. During his absence Mr. Ball admitted to the partnership I. P. Ryland, the son of his old preceptor, Judge Ryland of Lexington, but upon the return of Mr. Peake the former partnership relations were resumed and the firm of Peake & Ball is regarded as one of the strongest at the Kansas City bar. From the beginning of his practice Mr. Ball has been unusually prosperous in every respect. The success which he has attained, however, is due entirely to his own efforts and merits. The possession of advantages is no guarantee whatever of professional advancement, which comes not of itself nor can it be secured without integrity, ability and industry. These qualities Mr. Ball possesses in an eminent degree and is most faithful to every interest committed to his charge.

Mr. Ball has never cared for office, though endorsed by the Kansas City Bar Association for circuit judge in 1894. In December of the latter year he was selected by Governor Stone as special prosecuting attorney in the election fraud cases and acquitted himself with much credit in their conduct. His standing among his professional brethren is indicated by the honor which was

conferred upon him in his election to the presidency of the Kansas City Bar Association in November, 1896.

Mr. Ball was married August 21, 1889, to Mary Stella Hereford, and they have two sons and a daughter.

ERNEST R. SWEENEY.

Ernest R. Sweeney, weighmaster for the Keith & Perry Coal Company at the age of fifteen years, is today manager of the coal department, a position involving large responsibility and demanding superior executive ability and keen sagacity. The intervening years have noted his advancement step by step, his thorough mastery of each task and duty devolving upon him, the constantly broadening scope of his opportunity and his equipment to meet its demands. No matter in how much theorizing one may indulge as to the basis of success, it will be found that it is attributable to no specially favorable combination of circumstances but lies in the individual, in his power to grasp a situation and to coordinate forces in bringing about the desired result.

Ernest R. Sweeney was born at Fort Scott, Kansas, February 9, 1867. His father, George R. Sweeney, was mine superintendent for the Keith & Perry Coal Company. His mother in maidenhood was Amanda C. McGranham and both are now deceased. The son pursued his education in the public schools of Fort Scott, Kansas, to the age of fifteen years, when he began providing for his own support as weighmaster for the Keith & Perry Coal Company, now the Central Coal & Coke Company. After a year and a half spent in that capacity he represented the company as collector for one year, as bookkeeper for a year and a half and was then given charge of the city retail business in 1886. Three years later, in 1889, he was made city manager and in 1902 was made manager of the retail department, with supervision of the sales in Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph and Wichita. Greater responsibilities were added when on the 1st of July, 1907, he was made manager of the coal department, which includes not only the management of the wholesale and retail departments but also the vast mining operations of the company, which does a business scarcely equaled in the west as dealers and operators in coal, coke and lumber. We are indebted to the stage for the term "understudy," which in its general sense signifies one who stands immediately ready to fill the place of a superior. In his different promotions Mr. Sweeney has done this. He has so thoroughly mastered the duties that have devolved upon him in different positions that he has been ready to move forward to the next highest position and carry on the work without disturbance to the business. As promotions have come to him he has had at his immediate command an incisive, comprehensive knowledge of all phases of the business and an intelligent anticipation of possibilities. His business career is such a one as could be shaped in no other land than in America, where the accidents of birth or position, of precedence or custom do not trammel the individual but give him free scope for the exercise of

his dominant qualities. Well fitted for leadership, Mr. Sweeney has arisen to the position of distinction which he occupies in connection with the administrative control of one of the most important coal and lumber interests of the west.

On the 1st of November, 1890, Ernest R. Sweeney was married in Kansas City to Hattie E. Fiske and they now have one son, Ben A., sixteen years of age. Mr. Sweeney is a republican with a public spirited interest in the political situation of the country but without active participation in the party work. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, the Commercial Club and the Kansas City Athletic Club. Like many men who have worked their way upward through the merit system, he has learned to put correct values upon life in all of its phases and to recognize that worth and power are not the possession of the few but are attributes of many. He is therefore free from all ostentation, recognizing in others the possibilities that work for advancement, ever ready to speak an encouraging word to one who, like himself, has made the climb unaided.

ELBERT L. MCCLURE.

Elbert L. McClure, widely known in business circles in Kansas City and in the southwest as a representative of wholesale interests, being secretary and treasurer of the Maxwell-McClure-Fitts Dry Goods Company, has always been a resident of the Mississippi valley and possesses the alert, enterprising spirit which has been the dominant factor in the rapid upbuilding of this section of the country. He was born in Westport, Decatur county, Indiana, December 15, 1860. His father, Dr. Samuel McClure, a practicing physician of Indiana, entered the Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry and served for more than three years as a surgeon. After the war he located at Winchester, Indiana, where he practiced until his death in 1872. His wife, Mrs. Mary (Davidson) McClure, a native of Ohio, survived him until October, 1893.

In the public schools of Winchester, Elbert L. McClure pursued his education and afterward worked at farm labor until nineteen years of age, when thinking to find commercial pursuits more congenial and profitable, he entered a wholesale notion house at Richmond, Indiana, as bookkeeper, there remaining for ten years. His long service is indicative of the fidelity which has always characterized him in every relation of life. Coming to the west, he engaged in the wholesale notion business as a partner of R. M. Maxwell under the name of the Maxwell, McClure Notion Company at Hutchison, Kansas. They removed to Wichita in 1891 and, seeking still broader scope for their business, came to Kansas City in 1896, continuing here in the same line and under the same name. In January, 1904, J. C. Fitts was admitted to the firm in 1906 they reorganized and incorporated as the Maxwell-McClure-Fitts Dry Goods Company, adding a full line of dry goods to their wholesale stock of notions. Mr. Maxwell was chosen to the presidency, Mr.

Fitts to the vice presidency, while Mr. McClure became secretary and treasurer. The business has had an almost phenomenal growth and yet its development has been based upon sound business principles and a high standard of commercial ethics. They now employ a large corps of salesmen to represent the house in the west and southwest and the firm is recognized as one of the leading firms in their line in the city.

Mr. McClure is also a director in the Central National Bank and his enterprise, sound judgment and unwearied industry are brought to bear in lines of a less specifically business nature. He is one of the executive committee of the Civic League, a director of the Franklin Institute and also the Helping Hand Institute. He also belongs to the Merchants & Manufacturers Association. His religious belief is that of the Presbyterian faith and for many years he has served as an elder in the church. All these associations show the nature of his interests and associations and are the proof of a life of useful activity.

On the 26th of September, 1889, Mr. McClure was married to Miss Leota, daughter of Isaac Dougan, of Richmond, Indiana, and to them have been born three children: Helen, thirteen years of age; Ralph, ten years of age; and Ernest, a lad of eight. The parents have many friends in Kansas City, while their own home is noted for its gracious hospitality.

CHARLES A. SMITH.

In any line of business, aside from technical training that fits one for a chosen calling, to attain success one must possess the resolute purpose that overcomes obstacles and persistency of purpose, combined with unwearied industry. These qualities have been the concomitants in the prosperity which Mr. Smith has achieved and have also gained for him a reputation as one of Kansas City's most prominent architects. His natal day was March 22, 1866, and the place of his birth Huron county, Ohio.

His father, Augustine L. Smith, a builder and contractor, removed to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1874 and there continued in the same line of business until a recent date, when he became a resident of Los Angeles, California. He is a native of Ohio and a descendant of Martin Smith, of Connecticut, who was an officer in the Continental army in the Revolutionary war. Still earlier generations of the family were found in England. The mother, Mrs. Cynthia L. (Parker) Smith, is a descendant of one of the passengers on the Mayflower. Her maternal ancestors were Van Ammermans, an old Dutch family of New York.

Charles A. Smith, accompanying his parents to Des Moines, Iowa, when eight years of age, pursued his education in the public schools of that city to the age of sixteen, when he entered business life in the office of Bell & Hackney, architects of Des Moines, who designed the state capitols of Iowa and Illinois. In 1887 he came to Kansas City with William F. Hackney, who opened an office here and, becoming his partner, the relation was main-

tained until the death of Mr. Hackney in 1898, since which time Mr. Smith has been alone. While the partnership existed he designed the Kansas City public library, the Manual Training School and the Central high school and has since been architect for the board of education and has designed all school buildings, including the recently erected Westport high school, the most costly school building of the city and one of the finest in the entire country. Mr. Smith has also designed many other prominent structures in Kansas City, including the Dwight building, one of the finest modern office buildings in the city, and also the new Young Men's Christian Association building. His offices comprise a large suite in the Dwight building and he employs a number of architects and draughtsmen of ability, who have been especially trained for the work and prove competent assistants. Since taking up the study of architecture as a profession Mr. Smith has made steady progress, advancing in skill and efficiency until he is regarded as one of the leading representatives of this line in Kansas City and the entire state, the important work that he has done being proof of his high standing in the profession.

On the 4th of June, 1896, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Mary E. Bailey, a daughter of David Bailey, of Kansas City. He is interested in all that pertains to advancement in everything bearing upon the line of his work and is a member of the Kansas City chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers. His political support is given the republican party where national issues are involved but at municipal elections he casts an independent ballot. He attends the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church and in his relations to the community manifests public spirit and devotion to the general good.

ROLAND EDWARD BRUNER.

It seems a long step from herding cattle on the plains to mine operation and ownership, but this distance Mr. Bruner has covered in the course of an active life wherein labor has been directed by sound intelligence and determination. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born in Montoursville, Lycoming county, on the 12th of August, 1860, and is of German lineage.

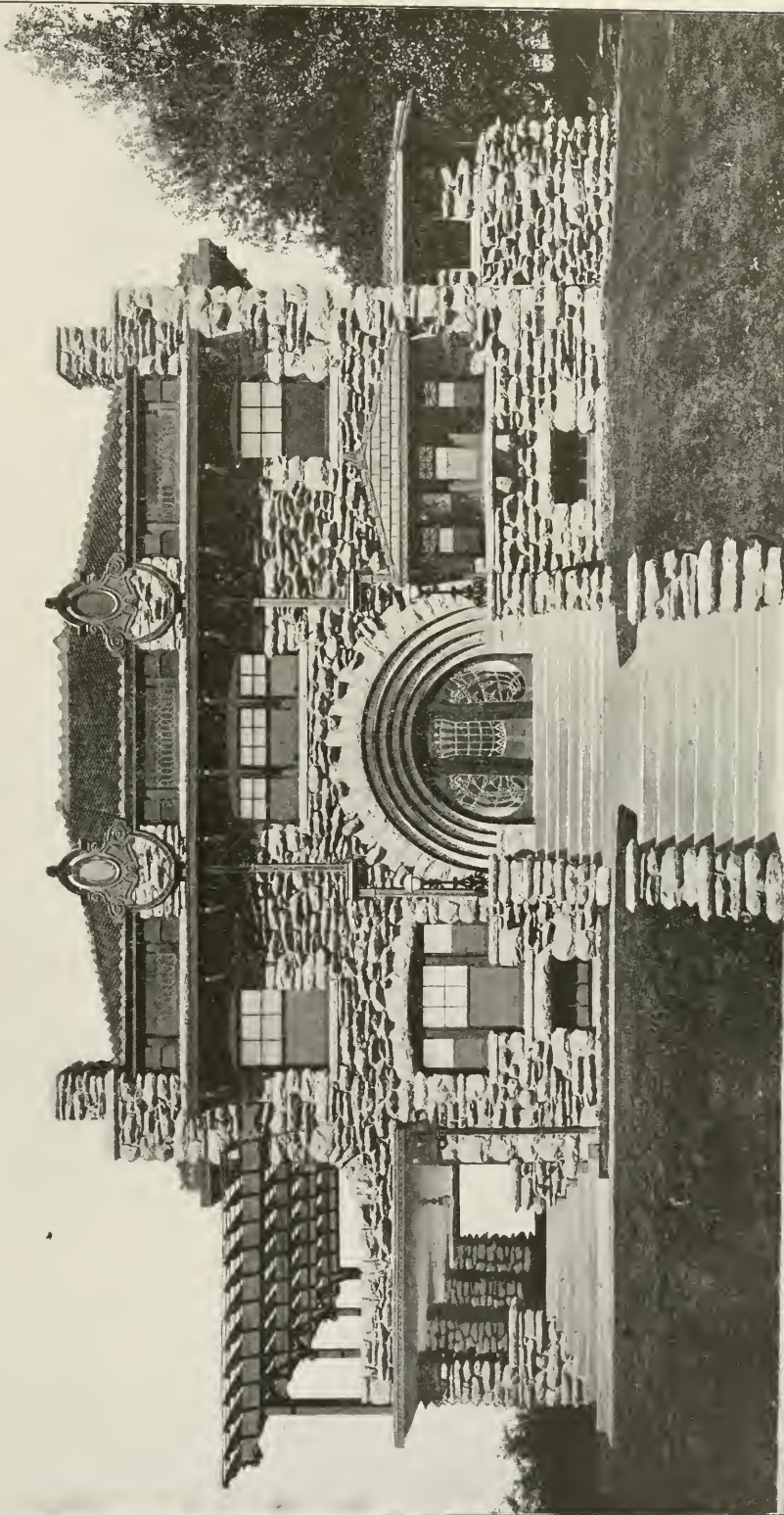
His great-grandparents in both the paternal and maternal lines came from the fatherland to the new world. His parents were John and Margaret A. (Bastian) Bruner, of Montoursville, where the father carried on merchandising. The somewhat limited financial resources of the family, however, made it necessary for Roland E. Bruner to provide for his own support at an early age. He is practically a self-educated as well as self-made man financially. To some extent he attended the public schools of Franklin county, Kansas, to which place his parents removed during his early boyhood, becoming identified with agricultural interests there.

When still but a youth, however, Mr. Bruner began herding cattle on the plains at a period when the west was an open range. The outdoor life

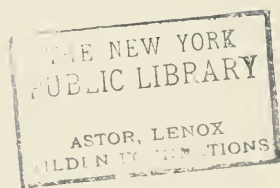
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ROLAND E. BRUNER.



RESIDENCE OF
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not only gave him possibilities for physical development but also brought to him the chance of becoming a self-reliant young man. As a herder on the plains he had to depend upon his own judgment as to what was best in caring for the stock and he learned to quickly form his opinions, yet never without that careful judgment which must always discriminate in order to determine the true value or possibilities of any situation. However, believing that mercantile life would offer him greater opportunities, Mr. Bruner accepted a clerkship in a country store, where he remained from 1875 until 1880. In the latter year he became a clerk in the office of the superintendent of the motor power and machinery of the old Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway, and then came the chance to see something of the country as a traveling salesman and for five years he was upon the road, traveling from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lakes to the gulf. It gave him an intimate knowledge of his country and he used his opportunities to study the resources of the different sections of the country to the best advantage. His next position was that of manager of the wholesale house of Phillips Brothers in Seattle, in which capacity he continued for a year, when he became manager and auctioneer of the Kansas City Fruit Auction and Cold Storage Company, to which work he devoted his energies with success for three years. Always interested in minerals, this early predilection was a step toward the acquirement of his extensive mining properties at the present day. For the past fifteen years he has devoted his attention largely to mining, and is now president of the Anaconda-Arizona Mining Company, the R. E. Bruner Copper Company, the Missouri Lithograph, Marble and Mining Company. He is likewise secretary of the Big Niangua Development & Realty Company. His investments in mining properties have been judiciously placed, and the control of his interests in this character show him to be a man of remarkable ability. He understands mining not only from its financial side, but from the scientific standpoint as well, and is the possessor of a most magnificent collection of minerals, composed of some of the rarest kinds, including pearls, amethysts, garnets, rubies, turquoise, opals, coral and diamond rock. This collection also contains a fine specimen of pitch blende, from which radium is made; a quartz crystal weighing four hundred and eighty pounds and numberless valuable specimens, each the best of its kind. These are all systematically and attractively arranged in seven large cases, and his generosity has prompted him to make this collection public in that he permits all who are interested to visit his museum.

On the 31st of May, 1883, Mr. Bruner was married to Miss Hannah M. McLain, in Wellsville, Franklin county, Kansas. They have five children: Rea M., Glen L., Carey, Roland E. and Hannah M. Mrs. Bruner, a lady of culture and charm of manner, presides with gracious hospitality over their attractive home, which is the center of a cultured society circle. Mr. Bruner is widely recognized as a man of wide philanthropy and Christian spirit, regarding fully the responsibilities of wealth and doing much service for his fellowmen, not from a sense of duty, but from a sincere and abiding interest in humanity. He is widely known in scientific circles as a geologist

and collector of fine specimens; and in mining circles as a most successful business man, while in the city of his residence he is counted among those whose labors have been effective and far-reaching in behalf of public progress, while his personal traits of character are such as win him warm friendships and popularity.

E. J. SANFORD.

E. J. Sanford was throughout his active business life identified with the railroad service and at the time of his death, which occurred August 6, 1908, was president and superintendent of the Union Depot Company at Kansas City, in which capacity he was widely known. He was born in Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, June 5, 1848, and during his boyhood accompanied his parents on their removal to Dwight, Illinois, where his father was engaged in farming. There Mr. Sanford was reared and educated.

At the age of thirteen years he enlisted for service in the Civil war—one of the youngest soldiers of the Union army. He joined Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, becoming orderly to Colonel Smith, and in that capacity he served throughout the war, being in thirty engagements, including many of the most important battles. His business as orderly entailed the taking of dispatches to outlying posts and was a task of extreme danger, but the boy acquitted himself with credit in every emergency, displaying loyalty and valor equal to that of many a veteran of twice or thrice his age. He was only sixteen when he left the army but the experiences of warfare develop manhood as nothing else can do, and although his years were limited Mr. Sanford returned to his home a man in all that goes to fit one for life's practical duties and an understanding of the obligations devolving upon each individual.

At the age of sixteen he was made baggage master at the Chicago & Alton Railway station in Dwight and he was rapidly promoted in spite of his youth. He became in succession a train baggageman, freight conductor, passenger conductor and trainmaster. After he attained his majority he was made division superintendent with headquarters at Slater, Missouri, a position rarely held by one so young. For nine years he filled that position and during all that time never had a train off the track. It was during this time also that no less than twenty men who are now presidents and high officials on railroads received their training under him. The secret of his system was the rigid and sensible discipline he maintained, the art of which he claimed to have derived from his army experience.

His promotions followed steadily in recognition of his ability and fidelity and in 1887 he was made superintendent of the Kansas City division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, which position he filled continuously until 1893, when the office was discontinued. At that time he was appointed a member of the inspection bureau, serving until 1897, when he was elected

president of the Union Depot Company and served in that capacity and as superintendent up to the time of his death. One of his salient characteristics was his fidelity to duty, manifest in business life as well as upon the field of battle, and his faithfulness combined with the exercise, of his native talents, brought to him a creditable position in the business world and gained him a fair measure of success.

At the age of twenty-one years, Mr. Sanford was united in marriage to Miss Ginevra Swing, of Mason City, Illinois, and to them was born a daughter: Lulu Marian, now the wife of George H. Tefft, who was formerly president of the Manufacturers & Merchants Association of Kansas City. Mr. Sanford's mother' Mrs. Elizabeth B. (Sanford) Kinne, is still living at the age of eighty-four years and makes her home at Excelsior Springs, Missouri.

At the Union depot Mr. Sanford experienced two floods and his promptness in getting things into shape after the waters had subsided was everywhere praised. To the employes at the depot he was familiarly known as "Pa," that term alone serving as an indication of the regard which they felt for him. During the years he was in charge there there was never a dissenting voice in the board of directors when he was put up for reelection. He was a member of the Order of Railway Conductors and for nine years was secretary of the Railway Division Superintendents Association.

Throughout life Mr. Sanford maintained a deep interest in the military affairs of the country and was active in the Grand Army of the Republic. He became a charter member of Farragut-Thomas Post and took a helpful part in its work. He had every reason to be proud of his military service, for few of his years could boast of three years' connection with the Union Army, and in days of peace he was as loyal to his country as when he followed the stars and stripes on southern battlefields.

HARRY HORACE SULLIVAN, D.D.S.

Dr. Harry Horace Sullivan has, in the practice of dentistry, displayed the possession of those three qualities which constitute the elements of success in the profession: a thorough understanding of its scientific principles, mechanical skill and sound judgment in managing the financial interests of the business. He was born August 8, 1868, in Albia, Iowa, his parents being Martin W. and Hattie (Kester) Sullivan. The father, who was a native of Kentucky, defended the interests of the Union as a member of the First Iowa Cavalry during the Civil war and, following the close of hostilities, became a resident of Missouri, where he was prominent in public affairs, serving for eight years as judge of the police court at Excelsior Springs.

In the city of his nativity H. H. Sullivan began his education, which was continued in the schools of Kearney, Missouri. During his vacation he learned the harness and saddler's trade in his father's shop and for some

years after leaving school followed that business, but a professional career seemed to him to offer a more congenial and profitable field, and in 1886 he took up the study of dentistry at Excelsior Springs and a year later, at the solicitation of his preceptor, joined him in Colorado. Mr. Sullivan then practiced in Colorado for some months, and then again became a member of the bar at Excelsior Springs. Ill health, however, caused him to establish his home in the Ozark range and he opened an office at Hartville, Missouri, but the following spring removed to Sedalia, where he entered the office of Dr. J. P. Gray, with whom he continued until 1890. Early in that year he took charge of the office of Dr. O. A. Browman, at California, Missouri, and in August of the same year resumed his practice at Excelsior Springs, but the following fall entered the Western Dental College at Kansas City. It had recently been established, his being the eighth matriculation. During his student days he defrayed his expenses by his office earnings. In March, 1891, he took a position in the office of Dr. N. M. Nye, at Topeka, Kansas, and in the fall he reentered college, winning his degree in March, 1892. Mr. Sullivan returned to Excelsior Springs and there opened his office. He was the fourth dentist in a town of twenty-five hundred population, but such was his success that after six months his competitors had withdrawn and he was without opposition there until 1895. The following year he removed to Kansas City, where he has gained distinction in his profession. This is an age of specialization and the most successful are those who do not try to cover the entire territory in any profession or line of business but concentrate their energies and efforts largely upon a single line or two, thereby gaining the highest degree of proficiency possible in the chosen department. Dr. Sullivan, following the tendency of the times, has confined his attention chiefly to crown and bridge work and orthodontia, his ambition being to retain what Nature gave to man and in substitution to conceal his art by his art. Naturally a mechanic, among his instruments are to be found those which have been developed as a result of his active and mechanical ingenuity. He is now the owner of a case of instruments which were once the property of a wealthy Philadelphia dentist, for whom they were made, and which is unexcelled in the country. All are gold banded with pearl and ivory handles and the larger pieces are ornamented with cameos and gems. Dr. Sullivan has among his patrons many of the most prominent residents of Kansas City and his practice has steadily grown in volume and importance. He is also well known in educational lines in connection with the profession of dentistry. In 1894 he was chosen a demonstrator in the Western Dental College and the following year became assistant to the chair of operative dentistry and demonstrator. In 1896 he was chosen demonstrator in charge of the infirmary, assistant lecturer to the chair of operative dentistry and secretary of the faculty, but the demands of a growing practice made it necessary for him to relinquish his position as demonstrator, although he retained his connection with the college as lecturer. In 1899 he was chosen professor of crown and bridge work and secretary of the faculty. In 1898 he assisted in the organization of the Columbia Medical College, became a director and secretary and also pro-

fessor of oral surgery. Ill health obliged him to retire in the following January from these connections, save that he retained his chair in the faculty. He had made constant progress in his profession, standing today among its younger representatives of the middle west. He is a member of the Missouri State Dental Association, of which he has been recording secretary for several years and in 1896 and again in 1898 he was a delegate to the National Dentists Association. In the Western Dental College Alumni Association he was secretary from 1893 to 1898, and in the latter year was elected president. He belongs to the American Dental Protective Association and is a firm believer in its principles. A valued contributor to professional journals, he has also read before dental societies many articles that have awakened the keenest interest in the profession.

Dr. Sullivan was married in June, 1892, to Miss Ionia Monfort, a daughter of John Q. Monfort, a prosperous merchant of Excelsior Springs. Mrs. Sullivan was educated in the Stephens Female College at Columbia, Missouri, where she attained distinction in her classes as a portrait artist. Both Dr. and Mrs. Sullivan are members of the Forest Avenue Christian church and are prominent socially in a circle of friends that is very extensive. Dr. Sullivan belongs to both the subordinate lodge and the uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias and is also a member of the dramatic order of the Knights of Khorassan. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his wife is connected with the Rathbone Sisters and the Rebekah lodge, the ladies' auxiliaries of the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. Dr. Sullivan has filled all the chairs in the Odd Fellows lodge and was a delegate to the grand lodge of Missouri in 1899. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and while he has never sought nor desired office he has always kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He is a public-spirited and progressive man and this is especially manifest in his professional career, which has been marked by steady advancement, not only on the lines that others have marked out, but also in original ways.

O. W. BUTTON.

O. W. Button, engaged in the real-estate, building, loan and insurance business in Kansas City, was born in Alden, Iowa, on the 27th of September, 1871, a son of Joshua C. and Carrie L. (Sheppard) Button. His father established the first bank of Akron, Iowa, and in fact was one of the first residents and business men of that place, where he was prominently identified with the upbuilding and substantial growth of the city for many years. He removed both as a banker and in connection with other business affairs. He removed to Iowa from the state of New York and found in the great and growing western country opportunity for the exercise of his energy and diligence—his dominant qualities. For many years his work was an element in the growth and progress of his city and state but now he is practically living

retired. He is a stalwart republican in politics and for years was recognized as a local leader in the ranks of the party, his fellow townsmen calling him to various city offices, the duties of which he discharged with promptness and fidelity. His family numbered four children: Albert G., a stockman of Highmore, South Dakota; William A., a newspaper man of Sioux City, Iowa; and May, the wife of R. J. Hauke, of Akron, Iowa.

The second son is O. W. Button of this review. He was reared in Akron, Iowa, where his parents removed during his infancy and in the public and high schools of that city he continued his education until he became a student in Morningside College at Sioux City, Iowa, where he pursued a general collegiate course. Putting aside his text-books, he engaged in the banking business in Akron for three years, after which he disposed of his interests to James F. Toy, president of the First National Bank of that place. He then entered Mr. Toy's employ, spending a portion of the time in Akron and the remainder in Sioux City. He continued with Mr. Toy for about ten years and at the time he resigned was filling the position of cashier of the First National Bank. This was in 1899.

In that year Mr. Button came to Kansas City, where he turned his attention to the real-estate and building business. He has since been extensively engaged in speculative building, erecting high class residences, which he at once places on sale. In this manner he has converted unsightly vacancies into prominent and beautiful residence districts and has contributed in substantial measure to the adornment and to the progress of the city.

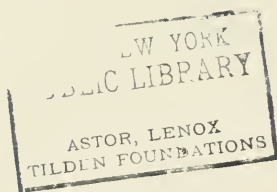
Mr. Button, keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day, as every American citizen should do, is a stalwart advocate of the republican party, while fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Throughout his business career he has endeavored to make all his acts and commercial moves the result of definite consideration and sound judgment. There have never been any great ventures or risks, for his investments have been guided by a sound judgment and he has practiced honest, slow-growing business methods, supplemented by energy and good system.

JOHN KENNEY CRAVENS.

John Kenney Cravens, one of Kansas City's most distinguished lawyers of an early day, was born in Ripley county, Indiana, August 14, 1838. He was educated in the University of Michigan and when a young man came to Missouri, settling at Gallatin in 1860. Later he removed to St. Joseph where he lived for a short time, and in June, 1865, came to Kansas City. Here he practiced law until his death, which occurred November 2, 1892. No dreary novitiate awaited him. Almost immediately he secured a liberal clientage, his broad mind, comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, his careful preparation of his cases and his clear presentation of the points at issue winning him distinguished success.



JOHN K. CRAVENS.



In 1861 Mr. Cravens was married to Miss Fannie Frame, of Gallatin, Missouri, and unto them were born four children: James H., now a prominent lawyer of Kansas City; Lanier, lieutenant of artillery in the United States regular army; John S., a capitalist of southern California, and Frances, the wife of P. F. Carter, a real-estate broker of Kansas City. The mother is still living, making her home with her son James H., at the age of sixty-seven years.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Cravens became quartermaster sergeant and brevet captain in General Thomas' army. He held membership with the Masonic fraternity and also with the Kansas City Club. In politics he was an independent republican, and there came to him recognition of his ability as an attorney when he was engaged by the republican party for a judgeship on the supreme bench, but met defeat with the remainder of the ticket. His carefully managed business interests won him a considerable fortune, so that he left his family in most comfortable financial circumstances. He was particularly devoted to the welfare of Kansas City and of Jackson county, believing firmly in the future progress and greatness of this section of the state. He was always active and enthusiastic in support of any movement for the public welfare, and in connection with W. R. Nelson, editor of the Kansas City Star, he placed on foot a movement which resulted in the establishment of the present magnificent park and boulevard system. Many other specific instances of his active and helpful cooperation in public affairs could be given. He was a liberal contributor to the Presbyterian church, of which his family were members, and was a profound scholar, the range of his reading and study being most broad and liberal. He became recognized as an influential factor in literary, scientific, social and educational circles, and association with him meant expansion and elevation.

JAMES H. CRAVENS.

The name of Cravens has long figured in connection with the legal history of Kansas City, as father and son have been practitioners at the bar here for more than four decades. Endowed by nature with strong intellect, J. H. Cravens has directed his reading and study along those lines which have not only brought him professional success but have gained for him comprehensive knowledge of those problems and interests which have marked the world's history and which show the trend of thought and development at the present day.

Mr. Cravens was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, April 11, 1865, a son of John Kenney Cravens, of whom mention is made above. He was educated in the public schools of Kansas City and Williams College, at Williamstown, Massachusetts, completing the literary course by graduation in 1887, at which time the Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred upon him. He spent one year in Europe in study and travel, and on his return devoted a year to the mastery of legal principles in his father's law office before matriculating in

Columbia College of New York city, from which he was graduated in 1890 with the Master of Arts degree. He next went to New Mexico, where he spent three years in conducting a ranch. On returning to Kansas City he reentered his father's law office and, after thorough preliminary reading, was admitted to the bar in 1894. He has practiced here continuously since, and in connection has handled more city real estate than any other man in Kansas City, principally in the employ of capitalists as an expert buyer. He is a great believer in the future of Kansas City and is himself largely interested in realty here. He has displayed remarkable prescience in determining the value of property and its possible diminution or appreciation in price, and his investments have, therefore, been very judiciously made.

On the 30th of June, 1897, Mr. Cravens was united in marriage to Miss Lorena Searey, of Kansas City, and they have one child, John Kenney, who was born February 20, 1902. In 1906 Mr. Cravens took his family abroad, traveling extensively through Europe. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, though he manifests that independent spirit which is one of the hopeful signs of the times. He has taken an active part in the work of the Republican Club, but has never sought nor desired office for himself. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, is a member of the Kansas City Athletic Club, and was one of the organizers and the first member of the University Club of Kansas City. He likewise belongs to the Congregational church. Naturally studious, he devotes a large part of his time to study and travel, whereby he is constantly broadening his mind. In his college courses he became proficient in Latin and Greek, and through business and travel has acquired a knowledge of French, German and Spanish, having today quite a library in those languages. Strongly intellectual in his tastes and characteristics, when he expresses an opinion it is founded upon a comprehensive knowledge of the subjects on which he speaks, and his well-balanced mind makes his opinions of value. He is an able lawyer and acknowledged real estate expert and a gentleman of broad culture, whose circle of friends is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

VAN NOY BROTHERS.

The firm of Van Noy Brothers is well known in Kansas City because of the leadership to which they have attained in their chosen line. They began as local cigar and news dealers at No. 1076 Union avenue in 1893, but in 1897 the business was incorporated under the name of the Van Noy Railroad News Company and capitalized for twenty thousand dollars, with I. C. Van Noy as president and general manager, G. W. Krebs, of St. Louis, vice president, and C. S. Van Noy as secretary and treasurer. Prior to that time they had the news business for two roads, having taken the old Memphis route on the 1st of January, 1903. They now have control of thirty two thousand miles of road on five lines, together with fifty-two hotels and

eating houses, twenty-one distributing offices and twenty news and cigar stands. Their employes number about sixteen hundred and the business is conducted in harmony with the most carefully systematized and well planned commercial interests. Their capital at the incorporation was twenty thousand dollars and today their business represents an investment of three hundred and eight thousand dollars. The firm name is known throughout the entire west and stands ever as a synonym for commercial integrity as well as enterprise.

Ira C. Van Noy, president of the company, was born at Cambridge, Indiana, December 4, 1861. The family, as the name indicates, is of Holland lineage, Nathan Van Noy removing from Holland to France, where he was married. He afterward came to America about 1750 and located between Brunswick and Charleston, South Carolina. William Van Noy, the great-grandfather of our subject, leaving his own home near South Carolina, walked with his young wife to Barbersville, Kentucky. He became a wealthy man of that locality, owning one hundred and five slaves and about thirty-six hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Barbersville, which was afterward divided among his heirs. It is said that in 1837 he made the generous offer to all of his slaves who were over sixteen years of age to give them their freedom and pay their passage to Liberia if they wished to go. Thirty-five accepted his offer. One of the old slaves, who was called Squire, at first refused to go but afterward told Mr. Van Noy that he would accept the proposition if he could have money for his passage back in case he did not wish to remain in Liberia. Making his way to the African coast, he visited his wife and children, who were among the first to go, but when a few months had been passed in what was to him a foreign land, the longing for "home and Massa" proved too strong to be resisted and he returned and was again taken into the family of William Van Noy. After a long and well spent life William Van Noy passed away at the very remarkable old age of one hundred and four years.

The grandfather, Joseph Van Noy, resided at Barbersville, Kentucky, and engaged in the slave trade in the south. He served as a soldier in the Mexican and Texan wars and died at Vicksburg, Mississippi, as the result of injuries sustained in the latter. He was in San Antonio, Texas, at the time of the Mexican raid on that city and was present at the capture of Santa Ana.

Dr. H. C. Van Noy, the father of the Van Noy Brothers, was a practicing physician who was born in Kentucky and died about four years ago. He married Katherine Raber, a native of Cambridge, Indiana, whose birth occurred in the same house in which her son Ira first opened his eyes to the light of day. She is still living in Kansas City at the age of sixty-four years. Her family numbered ten children, eight sons and two daughters. Of this family two are now deceased, William, the third child, having died at the age of four years, while the youngest, Cleveland, died at the age of fifteen years. Those who still survive are: Ira C.; J. L.; Joseph B., who is in business at Oklahoma City; C. S., a member of the Van Noy company; Horace Greeley, who is in the employ of the company; Hallie, the wife of John Britt, manager of the Union Depot news stand for the company; Jessie,

the wife of James Julen, who is in business in Kansas City; and H. C., who is purchasing agent for the Van Noy Brothers.

Ira C. Van Noy was only about six years of age at the time of the removal of his parents from Cambridge, Indiana, to Mercer county, Missouri. There he attended the district schools and in later years further pursued his studies in night schools. He left the farm at the age of nineteen years and secured a situation as clerk in a hotel. He had studied medicine for one year before leaving home but thinking that he would not find the profession congenial, he did not continue in that line. For six years he served as hotel clerk, after which he entered the employ of the Union News Company, spending two years on trains, while later he remained with the company in other capacities, filling clerical positions and also acting as manager of branch offices. His promotions were rapid during the four years in which he remained with the company, after which he engaged in a similar business on his own account. In connection with his brother he embarked in this line in 1893 and as the years passed has developed a business of mammoth proportions. He is interested to a large extent in Kansas City real estate in connection with his brother and he owns his own home at No. 2642 Benton Boulevard.

On the 12th of August, 1896, Ira C. Van Noy was married to Miss Jessie Hackman, a daughter of C. W. Hackman, of Kansas City, who was formerly assistant manager of The Boston Store but is now connected with Van Noy Brothers. Their children are three in number: Cecil, Janette and James. Miss Lula, seventeen years of age, who is now attending the Loretta Academy, is a daughter by Mr. Van Noy's first wife, who died in February, 1891. Mrs. Van Noy is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Van Noy is an Odd Fellow and a Mason, belonging to all the Masonic bodies except the consistory. He is a member of the Evanston Golf Club, and in politics he takes a general interest, voting for the republican party. He is now acting as a member of the board of trustees of the Door of Hope, of which his wife is secretary, Mrs. Van Noy taking a helpful part in both church and charitable work.

Charles S. Van Noy, junior partner of the firm of Van Noy Brothers, was born at Goshen City, Mercer county, Missouri, March 18, 1870. He remained upon the home farm following the removal of the family to the west, until seventeen years of age, when he entered the employ of the Union News Company, which he represented on the road for two years. He then engaged in the retail cigar and news business with his brother, I. C. Van Noy, as stated in the opening paragraphs of this review. In the utmost harmony the brothers have developed a business which, reaching mammoth proportions, has returned to them a most gratifying income. Aside from this business, Charles S. Van Noy, like his brother, is largely interested in real estate, including much valuable property in Kansas City. They are men of marked enterprise, of unflinching diligence and of unflagging perseverance, qualities which are always essential in the upbuilding of an important commercial undertaking.

On the 3d of September, 1890, in Kansas City, Charles S. Van Noy was married to Miss Molly, daughter of Daniel Denison, of Paris, Missouri, and they have two children—Orville, sixteen years of age, and Lela, thirteen years of age. Mr. Van Noy is a member of all the Masonic bodies except the consistory and is also connected with the Odd Fellows society and the Evanston Golf Club. He is likewise a member of the Frying Pan Outing Society, of Frying Pan river, Colorado. He is an ardent golfer and an advocate of all manly outdoor sports. His political allegiance is given to the republican party where national questions are involved, but he casts an independent local ballot. He and his family are members of the South Prospect Christian church, of which Mr. Van Noy is president of the official board, while Mrs. Van Noy is also very active in many departments of the church work.

CAPTAIN JOHN S. BRANHAM.

Captain John S. Branham is the oldest captain on the police force of Kansas City, having been connected with the department for thirty-four years. He is now in charge of Station No. 3, where he has remained since 1902. He was born in Columbia, Missouri, February 14, 1846, and is a son of Richard C. Branham, a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, who went to Columbia, Missouri, in the '20s and was there engaged in merchandising and banking. He was but a young man at the time of his arrival in this state, the grandfather removing to Columbia with his wife and twelve children in order to be able to obtain more land at cheaper rates than could be secured in the east. Richard C. Branham was one of those who assisted in founding the Missouri State University in Columbia. Having purchased land in Galveston, Texas, he started on a trip to that state by way of the gulf but was lost with the ship which caught fire in the Galveston harbor in 1857, being at that time about fifty-one years of age. He had been married in Boone county to Miss Emily S. Johnston, of that county, a daughter of Captain William Johnston, a Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Branham died at the home of her son, John S., in Kansas City, June 10, 1904. Both Mr. and Mrs. Richard Branham were members of the Baptist church and the former gave his political allegiance to the whig party. Their children were William C., who was a merchant and died in Cooper county, Missouri; Laura, the wife of F. M. Ferguson, of Kansas City; Julia L., the wife of Leonard Dobbin, of Kansas City; and John S. The ancestry of this family is traced back to Scotland in the twelfth century and the Johnstons were also of Scotch lineage.

Captain Branham was reared to manhood in Columbia, Missouri, where he attended the public schools and for a short time was a student in the State University, but the Civil war prevented the completion of his course there. He began life as a farm boy and in 1868 came to Kansas City, where he turned his attention to the agricultural implement business. After two years in that line, he opened a meat market at Tenth and Main street, his establish-

ment being an innovation in this line of trade, for the shop was fitted out with bussels carpet, plush covered settees, silver service, meat implements, etc. It was the only one of the kind in the United States and men from foreign countries visiting it declared they never saw anything like it. Captain Branham continued in the business for a year and then went to Wichita, Kansas, where he acted as deputy sheriff in 1871-2. In 1873 he was deputy marshal at Ellsworth, Kansas, and returned to Kansas City in 1874, at which time he was appointed a member of the police force. This was the first organization of the metropolitan police force and after serving as patrolman for a part of a year Mr. Branham was made sergeant, filling that position for several years, after which he was made captain. When he became connected with the force, the law provided that it should have but one captain. Mr. Branham has served in that capacity for twenty years and is the oldest captain on the force today. He was at headquarters for nearly two decades and has been in charge of station No. 3 since 1902. During this period he has seen the city converted from a typical western town to a metropolitan center, equal in points of civilization and improvement to all the older cities of the west.

On the 3d of October, 1875, in Kansas City, Captain Branham married Mrs. Mary Baker, who died August 19, 1903. The captain was reared in the Baptist faith and politically he has been a lifelong democrat.

WILLIAM CLIFTON CULBERTSON.

William Clifton Culbertson, a distinguished lawyer of Kansas City, was born in Rolla, Missouri, September 12, 1874. His father, Benjamin Martin Culbertson, a shoe dealer of Rolla, was a veteran of the Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the Civil war and also a veteran of the Mexican war. He spent the last few years of his life amid his old comrades at Washington, D. C., and was laid to rest in beautiful Arlington cemetery—the national military cemetery which borders the Potomac just opposite the capital city. He died in September, 1898, having long survived his wife Mrs. Harriett (Momen) Culbertson, who died during the early boyhood of her son, William C., and the boy and his father were always like chums, the close comradeship existing between them until the father went to Washington. The Culbertsons are an old family of Scotch and Irish origin, and in America many representatives of the name have gained fame and prominence, including ex-Congressman W. C. Culbertson, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and Charles A. Culbertson, United States senator and ex-governor of Texas, who are closely related to the subject of this review.

At the usual age entering the public schools William C. Culbertson passed through successive grades and became a high-school student in Rolla. For seven years after completing his education he edited the Rolla New Era and the Herald Democrat, but desirous of more advanced educational opportunities he entered the William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, where he took a



W. C. CULBERTSON.

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four years' course. In the meantime, he studied law both at Rolla and Liberty and was admitted to the bar by Judge E. J. Broadbuss in the Clay county circuit court November 16, 1897. In January, 1898, he arrived in Kansas City, where he pursued a course in the Kansas City Law School, meanwhile practicing with Wallace & Wallace. Upon his graduation in 1899 he became a member of the firm of Wallace, Wallace & Culbertson, and so continued until September, 1903, since which time he has practiced alone. He has been constantly connected with important litigation and his efforts have been attended with remarkable success. He is recognized as one of the most reliable advisers in municipal and corporate law and now represents some of the largest corporations of Kansas City and also various eastern firms. In a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit he has gained marked distinction, and as he has prospered in his undertakings he has made judicious investments in property, becoming largely interested in real estate.

On the 28th of June, 1900, Mr. Culbertson was married at Liberty, Missouri, to Miss Martha Packard Wymore, a daughter of "Uncle" George Wymore, a prominent horse breeder of Liberty, Missouri, and a sister of A. P. Wymore, sheriff of Clay county. Fraternally Mr. Culbertson is a Mason, and has taken the degrees of the Mystic Shrine. He is also an Odd Fellow and a charter member of the Eastminster Presbyterian church. He belongs to the Commercial Club and the Kansas City Bar Association, and in his political affiliations is a democrat. For the past twelve years he has been a delegate to several judicial conventions, and on March 7, 1908, was nominated on the democratic ticket as a member of the upper house of the common council of Kansas City, and at the city election, held April 7, 1908, was elected to that office for a four-year term. He has a fine residence at No. 804 Olive street, and his many social acquaintances know him to be a genial friend, delighting in the hospitality which he can extend to those who know him. He is public spirited, is popular in professional and social circles and has a genial, cordial manner which enables him not only to win friends but to retain them.

PIERRE S. BROWN.

Pierre S. Brown, proprietor of Brown's Business College of Kansas City, was born at Clarinda, Iowa, December 11, 1857. His father, Clarke Brown, was a native of Virginia, and belonged to an old family of English origin. Prior to the Civil war he removed to Iowa, where he engaged in business as a merchant and freighter. In 1868 he arrived in Missouri, settling on a farm between Kansas City and Rosedale, now within the present limits of the city. He died in 1903 and is still survived by his widow, Mrs. Delia (Wells) Brown, who is a native of Henry county, Missouri, and now makes her home in Kansas City. A brother of our subject, Marcy K. Brown, is a prominent lawyer of Kansas City who served as prosecuting attorney for

four years and for a long period has been recognized as a leader in the ranks of the democracy here.

Following the removal of the family to the farm in 1868, Pierre S. Brown continued his education in the Westport school, the first school of the locality opened after the war. He afterward attended the Kansas City high school, from which he was graduated in the class of 1879. He next entered the State University of Iowa at Iowa City and was graduated in 1880 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. From 1881 until 1893 he engaged in teaching in Spalding's Business College, of Kansas City, having charge of the commercial department, but withdrew in the latter year and established Brown's Business College at Nos. 1212-14 Main street. The attendance has steadily grown, necessitating the removal some time ago to Nos. 1114-16-18 Grand avenue, where they have the entire fourth floor. Nine teachers are now employed, and there is an annual enrollment of about nine hundred pupils. The present enrollment is two hundred and fifty day pupils and one hundred night students. The school course comprises shorthand and typewriting, commercial or bookkeeping, English and telegraphic departments. The work done by the students is very satisfactory, owing to the thoroughness of methods employed and the ability of the instructors, and hundreds of the students from this school are now capably filling responsible positions in Kansas City.

On the 20th of December, 1887, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Gertrude Loomis, a daughter of George W. Loomis, an architect and builder of Kansas City, and they have one child, Jennie Gertrude, now thirteen years of age. Mr. Brown is connected with the Modern Woodmen and the Court of Honor and votes with the democracy. His wife is a member of the Congregational church. Their home is at the southwest corner of Linwood boulevard and Euclid avenue, and in addition to this property Mr. Brown is also interested in other Kansas City real estate. Identified with the educational interests of Kansas City for more than a quarter of a century, he is well known here as a prominent representative of the profession, and that he has practical and progressive ideas concerning business training is indicated by the success of the students who have come under his direction.

EMMA S. COOPER, D. O.

Emma S. Cooper, who has for the past six years been engaged in the practice of osteopathy in Kansas City, was born March 18, 1869, in Champaign, Illinois.

In the year following the family moved to this city, and ever since have been residents in the two Kansas cities. Her father, C. O. Cooper, born in 1832, is still living, but the mother who bore the maiden name of Susan E. Seger, is now deceased.

Dr. Cooper, having acquired a public school education, and spending some years in stenographic and office work, determined to engage in the

practice of osteopathy, and after careful preparation in a thorough course, was graduated, in 1902, from the Still College of Osteopathy at Des Moines, Iowa. She immediately returned to Kansas City and has enjoyed a constantly growing practice, her professional duties now making heavy demands upon her time.

KIMBROUGH STONE.

Kimbrough Stone is prominently connected with a profession which has always been regarded as the conservator of the rights and liberties of the people at large, and as a practitioner at the Kansas City bar has gained a distinctively representative clientage. He was born in Nevada, Missouri, January 15, 1875, and is a son of the Hon. William J. and Sarah Louise (Winston) Stone, natives of Kentucky and of Missouri respectively, the father being now a member of the United States senate. William J. Stone was born May 7, 1848, in Madison county, Kentucky, and was graduated from the Missouri University, which later conferred upon him the degree of L. L. D. Admitted to the bar in 1869, he at once entered upon a career characterized by continuous success. He served as prosecuting attorney of Vernon county, Missouri, in 1873-4, and, through election as a candidate on the democratic ticket, was representative in the forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-first congresses. From 1893 until 1897 he was governor of Missouri, and from 1896 until 1904 member from Missouri to the democratic national committee, acting as vice chairman during the last four years of that period. He is regarded as one of the distinguished democratic leaders of the nation and was elected to the United States senate to succeed George Graham Vest for the term beginning March 4, 1903, and terminating on the 3d of March, 1909. He has left the impress of his individuality upon the judicial and legislative history of the state, nor is his influence an inconsiderable factor in the national halls of congress. On the 2d of April, 1874, he married Sarah Louise Winston, and their two daughters are Mabel and Mildred Catharine Parkinson.

The only son, Kimbrough Stone, acquired his literary education in the Missouri State University, from which he was graduated in 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Letters. He afterward entered Harvard College for preparation for the legal profession, completing the law course by graduation with the class of 1898. The same year he was admitted to the Missouri bar at St. Louis, and in that state began practice, remaining there until 1903. In the meantime he had gained distinction as an able and learned young lawyer. In 1899 he was secretary of the commission that revised the Revised Statutes of Missouri. In the spring of 1903 he came to Kansas City and practiced alone until the fall of 1905, when he formed a partnership with Frank Hagerman, one of the leading attorneys of the city. He engages in a general, civil and corporation practice. Along with those qualities indispensable to the lawyer—a keen, rapid, logical mind, plus the

business sense, and a ready capacity for hard work—he brought to the starting point of his legal career certain rare gifts—eloquence of language and a strong personality. An excellent presence, marked strength of character, a thorough grasp of the law and an ability accurately to apply its principles, are likewise factors in his effectiveness as an advocate. He is a member of the Kansas City Bar Association, of the University Club and of the Commercial Club.

Mr. Stone was married October 3, 1906, to Miss Lucile Cockrill, of Platte City, Missouri. They have one child, Elizabeth Louise Stone.

MRS. SARAH E. O'MARA.

Mrs. Sarah E. O'Mara, a native of Ohio, came to Kansas City in 1898 and engaged in the conduct of an art and needle-work store and in the manufacture of fine embroidery. She has succeeded in building up the most unique and only extensive enterprise of its kind in the west. Previous to this time her husband, the late Thomas W. O'Mara, was a manufacturer of shirts. Mrs. O'Mara accompanied him on his itinerary and spent much of her time in the use of her needle, becoming very proficient in fine needle-work. This eventually led to her settling in Kansas City and engaging in her present business, after which Mr. O'Mara left the road and also made this city his home up to the time of his death. Her son is now associated with her in business, and they have continually broadened the scope of the undertaking. They likewise have an electric bath department, splendidly equipped, giving the various kinds of baths which are so beneficial to of the most attractive features of the store is its fine millinery department. health. There is also a hairdressing and manicuring department and one It is an undisputed fact that there is not a place in the country that has so complete an equipment for giving those treatments to women which, aside from medical service, are conducive to health and beauty. Expert attendants are employed who have graduated in the most prominent beauty establishments in the world. The store is largely patronized by all prominent members of the theatrical profession when visiting Kansas City and also by the women of Kansas City who appreciate the benefits to be derived from the medical effects given by the electric baths. The millinery department is the most exclusive to be found anywhere, containing at all times pattern hats from those centers of fashion—Paris and New York. The importations are kept constantly up-to-date and none but the finest materials are used in the making of hats. The name O'Mara is symbolical of all that appeals to the feminine fancy and delights the most artistic taste. The establishment is under the immediate supervision of Mrs. O'Mara, who was the first to introduce into Kansas City the fine linens that are so necessary to the furnishing of a home in an artistic manner. People of the most cultured taste, of the highest refinement and of the most artistic ideas are her patrons, finding here what they want for interior adornment of homes and

also for the promotion of individual attractiveness. Mrs. O'Mara has constantly developed this taste through study, and there is no one better informed upon the subject than she. Visitors from other cities—people who have traveled the world over, people of culture and with a keen appreciation of all things beautiful—have said that in their travels never have they seen an establishment of the same nature as "O'Mara's," so complete in conveniences or so elegant in its appointments.

CHARLES CLEMENS ORTHWEIN.

Charles Clemens Orthwein, president of the Orthwein-McCrum Investment Company of Kansas City, was born in St. Louis, February 13, 1869, a son of C. F. Orthwein, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. His mother in her maidenhood was Caroline Nulsen, a daughter of John C. Nulsen, former president of the Missouri Malleable Iron Company of St. Louis, who died in 1907.

Mr. Orthwein, of this review, completed his education in Washington University at St. Louis, from which he was graduated with the class of 1891. He at once entered business with his father under the firm style of C. F. Orthwein & Son. They were the pioneer exporters of grain through New Orleans, their shipments reaching as high as twenty million bushels annually. After the death of the father Charles C. Orthwein and his brother, W. J. Orthwein, continued the business until 1894, when the latter withdrew, preparatory to removing to Europe to make his home in the Swiss mountains. Mr. Orthwein then continued in the grain exporting business until a recent date, when he retired and came to Kansas City, here organizing the Orthwein-McCrum Investment Company in March, 1907, with W. H. McCrum as vice-president and J. D. White as secretary and treasurer, while Mr. Orthwein is the president. They do a large business in local securities and have private wires to the New York Stock Exchange, the Chicago and St. Louis grain markets and also deal in grain on the Kansas City Board of Trade. Mr. Orthwein is also a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and the St. Louis Exchange as well as the Kansas City Board. The above mentioned, however, do not comprise the full scope of his business interests, for he is director of the Fidelity Trust Company and the National Bank of the Republic of Kansas City, and vice president of the Seneca Mill & Elevator Company, of Seneca, Missouri, owning a mill with a capacity of eight hundred barrels. He is also president of the Wabash Clay Company of Indiana and has many other interests. The solution of difficult business problems seems an easy one to him. He has been a close student of business conditions, especially in the field of grain trade, brokerage and financial interests, and his judgment is regarded as sound and reliable, his opinions often being accepted as conclusive in the settlement of various business interests.

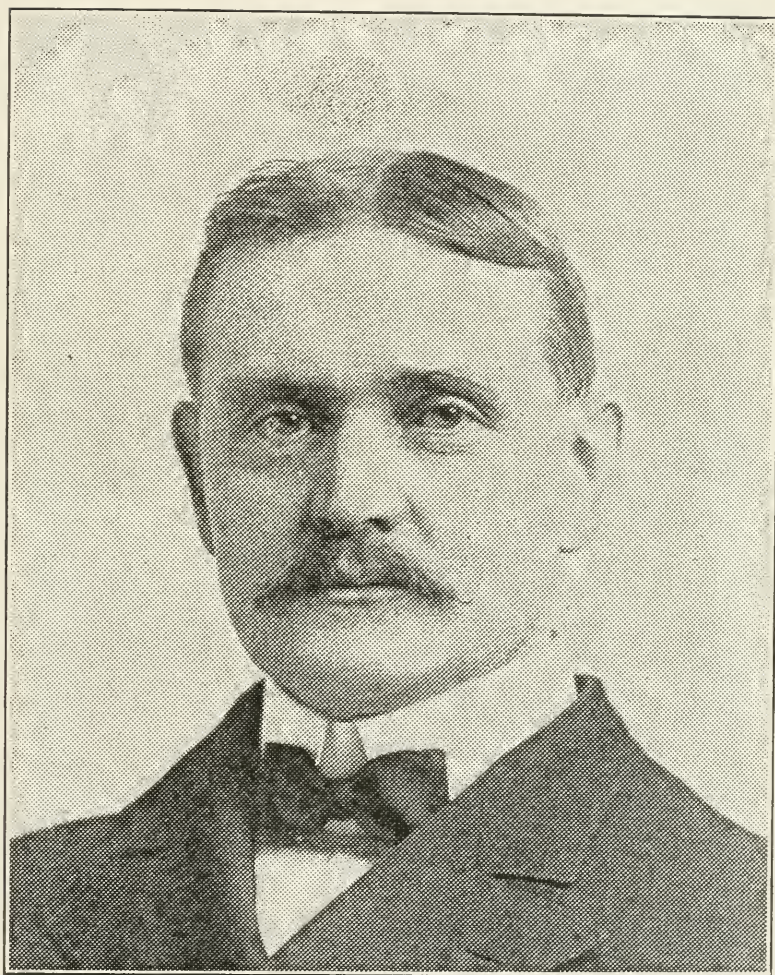
On the 16th of October, 1897, Mr. Orthwein was married to Miss Edith Hall, of St. Louis. He is a member of Tuscan lodge, A. F. & A. M., of St. Louis, and the Society for Ethical Culture, established by Felix Adler of New York. He likewise holds membership relations with the Kansas City Club, the Commercial Club, the Mid-Day Club and the Kansas City Athletic Club. He is a lover of athletics and all manly sports, and is an expert swordsman and horseman. He speaks German and French as fluently as English, and is an accomplished musician, having studied the piano since a small boy and at the age of twelve years appeared in public. He was considered a prodigy by his family and friends, but when business interests began to engross his attention he ceased to give much time to music save for his own amusement. It is seldom that one who has the keenly artistic sense and temperament of Mr. Orthwein, as manifest in his love of the art of music, attains such preeminent success in business. He has, however, gained a position of leadership, displays an aptitude for successful management, and finds genuine pleasure in exerting his powers and in solving intricate questions in the business world.

FRANCIS D. ROSS.

Jackson county has usually been favored in the class of men who have occupied her public offices, for in the great majority of cases they have been actuated by a spirit of loyal fidelity to the public welfare. Of such a type is Francis D. Ross, now serving as county recorder. He was born in Devonshire, England, January 3, 1870.

His father, Francis Ross, was an officer of the British army and a native of Rosshire, Scotland. He was a cadet of the house of Pitcalnie, which claims the chieftainship of the clan Ross that played a prominent part in the history of Scotland for eight centuries, while the widely scattered scions of the house have made names for themselves in nearly every country on the face of the globe. They have been participants in every war in Scotland and England for the past eight hundred years, and every generation has given the life of at least one member of the family in battle, the last being Captain George Ross, brother of Francis D. Ross, who was killed in the late invasion of Thibet by the English.

Francis D. Ross was educated in the famous Blundell school at Tiverton, established several hundred years ago, having been awarded a scholarship through competitive examination when twelve years of age. Upon his graduation from that institution, three years later, he won a scholarship for Oxford, but never entered that famous university, instead coming at once to America alone when but fifteen years of age. Having been reared on the seashore and having a better knowledge of boats than of any other line of employment, he at once turned to the Great Lakes, where he secured employment as a sailor. At the end of one season, however, he obtained a position in the office of a packing house in Chicago, and two months later entered a railroad



FRANCIS D. ROSS.

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office, where he remained until eighteen years of age. He then went to the west and was employed on ranches in Colorado, California, Oregon, Arizona, New Mexico and the Indian Territory for six years, and a part of that time owned ranches or managed them for others. In 1894 he came to Kansas City, where he engaged in the mercantile business for two years, and since that time has continuously been in the employ of the city or county.

From 1896 until 1900 he was in the city treasurer's office, and for a few months in the latter year was secretary for a building and loan association. In the later part of the year 1900, however, he secured a position in the city comptroller's office, and in April, 1901, went to the county collector's office, where he remained as cashier until April, 1903. He was then for one year chief clerk in the city treasurer's office, after which he returned to the county collector's office as chief deputy in 1905 and 1906. In the latter year he was elected county recorder, taking the office on the 1st of January, 1907. He has been associated with the republican party since coming to America, his stalwart advocacy of its principles arising from a close study of its general policy and what it has accomplished. He is proud of the fact that his convictions have been sustained by the achievements of the party, and he labors earnestly for its upbuilding and welfare.

He is interested in city and county real estate to a considerable extent, but considers it incompatible with the duty of a public officer to become too much engrossed in private affairs. He has therefore always refrained from engaging in any commercial or financial enterprises. He is captain of Company D, Third Regiment of the Missouri National Guard, in which he takes great interest as the one thing which appeals to his nature above all others. He belongs to the Elks, to the Missouri Republican Club and the Tiger Republican Club, and in religion is by birth and choice an Episcopalian.

On the 10th of April, 1895, Mr. Ross was married to Miss Christine A. De Rett, of Kansas City. They have five children: Francis Dundas, Evelyn Mabel, Victoria Helen, Ronald Munro and Muriel Frances. Mr. Ross has a fine farm at Dodson, ten miles south of Kansas City, where he makes his home in summer, believing in the physical and moral advantages of country life for his children. His city residence is at No. 3301 Morrell avenue, in one of the finest new residence districts of Kansas City. He is modest and rather retiring in disposition, and his official service has been marked by a conscientious performance of duty that well entitles him to the unqualified confidence reposed in him.

FRANK W. TOBENER.

Frank W. Tobener is one of Kansas City's native sons, his birth having occurred here in 1867. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tobener, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. At the usual age he was sent to the public schools and passed through successive grades until he became a high school student. He received special training in Spalding's

Business College and then started in business on his own account as proprietor of a livery stable at the corner of Seventeenth and McGee streets. There he remained for about eight years, after which he went to Pittsburg, Kansas, where he became superintendent of a silver smelter. He filled that position for two years and then returned to Kansas City, where he established the Phoenix Bottling Works for the manufacture of ginger ale, soda water and other soft drinks. This he still owns, although he is not actively connected with its management at the present time. He built a home at No. 1001 Askew avenue and later traded it for ten acres of land at Seventy-first and Main streets, which he intends to plat for city lots.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Tobener was married in 1890 to Miss Emily F. Varco, a daughter of John F. Varco, who came to Kansas City in 1870 from Cornwall, England. The father was a very prominent Londoner. Mr. Varco, who engaged quite extensively in contracting and building in Kansas City for a number of years, thus contributed in substantial measure to the improvement and progress of the city. He built and still owns a number of properties here which are now in charge of Mr. Tobener, Mr. Varco having returned to England in 1897, since which time he has made his home in his native land. Mrs. Tobener was one of a family of eight children, and by her marriage has become the mother of one daughter, Lavinia Elizabeth.

In his political views Mr. Tobener is a stalwart republican in hearty sympathy with the principles and purposes of the party. He has attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry and is also a valued representative of the Eagles and of the Modern Woodmen of America, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church. Having spent his entire life in this city he is here widely known, and the fact that many of his staunchest friends are those with whom he has been acquainted from his boyhood to the present is an indication that his has been an honorable and upright career.

JEROME TWICHELL.

Jerome Twichell, president of the Twichell Iron Company, is a man whose energy and ability have created tangible wealth from an undeveloped resource. With a recognition of possibilities that others have passed by heedlessly he has put forth earnest and effective effort to utilize the chances which have come to him, and in this way has won for himself a prominent place in industrial and financial circles in Kansas City. His labors, too, in behalf of public progress, have been far-reaching and beneficial, and what he has done for the welfare of the city has been of a character that has rendered his service most valuable.

Jerome Twichell was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 13th of August, 1844, and spent the greater part of his childhood in New Orleans, where he secured his education. In 1860 he went with his father to Arkan-

sas and assisted him on a cotton plantation there until after the outbreak of hostilities between the north and the south, when he joined the Confederate army, becoming a member of Company E, Eighth Arkansas Regiment, under General Patrick Cleburn. He remained at the front until the close of the war and was twice captured. The first time he was exchanged and the last time he was held a prisoner until almost the close of hostilities, when he was one of a squad of five hundred in the last exchange made. After the war he returned to his old home on the plantation in Arkansas, but when a brief period had passed he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he secured a situation in a seed and implement house, continuing there until 1868. In that year Mr. Twichell made his way to California and was engaged on the construction of the snow sheds for the Central Pacific Railroad. Remaining there for a time, he then decided that he would see something of the world, and on a merchant vessel went to Hongkong, China, and to Manila. His experiences in the Orient were interesting, bringing to him a knowledge of the people of that part of the world that he could otherwise have never gained. Returning to New York, he afterward went to New Orleans, and in 1871 became again a resident of Louisville and entered into business relations with the old firm as a traveling salesman. He thus represented the house until 1879, when his attention was attracted to Kansas City by reason of its many excellent business opportunities. Taking up his abode here, he engaged in the grocery brokerage business until he consolidated with Clemons, Cloom & Company. In 1886 he sold out and began his present business under the name of Jerome, Twichell & Company, dealers in corrugated iron and all kinds of roofing materials. In 1892 the business was incorporated under the name of the Kansas City Roofing & Corrugating Company, and from the outset in 1886 the firm has enjoyed a large patronage, which has constantly grown with the development of the city. In 1903 the name of the corporation was changed to the Twichell Iron Company. The business which they do annually is now represented by a large figure, and the company stands in the foremost rank of similar enterprises in this part of the west.

In 1885 Mr. Twichell was married to Miss Cora L. Norman, a daughter of the late Dr. J. W. Norman, and they have two sons, Jerome and Norman Dean. Mr. Twichell is prominent in Masonry, having taken the Knight Templar degrees of the York Rite as a member of Oriental Commandery, while in the Western Consistory he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is also connected with Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise identified with various organizations for the promotion of business interests, belonging to the Implement Dealers Vehicle & Hardware Club and the Commercial Club, of which he is a leading member. He is likewise a member of the Kansas City Club, and those who meet him in these relations find him a genial, social man, the compass of whose interests is not limited by his business. His extensive travels have enriched his mind and made him a most entertaining companion, and moreover he is one who delights in expending his energies for the benefit of his associates. A resident of Kansas City for almost thirty years, he

has been a coöperant factor in many movements for the general good, and the appreciation which his fellow townsmen have for him and his ability was indicated in the fact that he was chosen one of a committee of two to purchase the boats for the Kansas City River Transportation Company, which was organized in the spring of 1907—a proposition near and dear to the hearts of most of the business men of Kansas City. He was also made a member of the board of directors and chairman of the committee on business organization and thus upon him and his associates devolve some of the most vital questions concerning the success of the enterprise. To be thus elected was a great honor, as it signifies not only the belief in his ability to successfully perform the work entrusted to his care, but also indicates the esteem in which he is held by those who know him. He possesses the undaunted spirit of the west, accomplishing what he undertakes, and when one avenue of effort seems to be closed, seeking out another whereby he may reach the objective point.

GRANT SHAW.

Grant Shaw has since 1895 been connected with the business interests of Kansas City as president of the Shaw Advertising Company. He is a western man and possesses in large degree the spirit of enterprise which has been the dominant factor in the rapid and substantial upbuilding of this section of the country. His birth occurred in Louisville, Kansas, December 28, 1869. His father, A. J. Shaw, now deceased, removed to Kansas in 1860 from Pennsylvania, and the mother, Henrietta (Stevens) Shaw, is still living in Louisville. The Stevens family is of English lineage, and the ancestors of Mrs. Shaw were among the pioneer landowners of Brooklyn, New York.

Grant Shaw acquired his education through the medium of the public schools of Louisville and also by studying at home in the evenings. He then turned his attention to the newspaper business, with which he was connected in various Kansas towns, and it was while engaged in publishing the Florence Bulletin ten years ago that he became interested in the manufacture and sale of advertising novelties. In 1900 he removed to Peabody, Kansas, where he devoted his attention exclusively to that business until his establishment was destroyed by fire in February, 1895. He then came to Kansas City, where he has since continued in the same line of business and has secured an extensive patronage. In fact his trade has grown so rapidly that he now employs fifty traveling salesmen, covering two-thirds of the United States. He manufactures a general line of advertising specialties, the value of which is indicated by the mammoth business which he has built up and which makes his enterprise one of importance in the commercial development of Kansas City. He also has various other interests in and near Kansas City, and is the owner of a large stock farm of nine hundred

and twenty acres in Bates county, Missouri, to which he gives general supervision.

Mr. Shaw is a Mason and belongs to the Kansas City Athletic Club and the Warwick Club. He is well known in political circles as a stalwart champion of the republican party and has ever taken a general interest in politics. For two years he was secretary of the Kansas Day Club, a local republican club of Peabody, Kansas. The honors and emoluments of office, however, have had no attraction for him, as he has always preferred to give undivided attention to his business affairs and his keen sagacity and enterprise in anticipating the possibilities of trade in his line have brought to him an extensive business and one which is proving an excellent dividend paying property.

ROBERT CUMMINGS MOORE. D. V. S.

Dr. Robert Cummings Moore, president of the board of directors of the Kansas City Veterinary College, and an able representative in practice of the profession to which he has devoted his life, was born in Carroll county, Ohio, November 24, 1852. His father, Edward H. Moore, who for many years followed farming, is now living retired at Holton, Kansas. His wife in her maidenhood was Harriet A. Cummings, and both were natives of Ohio. At the time of the Mexican war the father espoused the cause of his country and went to the front.

Dr. Moore pursued his education in the country and city schools of Carroll county, Ohio, to the age of sixteen years, when he came to Missouri, settling in De Kalb county, where he turned his attention to farming. He was thus engaged until nineteen years of age, when he removed to Jackson county, Kansas, where he followed various business pursuits. For a time he conducted a general transfer business and later carried on merchandising at Holton. In 1885, however, he began preparation for the profession which now occupies his time and energies, entering the Chicago Veterinary College, from which he was graduated with the degree of D. V. S. in 1887. In that year he returned to Holton, where he continued in active practice until 1896, with the exception of the year 1890-91, which he spent in Galveston, Texas. Coming to Kansas City, he assisted in reorganizing the Kansas City Veterinary College, while in 1898 he was elected president of its board of directors, in which position he has since continued. He is also a member of the firm of Moore, Stewart & Brown, practicing veterinarians. Since becoming connected with the college he has given much of his time to teaching. During the first year he was teacher of anatomy and at the present time is teaching general surgery, first year anatomy, obstetrics and lameness. His work in the college has been of such a character as to give it high standing in the profession, for he not only possesses comprehensive and accurate knowledge of veterinary practice, but also has the ability to impart clearly and concisely to others the knowledge that he has acquired, so that it finds lodgement in the minds of his hearers and leaves thereon an in-

delible impress. In the line of his profession he is connected with the Kansas State Veterinary Association, was one of the organizing members of the Missouri Valley Veterinary Association, belongs to the Missouri State Veterinary Association and is vice president of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

Fraternally Dr. Moore is connected with the Odd Fellows and with the Modern Woodmen. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and gives his political support to the republican party. His time and attention, however, are devoted entirely to his practice and his teaching, and in both he has attained success and prominence.

S. Y. HIGH.

S. Y. High, superintendent of the waterworks of Kansas City, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1856. His father, R. V. R. High, was a coal merchant who died twenty-five years ago. The mother, Mrs. Esther A. (Yoder) High, is still living in Denver, Colorado. The family comes of French ancestry and was established in Pennsylvania at an early day, representatives of the name taking up land there prior to the Revolutionary War, while General High, one of the ancestors, was prominent in that struggle for independence.

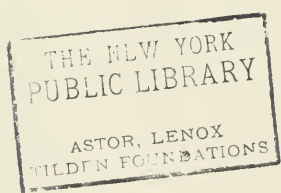
S. Y. High was educated in the public schools of Reading and in the Normal school at Millersville, Pennsylvania. He afterward served an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade and later pursued a mechanical engineering course in the Philadelphia Polytechnic School. In 1878 he came to the west and spent two years in Nebraska and in Deadwood, South Dakota. Returning to Pennsylvania, he was employed in the drafting room of R. S. Newbolt & Sons, at Norristown, there remaining for two years. In Philadelphia he engaged as foreman of the machine shop of the Harrison Brothers Chemical Works for three years and, again going to his native city, he there prepared machinery for shipment for the Kansas City Nut & Bolt Company, in which project he had become interested. In September, 1888, he arrived in this city as general superintendent of the business. In December, 1904, he was appointed chief engineer of the Turkey creek pumping station, a part of the city's waterworks system, and severed his connection with the Kansas City Nut & Bolt Company. On the 1st of May, 1905, he became superintendent of the waterworks, and in recognition of his capability and fidelity received reappointment on the 1st of April, 1907.

Mr. High was married April 29, 1881, at Norristown, Pennsylvania, to Miss Louise Patton, a daughter of Robert Patton, collector for the water and gas company at that place. They have two children, Robert Patton and Bessie S.

In his political views Mr. High is an earnest republican. He is identified with the various branches of Masonry in both the York and Scottish Rites and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. Fraternally he is also connected



S. Y. HIGH.



with the Knights of Pythias and with the Elks, and he belongs to the Technological Society of Kansas City and the American Waterworks Association. Starting out in life with only his laudable ambition and firm purpose to serve as capital, he has gradually worked his way upward until in business and official life he has gained a creditable place and has shown himself to be a man worthy of the trust of his fellow townsmen.

WILLIAM STONE WOODS.

The mere acquisition of wealth is in itself a fact scarcely deserving mention by the historian. It is in the distribution of wealth that its power for good or evil lies. Money is power, and the individual who has the faculty and ability to garner wealth and who applies his acquisitions to the betterment of mankind is a public benefactor, whose memory should be preserved and honored. We are led to this trend of reflection by contemplating the life work of William Stone Woods, who is representative of that rare element in modern life which, although an invaluable part of it, yet rests upon a basis of something ideal and philosophical. In a worldly sense he has certainly made his mark, attaining distinction in banking circles, and whenever he has come in contact with men of note he is not only valued as an equal of practical strength and resources, but also as one whose integrity is beyond question. He has moreover been imbued with the spirit which is becoming more and more prevalent the spirit which recognizes individual obligations and responsibilities proportionate to one's powers and opportunities. While he has attained distinction as a financier, Mr. Woods is perhaps equally well known as a philanthropist, and so worthily has he used his wealth that the most envious cannot grudge him his success.

Missouri is proud to claim him as a native son. His birth occurred at Columbia, this state, November 1, 1840, his parents being James Harris and Martha (Stone) Woods, who were natives of Kentucky. They were married about 1825 in Madison county, Kentucky, and soon afterward removed to Columbia, Missouri, where the father became a successful merchant, continuing in business there until his death in 1845.

At the usual age William Stone Woods entered the common schools, while his more specifically literary education was acquired in the State University at Columbia, from which he was graduated with the class of 1861. Thinking to make the practice of medicine his life work, he prepared for that calling as a student in the St. Louis Medical College and afterward located for practice at Middle Grove, Monroe county, Missouri, where he remained until the fall of 1863. He then resumed his medical studies in Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and was graduated on the 4th of March, 1864. He then returned to Middle Grove, where he practiced until 1867, which year witnessed his removal to Paris, Missouri, where he became connected with mercantile interests. In 1868 he and a brother conducted a profitable wholesale grocery business, making extensive sales along the

line of the Union Pacific Railway during the western construction of the same. Ogden was reached in 1869 and William S. Woods then returned to Rocheport, Missouri, where he opened the Rocheport Savings Bank. His individual ownership was succeeded by that of the firm of W. S. Woods & Company, and he continued in banking there until January 1, 1880, when he disposed of his interest at Rocheport and removed to Kansas City.

Here he again entered the field of merchandising, becoming a member of the firm of Grimes, Woods, La Force & Company, wholesale dry-goods merchants, with whom he continued for about two years. During this period there was established the wholesale house of the W. B. Grimes Dry Goods Company, successors to the former firm. On the reorganization Mr. Woods became a stockholder, but took no active part in the management or control of the business on account of his health. Later the name was changed to the Swofford Dry Goods Company. In the meantime Mr. Woods purchased a controlling interest in the Kansas City Savings Association, of which J. A. Powell was president and C. J. White cashier. Affairs after a time reached a deplorable condition, and Mr. Woods was made president, and took up the active management of the business. The result is today seen in the second largest banking house west of the Mississippi. The bank had been organized in 1865 with one hundred thousand dollars capital, but only ten thousand dollars had been paid in. When he assumed charge it was reorganized as the Bank of Commerce with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. The business grew rapidly, and in 1887 was liquidated, paying the stockholders three dollars for one invested, in addition to the six per cent semi-annual dividends which had been declared. It was then succeeded by the National Bank of Commerce with a capital of one million dollars, and from the organization of the new institution Mr. Woods served as president until it was recently reorganized.

Mr. Woods has had many other business interests and is recognized as one of the strongest financiers in the entire west. For fifteen years he was associated with his brother, James M. Woods, in the cattle business in Montana, supplying beef to the United States forts and Indian agencies. They operated extensively in that line and in 1894 William S. Woods sold his interest to his brother. He was a projector and is now a large stockholder in the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway. Several of the largest and finest business blocks of Kansas City stand as monuments to his enterprise. Recently he has promoted the Commerce Trust Company, capitalized for one million dollars, and the Commerce Building Company. The Commerce building has seventeen stories of steel, fifteen being above street level. It is one of the finest office buildings and banking houses of the entire west.

On the 10th of July, 1866, Mr. Woods was married to Miss Albina, a daughter of Judge Ebenezer McBride, one of the old residents of Monroe county, Missouri. She is a lady of superior education, culture and of natural refinement, very prominent in charity work and in the social movements. Their daughter, Julia, was educated in the leading college of Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. Woods advocates and contributes to the advancement of Kansas City's business enterprises and to those movements and plans which promise benefit to the city alone along all lines of municipal progress. He is moreover one of the best known philanthropists of the west. He wears his honors, however, with becoming modesty, his beneficence prompted by a sincere interest and devotion to the welfare of his fellowmen. Seventeen years ago Dr. Woods gave to Rev. T. P. Haley, of the Linwood Avenue Christian church, property to the value of seventy-five thousand dollars, which was shortly transferred to the Orphan School of the Christian church of Missouri that later became the William Woods College. Since that time eight hundred young women have been educated in this school. Soon after the gift was made, however, this property and the school were mortgaged by the trustees to relieve the indebtedness of the institution. On learning of this Mr. Woods made investigation and paid the mortgage. At that time the school was renamed for him, but against his protest. In the years which have since come and gone he has met the annual deficit of the school and has been the principal donor to the funds used in the erection of its buildings in addition to the original structure. The school is conducted at an annual loss, due to the fact that about one-third of the students are educated and boarded free of cost and another third at half cost. This deficit is met regularly by Dr. Woods, who is thus promoting the cause of education. Other donors have established scholarships and contributed to the building funds, but it has been the assistance of Dr. Woods that has made the continuance of the school possible.

Four years ago Dr. Woods removed to Excelsior Springs on account of the health of his wife, and there has manifested the same public spirit in behalf of general interests that has marked his connection with Kansas City. His home life is largely ideal and his interests center there. He is a lover of outdoor sports and encourages athletics and all manly games. Having risen from a humble position, he has always taken great interest in young men and in their welfare, and has been ready and quick to extend a helping hand to those who are willing to help themselves. His own life record seems remarkable as we measure the distance between his present position and his starting point, but his splendid success has come to him only through the use of the talents with which nature endowed him. There are in every community men who without any particular effort on their part leave an impress upon the community which can never be effaced. Dr. Woods is one of these. Whatever he has done for his own financial benefit has always been certain to confer permanent and valuable results upon the entire community. No man has done more for the city than he, and no man takes less credit for his acts. He is a splendid type of a noble American citizen, and manliness, patriotism, philanthropy, sincerity and friendship are instinctively associated with his name. The common testimony of him is that he is a man of remarkable sagacity, a quality in the human mind that we can scarcely overestimate in business and in many relations in life; a man who sees much sooner than he speaks; a man who has been careful, prudent and honest; a man therefore favored not by chance but by the due

exercise of his own good qualities. His honesty is the root of honor, which is one and the same thing, something sweeter, nobler and more far-reaching than square dealing. He possesses unselfishness in a marked degree, and an eagerness and willingness to see that all men have opportunities and a desire to favor all.

F. E. COLVIN.

F. E. Colvin, manager of the loan department for J. S. Chick & Son, the oldest firm in Kansas City in the real-estate, loan and insurance business, was born at Port Washington, Wisconsin, October 26, 1879, his parents being Hiram and Margaret M. Colvin. The father's birth occurred in Vermont, where the battle of Bennington was fought during the Revolutionary war. He was of English descent, his grandfather having been banished from England on account of political troubles. The mother of our subject was a native of New York. The parents lived for some time in Wisconsin, and afterward located on a farm near Columbus, Cherokee county, Kansas, in 1882. There F. E. Colvin remained until 1890, when he went to Wichita, Kansas, where he attended school and also filled the position of clerk in the Carey Hotel until 1895. He then returned to Columbus, Kansas, and engaged in the farm loan business, so continuing until 1898, when he went to Galena, Kansas, where he continued in the same line of business, together with mining. He met with fair success there and, attracted by the discovery of oil in Texas in 1902, he made his way to the oil fields at Beaumont, where he remained until 1904.

That year witnessed his arrival in Kansas City, and he became associated with the real-estate, loan and insurance firm of J. S. Chick & Son, as manager of the loan department. As stated, this is the oldest firm of the kind in Kansas City, the senior partner, Colonel J. S. Chick, having located here in 1836. For a number of years he was engaged in the banking business, and then turned his attention to the present field of activity, the firm throughout these years maintaining a foremost place as representatives of this line of business.

Mr. Colvin is a member of the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, is much interested in the church and Christian work, and is now a member of the Young Men's Christian Association. His fraternal relations are with Sicilian lodge, K. P., and Sicilian Company, No. 1, Uniform Rank. He also belongs to Temple lodge, No. 299, A. F. & A. M., and Elks lodge, No. 26. He is also connected with the American Guild, and although one of the more recent arrivals in Kansas City, he has made a creditable name for himself in business, church and fraternal circles.

INDEX

Abernathy, J. L.....	147
Adams, C. B.....	619
Adams, F. C.....	163
Adkins, J. G.....	275
Ahern, Daniel	462
Allen, S. P.....	351
Arnold, H. C.....	395
Atwill, E. R.....	470
Baehr, W. J.....	596
Baker, A. J.....	96
Ball, R. E.....	639
Bannister, F. J.....	267
Banta, V. I.....	243
Barham, T. M.....	568
Barkley, Hiram.....	415
Bartlett, W. L.....	446
Battell, G. S.....	187
Bayles, S. S.....	474
Beals, David T.....	32
Beekman, T. H.....	53
Bell, J. B.....	225
Bellemere, J. F.....	229
Blue, G. F.....	164
Boutell, H. E.....	528
Branham, J. S.....	661
Brodnax, T. J.....	612
Brown, G. L.....	260
Brown, Pierre S.....	665
Brown, W. J., Jr.....	516
Brown, W. J.....	486
Bruner, R. E.....	644
Brunner, H. J.....	376
Budd, Azariah	68
Bunting, G. H.....	289
Burnham, C. E.....	478
Burton, C. G.....	636
Burton, J. H.....	489
Butler, Matthew	210
Button, O. W.....	653
Caffery, W. H.....	158
Campbell, W. E.....	494
Campbell, W. L.....	560
Cavanaugh, John.....	505

Child, H. P.....	218
Chouteau, A. L.....	189
Chouteau, W. M.....	431
Clark, H. D.....	348
Coe, C. M.....	604
Cole, J. D.....	113
Colgan, R. C.....	424
Collier, George	530
Collins, W. N.....	599
Colvin, F. E.....	684
Conner, W. J.....	459
Conrad, H. S.....	601
Cook, H. H.....	394
Cooper, A. L.....	616
Cooper, Emma S.....	666
Cosby, J. D.....	546
Cranfill, E. L.....	618
Cravens, J. H.....	657
Cravens, J. K.....	654
Crosby, C. W.....	393
Crosby, Lemuel	130
Crowe, J. R.....	555
Crutcher, E. R.....	372
Culbertson, W. C.....	662
Dalton, W. J.....	329
Dayton, J. H.....	89
De Bord, F. M.....	522
Dew, Jeremiah T.....	607
Doherty, Edward	391
Dominick, J. R.....	407
Downing, J. F.....	602
Durham, E. R.....	314
Dumm, I. W.....	369
Dunn, W. H.....	77
Dwight, S. N.....	182
Eastwood, J. N.....	540
Eaton, John F.....	80
Edwards, Emma J.....	432
Egner, J. C.....	436
Eneberg, J. F.....	278
Ennis, A. S.....	468
Evans, G. W.....	583
Eyssell, G. J.....	308

Ferree, C. M.....	519	Jackson, J. W.....	170
Fitts, J. C.....	458	Johnson, F. C.....	428
Flahive, T. P.....	253	Johnson, W. T.....	213
Fletcher, C. J.....	136		
Foster, W. D.....	58	Kahmann, G. H.....	140
Fudge, A. J.....	548	Karnes, J. V. C.....	18
		Kearney, C. E.....	249
Gage, John C.....	197	Keith, C. S.....	12
Gardner, Sebastian	131	Kenmuir, J. P.....	16
Gaskill, W. C.....	410	Kienzle, E. H.....	626
Gentry, Richard	292	Kinlen, M. L.....	502
Glass, W. C.....	227	Kirk, E. D.....	288
Glover, P. G.....	408	Knapp, A. H.....	337
Goodman, L. A.....	154	Koch, Henry	562
Gordon, D. S.....	514	Kornbrodt, C. T.....	345
Gossard, F. P.....	523	Kraus, Philip	198
Gray, G. B.....	427		
Green, Robert	421	LaForce, F. L.....	617
Greenwood, J. M.....	238	Leng, H. P.....	585
Griffin, W. E.....	483	Lengel, Charles	466
Griffith, F. L.....	535	Leslie, L. N.....	303
Gross, G. P.....	98	Lewis, E. R.....	296
Groves, E. T.....	114	Lewis, F. B.....	193
Guinotte, J. E.....	115	Lillis, J. S.....	451
		Lipscomb, J. H.....	448
Hagerman, Frank.....	563	Livingston, R. A.....	72
Hairgrove, E. E.....	460	Lombard, J. L.....	384
Halcro, John.....	370	Long, R. A.....	202
Hall, C. L.....	265	Loomas J. P.....	553
Hall, W. P.....	139	Lorie, J. L.....	429
Halley, George	124	Lowe, J. M.....	178
Harzfeld, J. A.....	593		
Hayward, F. M.....	39	McClure, E. L.....	642
Hedges, G. S.....	379	McCullum, L. W.....	25
Hedrick, I. G.....	291	McCoy, J. C.....	316
Heite, C. E.....	447	McCrum, W. H.....	181
Henderson, Frank.....	404	McLaughlin, William.....	383
Henn, Philip J.....	501	Mackenzie, James.....	609
Hewson, James	299	Manville, T. L.....	543
High, S. Y.....	678	Martin, E. L.....	312
Higley, A. J.....	236	Martin, J. S.....	160
Hilliker, R. W.....	556	Mason, J. C.....	121
Hofmann, Michael	66	Mason, R. J.....	86
Hoffmann, George.....	500	Mathias, E. L.....	625
Holmes, Nehemiah.....	82	Maxwell, R. M.....	632
Holtz, E. A.....	587	Merine, J. C.....	144
Hoover, J. W.....	396	Merrill, John W.....	222
Hughes, A. M.....	569	Meservey, E. C.....	628
Hurt, James	340	Meyer, A. R.....	194
Huttig, Frederick, Jr.....	413	Middleton, A. J.....	364
Hyatt, W. W.....	300	Minor, W. E.....	631
		Montgall, W. H.....	273
Jaccard, E. G. E.....	254	Moore, L. R.....	50
Jaccard, W. M.....	579	Moore, R. C.....	677
Jackson, C. A.....	45	Moriarty, E. P.....	476
		Morley, W. J.....	402

Morris, E. E.....	120	Rumble, S. E.....	344
Morrison, H. C.....	506	Runyan, J. A.....	64
Moulton, F. R.....	212	Ryan, Michael	484
Muehlebach, G. E.....	74	Ryder, W. E.....	81
Mulligan, T. J.....	515		
Murdock, H. C.....	467	Sanford, E. J.....	650
Murphy, Con	23	Saunders, Richard	339
Murphey, V. M.....	353	Scarritt, E. L.....	570
		Scarritt, Nathan	26
Nave, James M.....	320	Schaefer, George	174
Nelson, E. F.....	221	Scholey, G. W., Jr.....	575
Newham, W. M.....	564	Scott, S. F., Jr.....	323
Norton, John.....	430	Scott, Col. S. F.....	371
		Seaver, J. E.....	465
Oldham, J. W.....	386	Sedgewick, G. W.....	60
Oliver, W. E.....	403	Seehorn, T. J.....	627
O'Mara, Sarah E.....	668	Setzler, Philip	580
Orrison, D. S.....	457	Shaw, Grant	676
Orthwein, C. C.....	669	Sills, A. M.....	439
		Slavens, J. W. L.....	127
Pain, T. J. B.....	572	Smart, D. O.....	40
Parker, C. D.....	54	Smith, A. G.....	205
Patton, J. A.....	336	Smith, C. A.....	643
Peake, George	172	Smith, G. C.....	332
Pearson, A. A.....	507	Smith, M. F.....	454
Pearson, Gustaf.....	123	Smith, P. C.....	31
Pearson, R. C.....	37	Smith, W. J.....	443
Peck, George B.....	356	Snead, W. T.....	493
Peet, Robert	305	Snyder, G. P.....	94
Peltzer, T. C.....	190	Soden, Peter	214
Pfost, E. B.....	315	Stevenson, G. E.....	414
Phillips, Jennie M.....	180	Stine, E. & Son.....	418
Platt, B. C.....	611	Stoeltzing, Ernst	524
Pontius, W. S.	469	Stone, Kimbrough.....	667
Porter, D. R.....	552	Sullivan, H. H.....	651
Prescott, J. P.....	620	Sulzbacher, B. L.....	185
Priddy, J. B.....	327	Suydam, A. E.....	380
Proctor, C. O.....	78	Sweeney, E. R.....	641
Pugh, George S.....	282	Sweet, C. B.....	594
Punton, John	90	Swinney, E. F.....	330
Putnam, Nathan W.....	440	Swope, T. H.....	148
Pyle, C. W.....	298		
		Talbott, L. J.....	608
Raach, J. A.....	634	Tarsney, J. C.....	235
Raber, Charles	417	Teasdale, W. B.....	166
Reynolds, J. I.....	399	Thomson, Wiliam	46
Ridenour, P. D.....	219	Tillhof, J. P.....	513
Ridge, T. S.....	108	Titus, John	283
Robinson, J. A.....	132	Tobener, E. F.....	97
Robinson, O. E.....	633	Tobener, F. W.....	673
Rosenberger, J. C.....	603	Tobener, Henry	251
Rosenzweig, G. I.....	586	Tobener, William	453
Ross, F. D.....	670	Toll, Alfred	116
Ross, W. H.....	38	Tomb, Thomas B.....	206
Rule, W. A.....	262	Twitchell, Jerome	674
		Twitchell, D. S.....	230

Vanderslice, Howard	284	Webb, D. C.....	354
Van Horn, R. T.....	5	Weber, Anton	610
Van Noy Brothers	658	West, A. L.....	347
Van Vleck, C. H.....	367	West, M. G.....	360
Velie, S. H.....	623	Wherrett, W. V.....	544
Vivian, H. J.....	532	White, C. J.....	324
Vliet, William	22	Whitney, Carrie W.....	245
Waddell, J. A. L.....	258	Williams, W. A.....	307
Waldron, C. E.....	445	Wollaston, G. E.....	87
Waldron, C. E., Sr.....	538	Woods, S. D.....	137
Walker, G. M.....	475	Woods, W. S.	681
Walker, J. L.....	511	Woodstock, S. E.....	577
Walton, E. M.....	152	Wright, E. C.....	270
Warneke, G. O.....	588	Yates, James	246
Warneke, J. C.....	532	Yost, John T.....	498
Washburn, E. C.....	362		

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